abcam

ab183322

Anti-CD14 antibody [SP192]

Anti-CD14 antibody [SP192] (ab183322) is a rabbit monoclonal antibody detecting CD14 in **Western Blot, Flow Cytometry, IHC-P**. Suitable for **Human**.

- Biophysical QC for unrivalled batch-batch consistency
- Over 30 publications

Recombinant | RabMAb | Advanced Validation | 20ul selling size

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 1% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	SP192
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A/G
Concentration	0.132 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →
Purification notes	Purified from TCS by protein A/G.

Reactivity data

IHC-P

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/100
Notes	Antigen retrieval: Boil tissue section in 10mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0 for 10 min followed by cooling at room temperature for 20 min. Perform heat-mediated antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

WB

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/100
Notes	-

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/2300 - 1/262500
Notes	-

mIHC

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/100
Notes	Perform heat-mediated antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

Target data

See full target information CD14

Function	Coreceptor for bacterial lipopolysaccharide (PubMed:1698311, PubMed:23264655). In concert with LBP, binds to monomeric lipopolysaccharide and delivers it to the LY96/TLR4 complex, thereby mediating the innate immune response to bacterial

lipopolysaccharide (LPS) (PubMed:20133493, PubMed:22265692, PubMed:23264655). Acts via MyD88, TIRAP and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response (PubMed:8612135). Acts as a coreceptor for TLR2:TLR6 heterodimer in response to diacylated lipopeptides and for TLR2:TLR1 heterodimer in response to triacylated lipopeptides, these clusters trigger signaling from the cell surface and subsequently are targeted to the Golgi in a lipid-raft dependent pathway (PubMed:16880211). Binds electronegative LDL (LDL(-)) and mediates the cytokine release induced by LDL(-) (PubMed:23880187).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

What is this antibody validated in?
Anti-CD14 antibody [SP192] (ab183322) is a rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody and is validated for use in Western Blot (WB), Flow Cytometry (Flow Cyt), Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P) in Human samples.

What is the molecular weight of CD14?
Anti-CD14 [SP192] (ab183322) specifically detects a band for CD14 (UniProt: P08571) at a molecular weight of 40kDa.

Collaboration
Anti-CD14 [SP192] (ab183322) is a clone from the portfolio of Spring Bioscience (Roche) SP clones which have been optimised for immunohistochemistry (IHC).

Trusted by the scientific community
Anti-CD14 [SP192] (ab183322) was first used in a scientific publication in 2013 and has been cited over 30 times in peer-reviewed journals.

Reviewed by scientists
Anti-CD14 [SP192] (ab183322) has over 5 independent reviews from customers.

Other related products
We have a range of other formats of antibody clone [SP192] also available for your convenience: ab183322, Carrier

free - ab230903, Alexa Fluor® 647 - ab302698, Alexa Fluor® 488 - ab302826, Alexa Fluor® 594 - ab305119, PE - ab307635, APC - ab314412

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Trial sizes available!
Test your antibody or perform pre-screening before committing to a larger quantity. Sold in 20µl. Discover our selection of trial-size antibodies.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	CD14 also known as cluster of differentiation 14 is a glycoprotein with a molecular mass of approximately 55 kDa. This protein is expressed mainly on the surface of macrophages monocytes and to a lesser extent on neutrophils. CD14 exists in two forms: membrane-bound (mCD14) and soluble (sCD14). It functions as a co-receptor along with TLR4 (Toll-like receptor 4) and MD-2 for the detection of bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS) which is an important component of the outer membrane of Gram-negative bacteria.
Biological function summary	This glycoprotein plays a significant role in the innate immune system by recognizing pathogen-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs). It is part of a receptor complex where CD14 acts alongside LPS binding protein (LPS-R) TLR4 and MD-2 to facilitate pro-inflammatory signaling in response to microbial invasion. By binding to LPS CD14 initiates and amplifies the immune response leading to the production of cytokines and the recruitment of other immune cells to the site of infection.
Pathways	CD14 interacts with the toll-like receptor signaling pathway notably involving TLR4. Upon LPS detection CD14 assists in the activation of TLR4 triggering downstream signaling cascades such as NF-κB and MAPK pathways. These pathways result in the transcription of inflammatory cytokines and are essential for the host defense mechanism. The protein complex involving CD14 further interacts with adaptor proteins like MyD88 and TRIF facilitating signal propagation and the immune system's ability to respond to pathogens.
Associated diseases and disorders	Researchers have linked CD14 to sepsis and atherosclerosis. High levels of soluble CD14 (sCD14) are often observed in patients with sepsis indicating its participation in excessive systemic inflammation. In atherosclerosis CD14's role in recognizing LPS contributes to chronic inflammation and the development of plaques in arteries. Through these diseases CD14 connects with TLR4 emphasizing its impact on inflammatory responses and its potential as a therapeutic target.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

