

## 10-4077-P: Monoclonal antibody to hCD14 (Clone: RPA-M1 )

|                                |                                                                        |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Clonality :</b>             | Monoclonal                                                             |
| <b>Clone Name :</b>            | RPA-M1                                                                 |
| <b>Application :</b>           | FACS                                                                   |
| <b>Reactivity :</b>            | Human                                                                  |
| <b>Conjugate :</b>             | PE                                                                     |
| <b>Gene :</b>                  | CD14                                                                   |
| <b>Gene ID :</b>               | 929                                                                    |
| <b>Uniprot ID :</b>            | P08571                                                                 |
| <b>Format :</b>                | Purified                                                               |
| <b>Alternative Name :</b>      | CD14                                                                   |
| <b>Isotype :</b>               | Mouse IgG1 Kappa                                                       |
| <b>Immunogen Information :</b> | Human PHA-stimulated PBMC were used as an immunogen for this antibody. |

### Description

CD14 antigen is a GPI (Glycosyl-Phosphatidylinositol)-linked glycoprotein and has been shown to be critically important in the signaling pathways of TLR (Toll-like receptor). CD14 expression in BC (Bladder Cancer) subpopulation of cancer cells is required for increased cytokine production and increased tumor growth. Furthermore, tumors formed by CD14-high cells are more highly vascularized with higher myeloid cell infiltration. Inflammatory factors produced by CD14-high BC cells recruit and polarize monocytes and macrophages to acquire immune-suppressive characteristics. CD14 is located on the surface of immune response cells in the lungs as well as other organs. Both TLR4 and CD14 genes are codependent with MD2 in their roles as signalers of other mediators in the innate response to pathogens. It has a central role in innate immunity, as it can interact with several ligands, including LPS from gram-negative bacteria, components from gram-positive bacteria, fungi, and viruses. CD14 has also been suspected to be a crucial link between innate and adaptive immunity in response to environmental antigens.

### Product Info

|                            |                                                                                              |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Amount :</b>            | 100 Test                                                                                     |
| <b>Purification :</b>      | Protein G Chromatography                                                                     |
| <b>Content :</b>           | 0.04 mg/ml in PBS containing 0.05% BSA and 0.05% sodium azide. Sodium azide is highly toxic. |
| <b>Storage condition :</b> | Store the antibody at 4°C; stable for 6 months.                                              |

### Application Note

FACS Analysis: 5.0 ul /10<sup>6</sup> cells

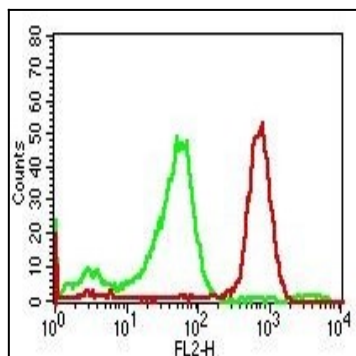


Fig:1- Cell surface flow analysis of hCD14 in human PBMC (Monocytes gated) using 5.0 ul /10<sup>6</sup> cells. Green represents PE conjugated IgG1 isotype control (ABEOMICS); red represents PE conjugated anti-hCD14 antibody (10-4077-P).