

Datasheet: MCA2678GA

Description:	MOUSE ANTI BOVINE CD14
Specificity:	CD14
Format:	Purified
Product Type:	Monoclonal Antibody
Clone:	CC-G33
Isotype:	IgG1
Quantity:	0.1 mg

Product Details

Applications

This product has been reported to work in the following applications. This information is derived from testing within our laboratories, peer-reviewed publications or personal communications from the originators. Please refer to references indicated for further information. For general protocol recommendations, please visit www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols.

	Yes	No	Not Determined	Suggested Dilution
Flow Cytometry	■			1/10 - 1/200
Immunohistology - Frozen			■	
Immunohistology - Paraffin			■	
ELISA			■	
Immunoprecipitation			■	
Western Blotting			■	
Immunofluorescence	■			

Where this product has not been tested for use in a particular technique this does not necessarily exclude its use in such procedures. Suggested working dilutions are given as a guide only. It is recommended that the user titrates the product for use in their own system using appropriate negative/positive controls.

Target Species	Bovine
Species Cross Reactivity	Reacts with: Sheep, Human, Water Buffalo N.B. Antibody reactivity and working conditions may vary between species.
Product Form	Purified IgG - liquid
Preparation	Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography on Protein G from tissue culture supernatant
Buffer Solution	Phosphate buffered saline
Preservative Stabilisers	0.09% Sodium Azide (NaN ₃)
Carrier Free	Yes
Approx. Protein Concentrations	IgG concentration 1.0mg/ml

Immunogen	Partially purified polypeptides isolated from bovine leucocyte cell surface membrane.
External Database Links	UniProt: Q95122 Related reagents Entrez Gene: 281048 CD14 Related reagents
Fusion Partners	Spleen cells from immunised Balb/c mice were fused with cells of the NS1 myeloma cell line.
Specificity	Mouse anti Bovine CD14, clone CC-G33 is a monoclonal antibody recognizing bovine CD14, a GPI-anchored membrane glycoprotein and monocyte/macrophage differentiation antigen, belonging to the lipopolysaccharide receptor family, also expressed weakly on microglia and Langerhans cells. CD14 acts as a receptor for the potent bacterial endotoxin, lipopolysaccharide (LPS), facilitated by LPS-binding protein (LBP). The binding of LPS to CD14 results in cell activation and the release of cytokines and the inflammatory response, and has been shown to upregulate the cell surface expression of adhesion molecules. Mouse anti Bovine CD14 clone CC-G33 cross-reacts with human CD14 expressed on transfected COS-7 cells, and also recognises an epitope on ovine CD14, see Sopp et al. 1996 for details. CC-G33 has also been shown to be reactive with CD14 from the Water buffalo (<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>), see Mirielli et al. 2013.
Flow Cytometry	Use 10ul of the suggested working dilution to label 1x10 ⁶ cells in 100ul.
References	- Villarreal-Ramos, B. <i>et al.</i> (2006) Influence of the nature of the antigen on the boosting of responses to mycobacteria in <i>M. bovis</i>-BCG vaccinated cattle. Vaccine. 24 (47-48): 6850-8. - Pirson, C. <i>et al.</i> (2012) Differential effects of Mycobacterium bovis - derived polar and apolar lipid fractions on bovine innate immune cells. Vet Res. 43: 54. - Berthon, P. & Hopkins, J. (1996) Ruminant cluster CD14. Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 52 (4): 245-8. - Glew, E.J. <i>et al.</i> (2003) Differential effects of bovine viral diarrhoea virus on monocytes and dendritic cells. J Gen Virol. 84: 1771-80. - Harris, J. <i>et al.</i> (2003) Expression of caveolin by bovine lymphocytes and antigen-presenting cells. Immunology. 105: 190-5. - Yamakawa, Y. <i>et al.</i> (2008) Identification and functional characterization of a bovine orthologue to DC-SIGN. J Leukoc Biol. 83: 1396-403. - Herath, S. <i>et al.</i> (2006) Expression and function of Toll-like receptor 4 in the endometrial cells of the uterus. Endocrinology. 147: 562-70. - Gliddon, D.R. <i>et al.</i> (2004) DEC-205 expression on migrating dendritic cells in afferent lymph. Immunology. 11: 262-72. - Villarreal-Ramos, B. <i>et al.</i> (2003) Investigation of the role of CD8+ T cells in bovine tuberculosis <i>in vivo</i>. Infect Immun. 71: 4297-303. - Leung, S.T. <i>et al.</i> (2000) Uterine lymphocyte distribution and interleukin expression during early pregnancy in cows. J Reprod Fertil. 119: 25-33. - Vrieling, M. <i>et al.</i> (2015) Bovine <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> Secretes the Leukocidin LukMF' To Kill Migrating Neutrophils through CCR1. MBio. 6 (3): e00335. - Gibson, A. <i>et al.</i> (2012) Identification of a lineage negative cell population in bovine peripheral blood with the ability to mount a strong type I interferon response Dev Comp Immunol. 36: 332-41. - Haas, K.M. and Estes, D.M. (2001) The identification and characterization of a ligand for bovine

