

## Product datasheet for **AM32128PU-N**

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

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	LN-5
Applications:	IHC
Recommended Dilution:	<b>Immunohistochemistry on Frozen Sections.</b> <b>Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections:</b> 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 be 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.



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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).