OriGene Technologies, Inc.
9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200
Rockville, MD 20850, US
Phone: +1-888-267-4436
https://www.origene.com
techsupport@origene.com
EU: info-de@origene.com
CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Product datasheet for AM08143RP-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:** < / = 0.2 µg/10e6 cells. (Ref.1,2)
Reactivity:	Chicken
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
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:	PBS containing 0.09% Sodium Azide as preservative and a stabilizing agent. Label: PE State: Liquid purified Ig fraction. Label: R-Phycoerythrin
Concentration:	lot specific
Conjugation:	PE
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C. **DO NOT FREEZE!** This product is photosensitive and should be protected from light. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.

View online »

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.