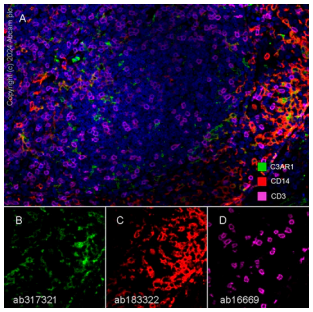
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

26 product images



Multiplex immunohistochemistry - Anti-CD14 antibody [SP192] (ab183322)

CD14 Multiplex immunohistochemistry staining of Human tonsil using rabbit Anti-CD14 antibody

Multiplex immunohistochemistry analysis of formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue staining C3a R with ab317321 at a 1:1000 (0.52 ug/ml) dilution, ab183322 anti-CD14 used at 1:100 (1.22 ug/ml) dilution and ab16669 anti-CD3 epsilon used at a 1:150 (0.06 ug/ml) dilution.

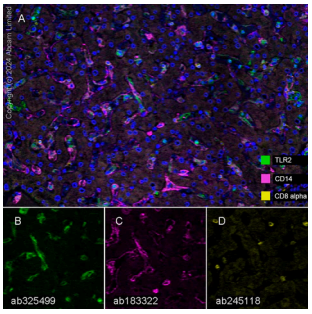
Panel A: merged staining of anti-C3AR1 (green; Opal™520) anti-CD14 (red; Opal™570) anti-CD3 epsilon (magenta; Opal™690) on human tonsil.
Panel B: anti-C3AR1 stained on immune cells.
Panel C: anti-CD14 stained on macrophages.
Panel D: anti-CD3 epsilon stained on T lymphocytes.
Nuclear DNA was labeled with DAPI (shown in blue).

The section was incubated in three rounds of staining: in the order of ab317321, ab183322 and ab16669 for 30 mins at room temperature. Each round was followed by a separate fluorescent tyramide signal amplification system.

The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument with an Opal™ 4-color kit. Image acquisition was performed with Leica SP8 confocal microscope.

Nuclear counter stain with DAPI.

Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0 Epitope Retrieval Solution2) for 20 mins.



Multiplex immunohistochemistry - Anti-CD14 antibody [SP192] (ab183322)

CD14 Multiplex immunohistochemistry staining of Human liver using rabbit Anti-CD14 antibody

Multiplex immunohistochemistry analysis of formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded human liver tissue staining TLR2 with ab325499 at a 1:100 (5.0 µg/ml) dilution, ab183322 anti-CD14 used at 1:100 (1.22 µg/ml) dilution and ab245118 anti-CD8 alpha used at a 1:500 (0.75 µg/ml) dilution.

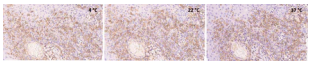
Panel A: anti-TLR2 (green; Opal™520), anti-CD14 (magenta; Opal™570) and anti-CD8 alpha (yellow; Opal™690) on human liver.
Panel B: anti-TLPR2 staining immune cells in human liver.
Panel C: anti-CD14 staining macrophages in human liver.
Panel D: anti-CD8 alpha staining T lymphocytes in human liver.
Nuclear DNA was labeled with DAPI (shown in blue).

