

Biotin Anti-Human CD14 Antibody[H332-1B10]

Catalog Number: AN00213B

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

Description

Reactivity	Human
Host	Rat
Isotype	Rat IgG1, κ
Clone No.	H332-1B10
Isotype Control	Biotin Rat IgG1, κ Isotype Control[HRPN] [Product E-AB-F09823B]
Conjugation	Biotin
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer.

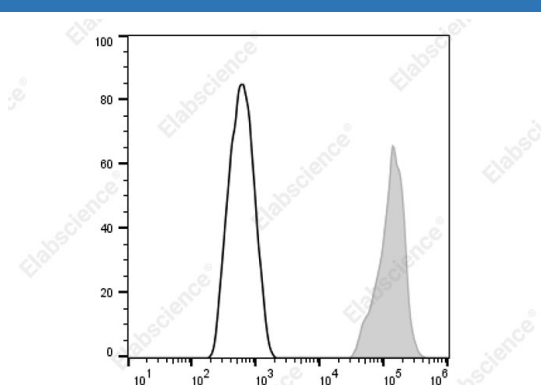
Applications

Recommended usage

FCM

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use. We suggest each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results [The recommended concentration is 0.1-1 $\mu\text{g}/10^6$ cells in 100 μL volume].

Data



Staining of normal human peripheral blood cells with Biotin Anti-Human CD14 Antibody[H332-1B10] followed by Streptavidin-Elab Fluor® 647 (Left)(filled gray histogram) or Biotin Rat IgG1, κ Isotype Control followed by Streptavidin-Elab Fluor® 647 (Left)(empty black histogram). Cells in the monocytes gate were used for analysis.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Keep as concentrated solution. This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 24 months. Please protected from prolonged exposure to light and do not freeze.
Shipping	Ice bag

Antigen Information

Alternate Names	LPS receptor
Uniprot ID	P08571
Gene ID	929

For Research Use Only

Background

CD14 is a 53-55 kD glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-linked membrane glycoprotein also known as LPS receptor. CD14 is expressed at high levels on monocytes and macrophages, and at lower levels on granulocytes. Some dendritic cell populations such as interfollicular dendritic cells, reticular dendritic cells, and Langerhans cells have also been reported to express CD14. As a high-affinity receptor for LPS, CD14 is involved in the clearance of gram-negative pathogens and in the upregulation of adhesion molecules and cytokines expression in monocytes and neutrophils.