

PO-293-T025

Monoclonal Antibody to CD14 Pacific Orange™ conjugated (25 tests)

Clone: MEM-15

Isotype: Mouse IqG1

Specificity: MEM-15 with CD14, **GPI** antibody reacts а 53-55 kDa

(glycosylphosphatidylinositol)-linked membrane glycoprotein expressed monocytes, macrophages and weakly on granulocytes; also expressed by most

tissue macrophages.

The antibody MEM-15 also reacts with soluble forms of CD14 found in serum and

in the urine of some nephrotic patients.

HLDA III; WS Code M 252 HLDA IV; WS Code M 113 HLDA IV; WS Code NL 90 HLDA IV; WS Code T 53 HLDA V; WS Code M MA086 HLDA VI; WS Code M MA94

Regulatory Status: RUO

Immunogen: A crude mixture of human urinary proteins precipitated by ammonium sulphate

from the urine of a patient suffering from proteinuria.

Species Reactivity: Human, Non-Human Primates

Preparation: The purified antibody is conjugated with Pacific Orange™ under optimum

conditions. The conjugate is purified by size-exclusion chromatography and

adjusted for direct use. No reconstitution is necessary.

Storage Buffer: The reagent is provided in stabilizing phosphate buffered saline (PBS) solution

containing 15mM sodium azide.

Storage / Stability: Store in the dark at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Avoid prolonged exposure to light. Do not

use after expiration date stamped on vial label.

The reagent is designed for Flow Cytometry analysis of human blood cells using 4 μl reagent / 100 μl of whole blood or 10 6 cells in a suspension. Usage:

The content of a vial (0.1 ml) is sufficient for 25 tests.

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.

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.



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