

FITC-Labeled Monoclonal Anti-CD14 Antibody, Mouse IgG1 (20F9E3) (0.03% Proclin)

Catalog # CD4-FMY2351



Source

FITC-Labeled Monoclonal Anti-CD14 Antibody, Mouse IgG1 (20F9E3) is a recombinant mouse monoclonal antibody expressed in HEK293 cells.

Clone

20F9E3

Isotype

Mouse IgG1, Kappa

Host Species

Mouse

Reactivity

Human

Immunogen

CD14

Conjugate

FITC

Excitation source: 488 nm spectral line, argon-ion laser

Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm

Emission Wavelength: 535 nm

Specificity

This antibody can react with Human CD14.

Application

Flow Cytometry.

Recommended Dilution

1:20

Form

Lyophilized

Formulation

Lyophilized from a 0.22 µm-filtered solution in PBS (pH 7.4) containing 0.03% proclin300, with trehalose as protectant.

Please contact us for customized product forms or formulations.

Reconstitution

Please refer to the Certificate of Analysis (CoA) for specific instructions.

Shipping

Lyophilized product is shipped at ambient temperature.

Storage

For long term storage, the product should be stored in a lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please protect from light and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 24 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 12 months after reconstitution.
- 2-8 °C for 12 months after reconstitution.

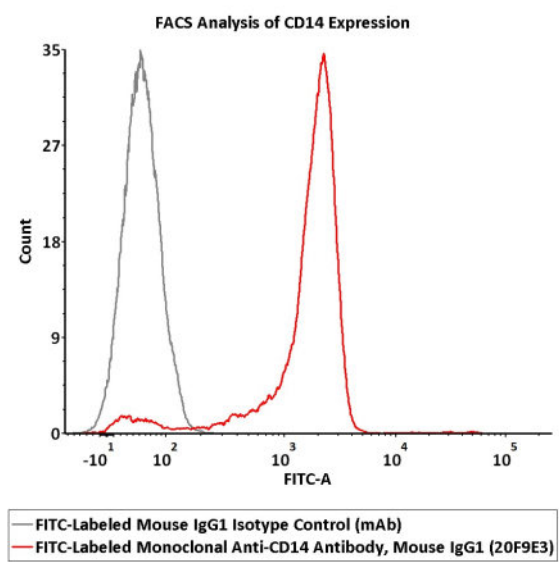
Notices

Product Specific Notices: For research use only.

ACRO Quality Management System

- [QMS\(ISO, GMP\)](#)
- [Quality Advantages](#)
- [Quality Control Process](#)

Bioactivity-Flow Cytometry



Flow cytometric analysis of Human peripheral blood monocytes staining with FITC-Labeled Anti-Human CD14 Antibody(20F9E3), Mouse IgG1 (Cat. No. CD4-FMY2351) at 1:20 dilution (5 µL of the antibody stock solution corresponds to labeling of 1e6 cells in a final volume of 100 µL), compared with isotype control antibody. FITC signal was used to evaluate the binding activity (QC tested).

Background

Cluster of differentiation 14 (CD14), is a cell surface glycoprotein, and is a is a component of the innate immune system. CD14 is a myelomonocytic differentiation antigen preferentially expressed on monocytes, macrophages, and activated granulocytes. CD14 exists in two forms. Either it is anchored into the membrane by a glycosylphosphatidylinositol tail (mCD14) or it appears in a soluble form (sCD14). Soluble CD14 either appears after shedding of mCD14 (48 kDa) or is directly secreted from intracellular vesicles (56 kDa). CD14 acts as a co-receptor (along with the Toll-like receptor TLR 4 and MD-2) for the detection of bacterial

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