The section was incubated in three rounds of staining: in the order of ab325499, ab183322 and ab245118 for 30 mins at room temperature. Each round was followed by a separate fluorescent tyramide signal amplification system.

The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument with an Opal™ 4-color kit. Image acquisition was performed with Leica SP8 confocal microscope.

Nuclear counter stain with DAPI.

Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0, Epitope Retrieval Solution2) for 20 mins.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-CD14 antibody [SP192] (ab183322)

CD14 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining of Human tonsil tissue using rabbit Anti-CD14 antibody

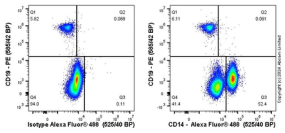
The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument. Paraffin embedded human tonsil tissue slides were dewaxed, followed by heat mediated antigen retrieval with Citrate buffer (pH 6.0, Epitope Retrieval ER1 Solution) for 10 mins. Endogenous peroxidase activity was blocked with 3% H2O2 for 10 mins. The sections were then incubated with ab183322 (1/100) at room temperature for 30 mins, followed by a ready to use Rabbit specific IHC polymer detection kit HRP/DAB (ab209101). The sections were counterstained with Hematoxylin. The images were taken with a Leica Aperio AT2.

ab183322 was stored at a range of temperatures (+4°C, +22°C, +37°C) for 1 week before being tested in IHC-P. The image shows the staining intensity remains relatively constant across all storage temperatures, demonstrating that antibody activity is not affected

This blot was produced using 4-20% SDS-PAGE containing 15 µg of human tonsil lysate per lane at 150V for 1hr before being transferred onto a 0.45 µm PVDF membrane at 75V for 1hr. The membrane was then blocked for 1hr using 5% NFDM/TBST, then incubated with ab183322 (1/1000)

at room temperature for 1hr. After being washed three times in TBST, the membrane was incubated with Peroxidase conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG with minimal cross-reactivity with human IgG at 1/2000 dilution for 1hr at room temperature. The membrane was washed three times again. Then the signal was developed using the ECL technique.

ab183322 was stored at a range of temperatures (+4°C, +22°C, +37°C) for 1 week before being tested in WB. The image shows the band intensity remains relatively constant across all storage temperatures, demonstrating that antibody activity is not affected under these conditions. This data was generated as part of a structured antibody stability study supporting Abcam’ s transition from cold⊠chain to ambient shipping.



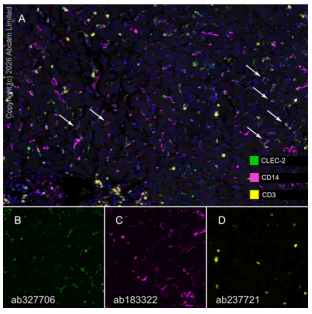
Flow Cytometry - Anti-CD14 antibody [SP192] (ab183322)

CD14 Flow Cytometry staining of PBMC using rabbit Anti-CD14 antibody

Flow cytometry staining of human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) with ab183322 (right) or Recombinant Rabbit IgG, monoclonal [EPR25A] - Isotype Control (left). PBMCs were incubated for 30 mins on ice in 1x PBS containing 10 µg/ml human IgG and 10 % normal goat serum to block FC receptors and non-specific protein-protein interaction followed by the antibody ab183322 or Recombinant Rabbit IgG, monoclonal [EPR25A] - Isotype Control (1x 10^6 in 100 µl at 0.008 µg/ml) for 30 mins on ice. The cells were simultaneously stained with CD19.

The secondary antibody Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed was incubated at 1/4000 dilutionfor 30 mins on ice

Acquisition of >30000 events were collected using a 50 mW Blue laser (488nm) and 525/40 bandpass filter. Events were gated on CD19-ve.



Multiplex immunohistochemistry - Anti-CD14 antibody [SP192] (ab183322)

CD14 Multiplex immunohistochemistry staining of Human liver using rabbit Anti-CD14 antibody

Multiplex immunohistochemistry analysis of formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded human liver tissue staining with ab327706 at a 1:100 (4.87 µg/ml) dilution, ab183322 anti-CD14 used at 1:100 (01.22 µg/ml) dilution and ab237721 anti-CD3 used at a 1:2000 (0.26 µg/ml) dilution.

