

Anti-Mouse CD14 FITC

Catalog Number :06212-50

RUO: For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

Product Information

Clone: Sa2-8

Format/Conjugate: FITC

Concentration: 0.5 mg/mL

Reactivity: Mouse

Laser: Blue (488nm)

Peak Emission: 520nm

Peak Excitation: 494nm

Filter: 530/30

Brightness (1=dim,5=brightest): 3

Isotype: Rat IgG2a, kappa

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered aqueous solution, ≤0.09% Sodium azide, may contain carrier protein/stabilizer, pH7.2.

Storage: Product should be kept at 2-8°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light.

Applications: FC

Description

The Sa2-8 monoclonal antibody specifically reacts with mouse CD14, a cell surface anchored glycoprotein that is primarily expressed on macrophages and is secreted in certain conditions. CD14 associates with LPS and LBP to form a receptor complex, which signals specifically in response to bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS) binding. The Sa2-8 antibody exhibits a weak antagonistic activate in relation to TNF alpha production and NF-kappa B activation.

Preparation & Storage

The product should be stored undiluted at 4°C and should be protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze. The monoclonal antibody was purified utilizing affinity chromatography and unreacted dye was removed from the product.

Application Notes

The antibody has been analyzed for quality through the flow cytometric analysis of the relevant cell type. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤1 ug per million cells in 100 µl volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

References

1. Akashi, S., Saitoh, S. I., Wakabayashi, Y., Kikuchi, T., Takamura, N., Nagai, Y., ... Miyake, K. (2003). Lipopolysaccharide Interaction with Cell Surface Toll-like Receptor 4-MD-2 Higher Affinity than That with MD-2 or CD14.; The Journal of experimental medicine.; 198(7), 1035-1042.
2. Oliva, C., Turnbough, C. L., Kearney, J. F. (2009). CD14-Mac-1 interactions in Bacillus anthracis spore internalization by macrophages.; Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.; 106(33), 13957-13962.