ARG21329
anti-CD14 antibody [UCHM-1]

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [UCHM-1] recognizes CD14
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	BL, Depletion, ELISA, FACS, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IP
Specificity	Human/Cynomolgus CD14.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	UCHM-1
Isotype	IgG2a, kappa
Target Name	CD14
Species	Human
Immunogen	Thymocytes and peripheral blood lymphocytes from a remission AML patient
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	CD antigen CD14; Myeloid cell-specific leucine-rich glycoprotein; Monocyte differentiation antigen CD14

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
BL	Assay-dependent
Depletion	Assay-dependent
ELISA	Assay-dependent
FACS	< 1 µg/10^6 cells
ICC/IF	Assay-dependent
IHC-Fr	Assay-dependent
IP	Assay-dependent

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Buffer	BBS (pH 8.2)
Concentration	0.1 mg/ml

Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 929 Human Swiss-port # P08571 Human
Gene Symbol	CD14
Gene Full Name	CD14 molecule
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is a surface antigen that is preferentially expressed on monocytes/macrophages. It cooperates with other proteins to mediate the innate immune response to bacterial lipopolysaccharide. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding the same protein. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2010]
Function	In concert with LBP, binds to monomeric lipopolysaccharide and delivers it to the MD-2/TLR4 complex, thereby mediating the innate immune response to bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS). Acts via MyD88, TIRAP and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response. Up-regulates cell surface molecules, including adhesion molecules. [UniProt]
Research Area	Developmental Biology antibody; Immune System antibody; General Lymphocyte Marker Study antibody; Macrophages and neutrophils antibody
Calculated Mw	40 kDa
PTM	N- and O- glycosylated. O-glycosylated with a core 1 or possibly core 8 glycan.