

## 36-3531: Anti-CD14 (Monocyte / Macrophage Marker) Monoclonal Antibody(Clone: LPSR/2386)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	LPSR/2386
<b>Application :</b>	WB,FACS,IHC
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Gene :</b>	CD14
<b>Gene ID :</b>	929
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P08571
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	Lipopolysaccharide receptor; LPS-R; LPSR; Mo2; Monocyte Differentiation Antigen 14; Myeloid cell-specific leucine-rich glycoprotein
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG1, kappa
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Recombinant fragment of human CD14 protein (around aa 25-148) (exact sequence is proprietary)

### Description

Recognizes a protein of 55kDa, identified as CD14 (also known lipopolysaccharide receptor). CD14 is expressed strongly on monocytes and macrophage and weakly on the surface of neutrophils. CD14 is anchored to cells by linkage to glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) and functions as a high affinity receptor for complexes of LPS and LPS binding protein (LBP). Soluble CD14, also binding to LPS, acts at physiological concentration as an LPS agonist and has, at higher concentrations, an LPS antagonizing effect in cell activation.

### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	20 µg / 100 µg
<b>Content :</b>	200 µg/ml of Ab Purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous.

### Application Note

Western Blot (1-2ug/ml); Flow Cytometry (1-2ug/million cells); Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT), (Staining of formalin-fixed tissues is enhanced by heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0 for 45 min at 95°C followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes),

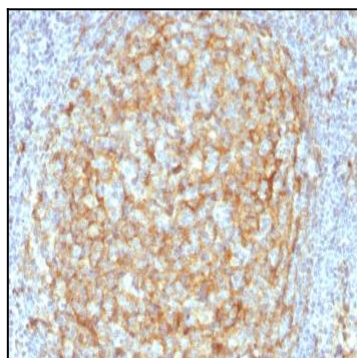


Fig. 1: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Lymph Node stained with CD14 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (LPSR/2386).

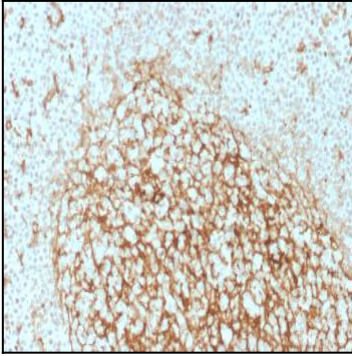


Fig. 2: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with CD14 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (LPSR/2386).

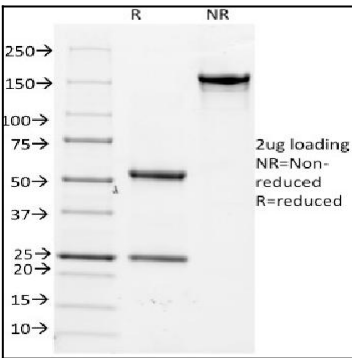


Fig. 3: SDS-PAGE Analysis Purified CD14 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (LPSR/2386). Confirmation of Integrity and Purity of Antibody.

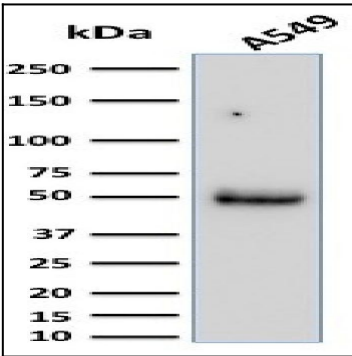


Fig. 4: Western Blot Analysis of A549 cell lysate using CD14 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (LPSR/2386).

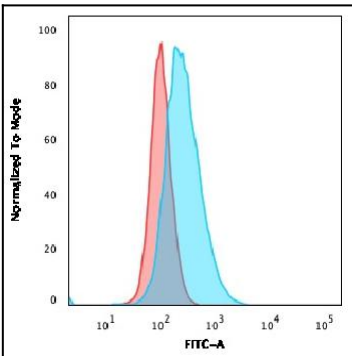


Fig. 5: Flow Cytometric Analysis of A549 cells using CD14 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (LPSR/2386) followed by goat anti-Mouse IgG-CF488 (Blue); Isotype Control (Red).

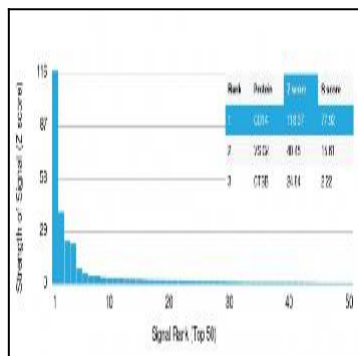


Fig. 6: Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using CD14 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (LPSR/2386) Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (MAb) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt™ array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt™ are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a MAb to its intended target. A MAb is considered to specific to its intended target, if the MAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a MAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that MAb to protein X is equal to 29.