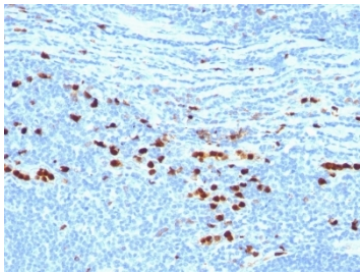
MRP14 Antibody / S100A9 [clone MAC387] (V2845)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V2845-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V2845-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V2845SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

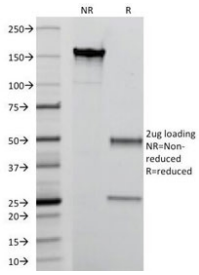
Citations (12)

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	MAC387
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
UniProt	P06702
Localization	Cytoplasmic
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 0.5-1ug/ml for 30 min at RT (1)
Limitations	This MPR14 antibody is available for research use only.



IHC analysis of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human tonsil stained with MRP14 protein antibody (clone MAC387).



SDS-PAGE Analysis of Purified, BSA-Free MRP14 Antibody (clone MAC387). Confirmation of Integrity and Purity of the Antibody.

Description

Recognizes the L1 or Calprotectin molecule, an intra-cytoplasmic antigen comprising of a 12kDa alpha chain and a 14kDa beta chain expressed by granulocytes, monocytes and by tissue macrophages. Macrophages usually arise from hematopoietic stem cells in the bone marrow. Under migration into tissues, the monocytes undergo further differentiation to become multifunctional tissue macrophages. They are classified into normal and inflammatory macrophages. Normal macrophages include macrophages in connective tissue (histiocytes), liver (Kupffer's cells), lung (alveolar macrophages), lymph nodes (free and fixed macrophages), spleen (free and fixed macrophages), bone marrow (fixed macrophages), serous fluids (pleural and peritoneal macrophages), skin (histiocytes, Langerhans's cell) and in other tissues. Inflammatory macrophages are present in various exudates. Macrophages are part of the innate immune system, recognizing, engulfing and destroying many potential pathogens including bacteria, pathogenic protozoa, fungi and helminthes. This MAb reacts with neutrophils, monocytes, macrophages, and squamous mucosal epithelia and has been shown as an important marker for identifying macrophages in tissue sections.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the MRP14 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

1. Staining of formalin/paraffin tissues requires boiling tissue sections in 10mM Citrate buffer, pH 6.0, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.

Immunogen

An affinity purified monocyte membrane preparation was used as the immunogen for the MRP14 antibody.

Storage

Store the MRP14 antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).

Ordering: Phone: 858.663.9055 | Fax: 1.267.821.0800 | Email: info@nsjbio.com
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