

## Product datasheet for **SM1071PT**

### CD14 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: UCHM1]

#### Product data:

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Product Type:         | Primary Antibodies  |
| Clone Name:           | UCHM1   |
| Applications:         | FC, IHC, IP   |
| Recommended Dilution: | <u>Flow cytometry.</u><br><u>Immunohistology on frozen sections.</u><br>Recommended Positive Control: Tonsil.<br><u>Immunoprecipitation.</u>  |
| Reactivity:           | Human, Monkey   |
| Host:                 | Mouse   |
| Isotype:              | IgG2a   |
| Clonality:            | Monoclonal  |
| Immunogen:            | Human Thymocytes followed by peripheral blood mononuclear cells. Spleen cells from mice immunised with human thymocytes and PBLs were fused with cells from the NS1-Ag4/1 mouse myeloma cell line.  |
| Specificity:          | This antibody recognises a monocyte surface antigen of 55 kD found chiefly on monocytes. UCHM1 was clustered at the Third International Workshop and Conference on Human Leucocyte Differentiation Antigens, Oxford 1986, as CDw14, group A. In tonsil tissue sections UCHM1 gives positive staining reactions with monocytic cells, the interfollicular tissue macrophages seen under the capsule, and dendritic reticulum cells. Skin Langerhans cells are always negative. UCHM1 also reacts with Kupffer cells and sinus lining cells on the liver. |
| Formulation:          | State: Purified<br>State: Liquid purified IgG containing 0.09% Sodium Azide   |
| Concentration:        | lot specific  |
| Purification:         | Affinity chromatography on Protein G  |
| Conjugation:          | Unconjugated  |
| Storage:              | Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer.<br>Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.   |
| Stability:            | Shelf life: one year from despatch.   |



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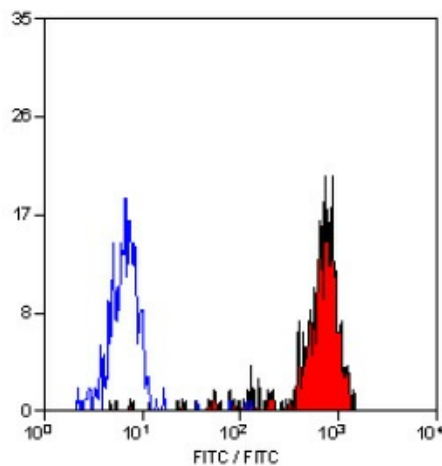
**Gene Name:** CD14 molecule

**Database Link:** [Entrez Gene 929 Human P08571](#)

**Background:** CD14 is a single copy gene encoding 2 protein forms: a 50 to 55 kDa glycosylphosphatidylinositol anchored membrane protein (mCD14) and a monocyte or liver derived soluble serum protein (sCD14) that lacks the anchor. Both molecules are critical for lipopolysaccharide (LPS) dependent signal transduction, and sCD14 confers LPS sensitivity to cells lacking mCD14. Increased sCD14 levels are associated with inflammatory infectious diseases and high mortality in gram negative shock. CD14 also appears to be involved in clearance of gram-negative bacteria via its high affinity binding to LPS-LPB complexes.

**Synonyms:** CD14

**Product images:**



Staining of human peripheral blood monocytes with MOUSE ANTI HUMAN CD14