

## Product datasheet for **AM08143PU-N**

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

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	KUL01
Applications:	FC, IHC
Recommended Dilution:	<b>Flow Cytometry:</b> $< / = 1 \mu\text{g}/10\text{e}6$ cells. (Ref.1,2) <b>Immunohistochemistry.</b> (Ref.1)
Reactivity:	Chicken
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Chicken peripheral blood mononuclear cell leukocytes
Specificity:	This antibody is specific to Chicken Monocytes and Macrophages. The antibody does not react with B (Bu-1+) or T (CD3+) lymphocytes. 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.
Formulation:	100 mM Borate Buffered Saline, pH 8.2. No preservatives or amine-containing buffer salts added. State: Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction.
Concentration:	lot specific
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
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.