CD5. [J Immunol. 166: 3158-66.](#)

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15. Altreuther, G. *et al.* (2001) Morphologic and functional changes in bovine monocytes infected in vitro with the bovine leukaemia virus. [Scand J Immunol. 54: 459-69.](#)

16. Brodzki, P. *et al.* (2014) Phenotyping of leukocytes and granulocyte and monocyte phagocytic activity in the peripheral blood and uterus of cows with endometritis. [Theriogenology. 82 \(3\): 403-10.](#)

17. Fikri Y *et al.* (2002) Costimulatory molecule requirement for bovine WC1+gammadelta T cells' proliferative response to bacterial superantigens. [Scand J Immunol. 55 \(4\): 373-81.](#)

18. Hecker YP *et al.* (2014) A *Neospora caninum* vaccine using recombinant proteins fails to prevent foetal infection in pregnant cattle after experimental intravenous challenge. [Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 162 \(3-4\): 142-53.](#)

19. Herry, V. *et al.* (2017) Local immunization impacts the response of dairy cows to *Escherichia coli* mastitis. [Sci Rep. 7 \(1\): 3441.](#)

20. Pepponi, I. *et al.* (2017) A mycobacterial growth inhibition assay (MGIA) for bovine TB vaccine development. [Tuberculosis \(Edinb\). 106: 118-22.](#)

Storage	Store at +4°C or at -20°C if preferred. Storage in frost-free freezers is not recommended. This product should be stored undiluted. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.
Shelf Life	18 months from date of despatch.
Health And Safety Information	Material Safety Datasheet documentation #10040 available at: 10040: https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/uploads/MSDS/10040.pdf
Regulatory	For research purposes only

Related Products

Recommended Secondary Antibodies

Goat Anti Mouse IgG (STAR76...)	RPE
Goat Anti Mouse IgG IgA IgM (STAR87...)	Alk. Phos. , HRP
Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR9...)	FITC
Goat Anti Mouse IgG (STAR77...)	HRP
Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR12...)	RPE
Goat Anti Mouse IgG (Fc) (STAR120...)	FITC , HRP
Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR8...)	DyLight®800
Goat Anti Mouse IgG (STAR70...)	FITC
Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR13...)	HRP
Human Anti Mouse IgG1 (HCA036...)	HRP
Goat Anti Mouse IgG (H/L) (STAR117...)	Alk. Phos. , DyLight®488 , DyLight®549 , DyLight®649 , DyLight®680 , DyLight®800 , FITC , HRP

Recommended Negative Controls

[MOUSE IgG1 NEGATIVE CONTROL \(MCA928\)](#)

North & South America	Tel: +1 800 265 7376 Fax: +1 919 878 3751 Email: antibody_sales_us@bio-rad.com	Worldwide	Tel: +44 (0)1865 852 700 Fax: +44 (0)1865 852 739 Email: antibody_sales_uk@bio-rad.com "M318563:180718"	Europe	Tel: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 21 Fax: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 50 Email: antibody_sales_de@bio-rad.com
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Printed on 01 Aug 2018

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