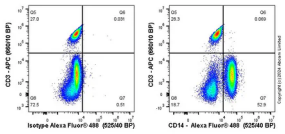
Panel A: merged staining of anti-CLEC-2 (green; Opal™520), anti-CD14 (magenta; Opal™690) and anti-CD3 (yellow; Opal™570) on human spleen.
Panel B: anti-CLEC-2 staining platelets in human spleen.
Panel C: anti-CD14 staining monocytes/macrophages in human spleen.
Panel D: anti-CD3 staining T lymphocytes in human spleen.
Nuclear DNA was labeled with DAPI (shown in blue).

The section was incubated in three rounds of staining: in the order of ab327706, ab183322 and ab237721 for 30 mins at room temperature. Each round was followed by a separate fluorescent tyramide signal amplification system.

The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument with an Opal™ 4-color kit. Image acquisition was performed with Leica SP8 confocal microscope.

Nuclear counter stain with DAPI.

Heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0, epitope retrieval solution2) for 20 mins.



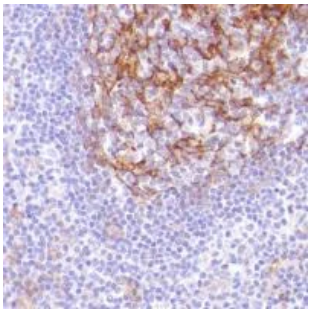
Flow Cytometry - Anti-CD14 antibody [SP192] (ab183322)

CD14 Flow Cytometry staining of PBMC using rabbit Anti-CD14 antibody

Flow cytometry staining of human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) with ab183322 (right) or Recombinant Rabbit IgG, monoclonal [EPR25A] - Isotype Control (left). PBMCs were incubated for 30 min on ice in 1x PBS containing 10 µg/ml human IgG and 10 % normal goat serum to block FC receptors and non-specific protein-protein interaction followed by the antibody ab183322 or Recombinant Rabbit IgG, monoclonal [EPR25A] - Isotype Control (1x 10^6 in 100 µl at 0.008 µg/ml) for 30min on ice. The cells were simultaneously stained with CD19.

The secondary antibody Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed was incubated at 1/4000 for 30min on ice

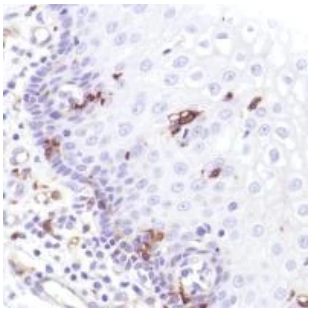
Acquisition of >30000 events were collected using a 50 mW Blue laser (488nm) and 525/40 bandpass filter. Events were gated on live cells.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-CD14 antibody [SP192] (ab183322)

CD14 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-CD14 antibody

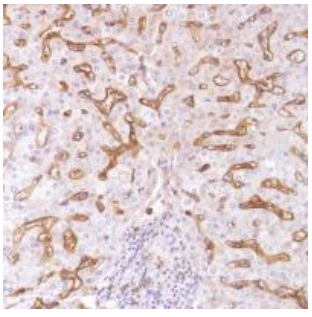
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin embedded Human tonsil tissue labeling CD14 with ab183322 at 1/100.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-CD14 antibody [SP192] (ab183322)

CD14 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-CD14 antibody

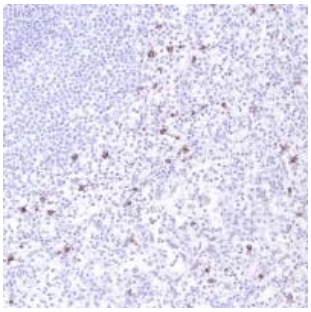
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin embedded Human esophagus tissue labeling CD14 with ab183322 at 1/100.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-CD14 antibody [SP192] (ab183322)

