

Product datasheet for AM32128PU-N

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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Macrophages Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: LN-5]

Product data:

Product Type: Primary Antibodies

Clone Name: LN-5
Applications: IHC

Recommended Dilution: Immunohistochemistry on Frozen Sections.

Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections: *LN-5* can be applied for the identification of true histiocytic lesions and for discrimination of malignant from benign follicular lymph node

lesions in B-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues.

The mAb can also been used for the quantization of Macrophages in tumors and associated

lesions.

Reactivity: Human
Host: Mouse
Isotype: IgM

Clonality: Monoclonal

Immunogen: A BALB/c mice were hyperimmunized with deparaffinized cell extracts of peripheral blood

mononuclear cells. from nuclei from pokeweed mitogen-stimulated PBL. Spleen cells were

fused with mouse myeloma NS-1 cells.

Specificity: This Monoclonal antibody clone *LN-5* reacts with Human Macrophages. The mAb has lymph

node germinal center and mantle zone B cell reactivity. It reacts with interdigitating reticulum cells, with tingible body and sinus histiocytes. It has also tumor specificity and reactivity with

normal non-lymphoid tissue.

Formulation: PBS

State: Purified

State: Liquid purified Ig fraction Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide

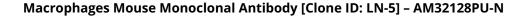
Concentration: lot specific

Conjugation: Unconjugated

Storage: Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C.

Stability: Shelf life: one year from despatch.







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 becomming 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).