

11-304-C100

## Monoclonal Antibody to CD14 Purified Antibody (0.1 mg)

Clone:	B-A8
lsotype:	Mouse IgG1
Specificity:	The antibody B-A8 reacts with CD14, a 53-55 kDa GPI (glycosylphosphatidylinositol)-linked membrane glycoprotein expressed on monocytes, macrophages and weakly on granulocytes; also expressed by most tissue macrophages.
<b>Regulatory Status:</b>	RUO
Immunogen:	Human monocytes
Species Reactivity:	Human
Application:	ELISA The antibody B-A8 has been tested as the capture antibody in a sandwich ELISA for analysis of human CD14 in combination with antibody MEM-18 (cat. no. 1B-212-C100). Immunohistochemistry (paraffin sections) Recommended dilution: 2-10 μg/ml Positive tissue: PML brain sections Application note: Positive staining on human PML brain sections was mainly observed on monocytes in the lumenal side of brain blood vessels, and on some perivascular cells adjacent to medium-sized vessels. Heat retrieval of antigen is recommeded. Flow Cytometry Recommended dilution:1 μg/ml
Purity:	> 95% (by SDS-PAGE)
Purification:	Purified by protein-A affinity chromatography
Concentration:	1 mg/ml
Storage Buffer:	Phosphate buffered saline (PBS) with 15 mM sodium azide, approx. pH 7.4
Storage / Stability:	Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Do not use after expiration date stamped on vial label.
Expiration:	See vial label
Lot Number:	See vial label
Background:	CD14 is a 55 kDa GPI-anchored glycoprotein, constitutively expressed on the surface of mature monocytes, macrophages, and neutrophils, where serves as a multifunctional lipopolysaccharide receptor; it is also released to the serum both as a secreted and enzymatically cleaved GPI-anchored form. CD14 binds lipopolysaccharide molecule in a reaction catalyzed by lipopolysaccharide-binding protein (LBP), an acute phase serum protein. The soluble sCD14 is able to discriminate slight structural differences between lipopolysaccharides and is important for neutralization of serum allochthonous lipopolysaccharides by reconstituted lipoprotein particles. CD14 affects allergic, inflammatory and infectious processes.

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Antibodies

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