CD14 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-CD14 antibody

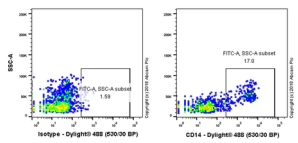
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin embedded Human liver tissue labeling CD14 with ab183322 at 1/100.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-CD14 antibody [SP192] (ab183322)

CD14 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-CD14 antibody

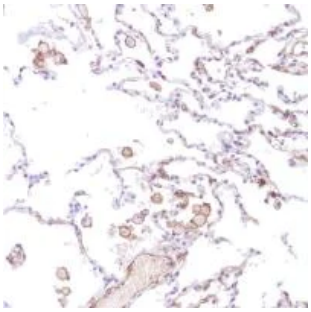
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin embedded Human spleen tissue labeling CD14 with ab183322 at 1/100.



Flow Cytometry - Anti-CD14 antibody [SP192] (ab183322)

CD14 Flow Cytometry staining using rabbit Anti-CD14 antibody

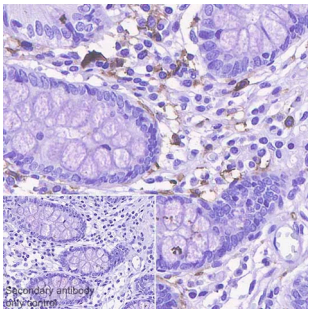
Flow Cytometry analysis of human PBMC (human peripheral blood mononuclear cell) cells labeling CD14 with purified ab183322 at 1:200 dilution (0.805 µg/ml) - Red. A Goat anti rabbit IgG (Dylight® 488, ab98462) secondary antibody was used at 1:2000 dilution. Isotype control - Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) - Black. Unlabeled control - Blue.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-CD14 antibody [SP192] (ab183322)

CD14 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-CD14 antibody

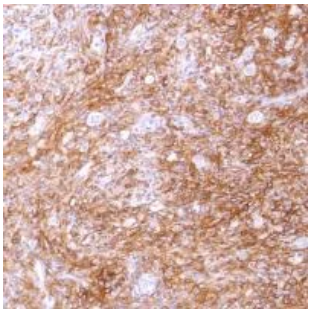
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin embedded Human lung tissue labeling CD14 with ab183322 at 1/100.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-CD14 antibody [SP192] (ab183322)

CD14 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-CD14 antibody

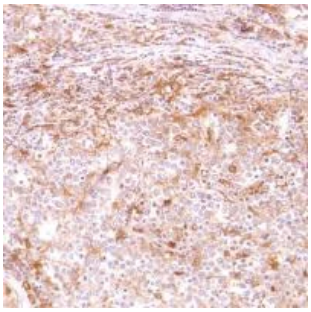
Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) analysis of Human colon tissue sections labeling CD14 with ab183322 at 1/100 dilution (1.61 µg/ml). Heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0, epitope retrieval solution 1) for 10mins Rabbit specific IHC polymer detection kit HRP/DAB (ab209101) was used as the secondary antibody. Hematoxylin was used as a counterstain. Positive staining on stromal cells in the human colon, performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND™ RX instrument.
The section was incubated with ab183322 for 10 mins at room temperature.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-CD14 antibody [SP192] (ab183322)

CD14 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-CD14 antibody

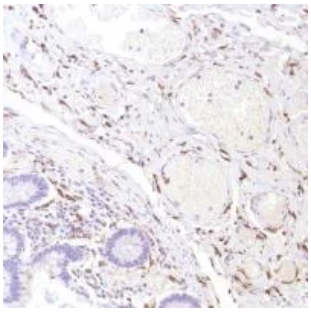
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin embedded Human HK lymphoma tissue labeling CD14 with ab183322 at 1/100.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-CD14 antibody [SP192] (ab183322)

CD14 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-CD14 antibody

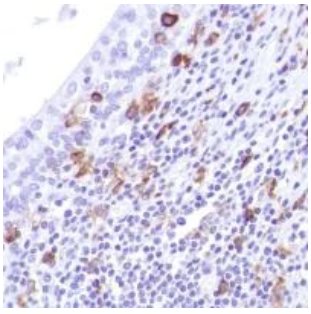
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin embedded Human B cell lymphoma tissue labeling CD14 with ab183322 at 1/100.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-CD14 antibody [SP192] (ab183322)

