

## Product datasheet for **AM32125PU-N**

### Macrophages Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: EP-3]

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	EP-3
Applications:	IHC
Recommended Dilution:	<b>Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections:</b> <i>EP-3</i> produces a strong cytoplasmic staining pattern of cortical thymic macrophages in formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissues specimens. It may therefore be used as a marker of this cell type and of tumors derived from the macrophage.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgM
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Specificity:	<p>The antibody reacts with the Macrophage antigen.</p> <p>This Monoclonal antibody clone <i>EP-3</i> recognizes an antigen associated with the cytoplasm of human macrophages resident in the thymus and other lymphoid tissues. This antibody <i>EP-3</i> can be used to stain cortical thymic macrophages and macro phages in lymphoid and non-lymphoid tissues using routinely fixed and embedded tissues. Thymic tumors may be derived from different cellular components.</p> <p>This monoclonal antibody can be used to identify cortical macrophages and tumors derived from this cell type.</p>
Formulation:	<p>PBS</p> <p>State: Purified</p> <p>State: Liquid purified Ig fraction</p> <p>Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide</p>
Concentration:	lot specific
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.



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**Background:**

Macrophages comprise of many forms of mononuclear phagocytes found in tissues. Mononuclear phagocytes arise from hematopoietic stem cells in the bone marrow. After passing through the monoblast and promonocyte states of the monocyte stage, they enter the blood, where they circulate for about 40 hours. They then enter tissues and increase in size, phagocytic activity, and lysosomal enzyme content becoming macrophages. Among the functions of macrophages are nonspecific phagocytosis and pinocytosis, specific phagocytosis of opsonized microorganisms mediated by Fc receptors and complement receptors, killing of ingested microorganisms, digestion and presentation of antigens to T and B lymphocytes, and secretion of a large number of diverse products, including many enzymes including lysozyme and collagenases, several complement components and coagulation factors, some prostaglandins and leukotrienes, and many regulatory molecules (Interferon, Interleukin 1). Among cells that are now recognised as macrophages are histiocytes, Kupffer cells, osteoclasts, microglial cells, synovial type A cells, interdigitating cells, and Langerhans cells (in normal tissues) and epithelioid cells and Langerhans-type and foreign-body-type multinucleated giant cells (in inflamed tissues).