

Product datasheet for **AM08143FC-N**

Chicken Macrophages (+ Monocytes) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: KUL01]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	KUL01
Applications:	FC
Recommended Dilution:	Flow Cytometry: < / = 1 µg/10e6 cells. (Ref.1,2)
Reactivity:	Chicken
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Specificity:	<p>This antibody is specific to Chicken Monocytes and Macrophages. The antibody does not react with B (Bu-1+) or T (CD3+) lymphocytes.</p> <p>This antibody is useful in the study of the development, distribution, function and ontogeny of the mononuclear phagocyte system (MPS) of the chicken by exclusively recognizing the cells of the MPS. It identifies Chicken Monocytes and Macrophages as well as interdigitating cells and activated microglia cells.</p>
Formulation:	<p>PBS containing 0.09% Sodium Azide as preservative.</p> <p>Label: FITC</p> <p>State: Liquid purified Ig fraction.</p> <p>Label: Fluorescein Isothiocyanate Isomer 1</p>
Concentration:	lot specific
Conjugation:	FITC
Storage:	<p>Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or in (aliquots) at -20°C for longer.</p> <p>This product is photosensitive and should be protected from light.</p> <p>Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.</p>
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.



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Background:

Monocyte and macrophage are white blood cells that roam the body tissues engulfing foreign organisms.

A monocyte is a leukocyte, part of the human body's immune system that protects against blood-borne pathogens and moves quickly (aprox. 8-12 hours) to sites of infection in the tissues. Monocytes are usually identified in stained smears by their large bi-lobed nucleus. Macrophages are cells within the tissues that originate from specific white blood cells called monocytes. Monocytes and macrophages are phagocytes, acting in both nonspecific defense (or innate immunity) as well as specific defense (or cell-mediated immunity) of vertebrate animals. Their role is to phagocytize (engulf and then digest) cellular debris and pathogens either as stationary or mobile cells, and to stimulate lymphocytes and other immune cells to respond to the pathogen.