CD14 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-CD14 antibody

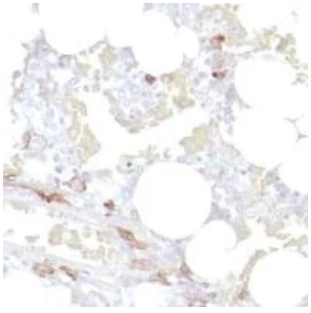
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin embedded Human colon tissue labeling CD14 with ab183322 at 1/100.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-CD14 antibody [SP192] (ab183322)

CD14 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-CD14 antibody

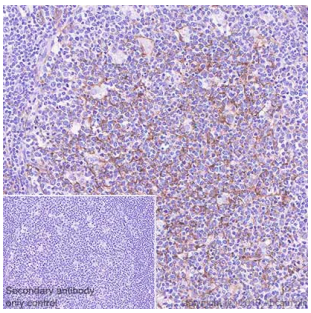
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin embedded Human bladder tissue labeling CD14 with ab183322 at 1/100.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-CD14 antibody [SP192] (ab183322)

CD14 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-CD14 antibody

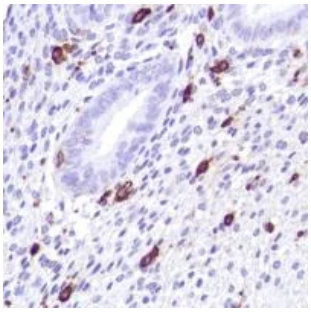
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin embedded Human bone marrow tissue labeling CD14 with ab183322 at 1/100.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-CD14 antibody [SP192] (ab183322)

CD14 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-CD14 antibody

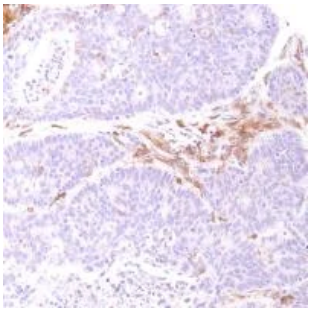
Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) analysis of Human tonsil tissue sections labeling CD14 with ab183322 at 1/100 dilution (1.61 µg/ml). Heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0, epitope retrieval solution 1) for 10mins Rabbit specific IHC polymer detection kit HRP/DAB (ab209101) was used as the secondary antibody. Hematoxylin was used as a counterstain. Positive staining on the human tonsil, performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND™ RX instrument.
The section was incubated with ab183322 for 10 mins at room temperature.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-CD14 antibody [SP192] (ab183322)

CD14 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-CD14 antibody

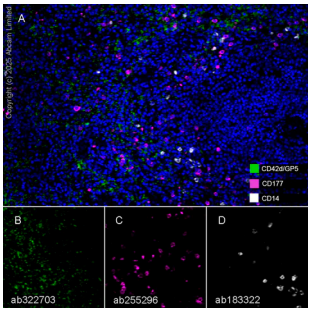
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin embedded Human endometrium tissue labeling CD14 with ab183322 at 1/100.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-CD14 antibody [SP192] (ab183322)

CD14 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-CD14 antibody

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin embedded Human colon adenocarcinoma tissue labeling CD14 with ab183322 at 1/100.



Multiplex immunohistochemistry - Anti-CD14 antibody [SP192] (ab183322)

CD14 Multiplex immunohistochemistry staining of Human spleen using rabbit Anti-CD14 antibody

Multiplex immunohistochemistry analysis of formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded human spleen tissue staining CD42d/GP5 with ab322703 at a 1/500 dilution, ab255296 anti-CD177 used at 1/2000 dilution and ab183322 anti-CD14 used at a 1/100 dilution.
Panel A: anti-CD42d/GP5 (green; Opal™520), anti-CD177 (magenta; Opal™690) and anti-CD14 (gray; Opal™570) on human spleen.

Panel B: anti-CD42d/GP5 staining platelets in human spleen.

