



Anti-CD14 monoclonal antibody, clone UCHM1 (CABT-45603MH)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview

Mouse anti Human CD14 antibody, clone UCHM1 recognizes a cell surface antigen of 55 kD, known as CD14. The CD14 molecule is found predominantly on monocytes and macrophages in flow cytometry, it is less strongly expressed on granulocytes, and is absent from stem cells and myeloid cells of very early differentiation states. In immunohistology the CD14 molecule is found to be present on Langerhans cells, follicular dendritic cells, histiocytes and high endothelial venules. Antibodies to the CD14 molecule are known to induce oxidative burst formation. 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. Flow Cytometry Use 10ul of the suggested working dilution to label 106 cells in 100ul.

Specificity	CD14
Immunogen	Human Thymocytes followed by peripheral blood mononuclear cells
Isotype	IgG2a
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human, Cynomolgus monkey, Fish, Rhesus monkey, Trout
Clone	UCHM1
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	IHC-Fr; FC; IP
Format	Purified IgG - liquid

Size	200 µg
Preservative	See individual product datasheet
Storage	in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	CD14 CD14 molecule [Homo sapiens (human)]
Official Symbol	CD14
Synonyms	CD14; CD14 molecule; monocyte differentiation antigen CD14; myeloid cell-specific leucine-rich glycoprotein;
Entrez Gene ID	929
Protein Refseq	NP_000582
UniProt ID	P08571
Chromosome Location	5q31.1
Pathway	Activated TLR4 signalling; Activation of IRF3/IRF7 mediated by TBK1/IKK epsilon; Amoebiasis; Hematopoietic cell lineage; IKK complex recruitment mediated by RIP1; Immune System; Innate Immune System; Legionellosis;
Function	lipopolysaccharide binding; lipoteichoic acid binding; opsonin receptor activity; peptidoglycan receptor activity; protein binding;
