

A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

# AF/LE Purified Anti-Human CD14 Antibody[M5E2]

catalog number: E-AB-F12090

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

#### Description

Reactivity Human

Immunogen Recombinant Human CD14 protein

**Host** Mouse

**Isotype** Mouse IgG2a, κ

Clone M5E2

**Purification** >98%, Protein A/G purified

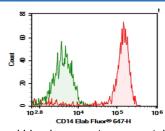
Buffer Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. < 1.0 EU per mg of the antibody as determined by the LAL

method.

# Applications Recommended Dilution

FCM  $2 \mu g/mL(0.5 \times 10^6 - 1 \times 10^6 \text{ cells})$ 

#### Data



Human peripheral blood monocytes were stained with  $0.2\mu g$  AF/LE Purified Anti-Human CD14 Antibody[M5E2] (Right) and  $0.2\mu g$  mouse IgG2a, $\kappa$  Isotype Control (Left), followed by

Elab Fluor<sup>®</sup> 647-conjugated goat Anti-mouse IgG Secondary Antibody, then anti-human CD33 PE-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody.

### **Preparation & Storage**

Storage Storage, avoid freeze /

thaw cycles. This preparation contains no preservatives, thus it should be handled

under aseptic conditions.

Shipping Ice bag

## **Background**

The cluster of differentiation (CD) system is commonly used as cell markers in immunophenotyping. Different kinds of cells in the immune system can be identified through the surface CD molecules associating with the immune function of the cell. There are more than 320 CD unique clusters and subclusters have been identified. Some of the CD molecules serve as receptors or ligands important to the cell through initiating a signal cascade which then alter the behavior of the cell. Some CD proteins do not take part in cell signal process but have other functions such as cell adhesion. Cluster of differentiation 14 (CD14) is a member of the CD system. It takes its name from its inclusion in the CD molecule surface marker proteins. CD14 exists in two forms: a form anchored into the membrane or a soluble form. CD14 was found expressed in macrophages, neutrophil granulocyte and dendritic cells. The major function is to serve as a co-receptor (along with TLR4 and MD-2) for the bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS) and other pathogenassociated molecular patterns.

### For Research Use Only

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