Panel C: anti-CD177 staining neutrophils in human spleen.

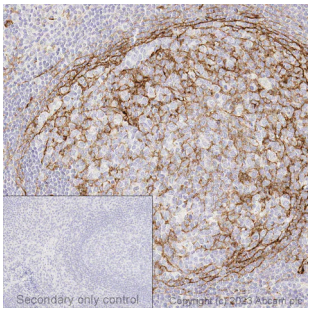
Panel D: anti-CD14 staining blood vessel in human spleen.

Nuclear DNA was labeled with DAPI (shown in blue).

The section was incubated in three rounds of staining: in the order of ab322703, ab255296 and ab183322 for 30 mins at room temperature. Each round was followed by a separate fluorescent tyramide signal amplification system.

The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument with an Opal™ 4-color kit. Image acquisition was performed with Leica SP8 confocal microscope.

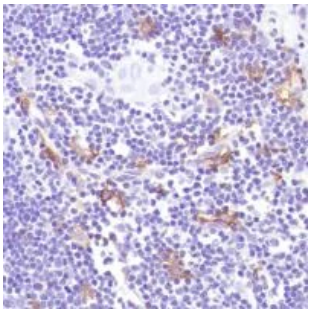
Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0, Epitope Retrieval Solution 2) for 20 mins.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-CD14 antibody [SP192] (ab183322)

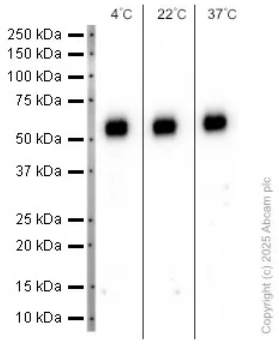
Immunohistochemical analysis of formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded human tonsil labelling CD14 with ab230903 at a concentration of 0.5µg/ml. The immunostaining was performed on a Ventana DISCOVERY ULTRA (Roche Tissue Diagnostics) instrument with an OptiView DAB IHC Detection Kit. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was conducted for 32min with ULTRA cell conditioning solution (CC1 pH8.5). ab220903 anti CD14 antibody was incubated at 37°C for 16min. Sections were counterstained is with Hematoxylin II. Image inset shows absence of staining in secondary antibody only control.

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation (ab230903).



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-CD14 antibody [SP192] (ab183322)

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin embedded Human thymus tissue labeling CD14 with ab183322 at 1/100.



Western blot - Anti-CD14 antibody [SP192] (ab183322)

CD14 Western blot staining of Human tonsyl lysate using rabbit Anti-CD14 antibody

This blot was produced using 4-20% SDS-PAGE containing 15 µg of human tonsil lysate per lane at 150V for 1hr before being transferred onto a 0.45 µm PVDF membrane at 75V for 1hr. The membrane was then blocked for 1hr using 5% NFDM/TBST, then incubated with ab183322 (1/1000) at room temperature for 1hr. After being washed three times in TBST, the membrane was incubated with Peroxidase conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG with minimal cross-reactivity with human IgG at 1/2000 dilution for 1hr at room temperature. The membrane was washed three times again. Then the signal was developed using the ECL technique.

ab183322 was stored at a range of temperatures (+4°C, +22°C, +37°C) for 1 week before being tested in WB. The image shows the band intensity remains relatively constant across all storage temperatures, demonstrating that antibody activity is not affected under these conditions. This data was generated as part of a structured antibody stability study supporting Abcam’ s transition from cold⊠chain to ambient shipping.

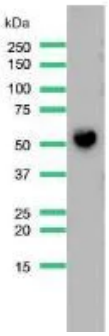
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-CD14 antibody [SP192] (ab183322) at 1/1000 dilution

All lanes:
Human tonsyl lysate at 15 µg with NDFM/TBST

Secondary

All lanes:
Western blot - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/2000 dilution

Exposure time: 20s



Western blot - Anti-CD14 antibody [SP192] (ab183322)

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-CD14 antibody [SP192] (ab183322) at 1/100 dilution

All lanes:
Human tonsil lysate

Predicted band size: 40 kDa

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.