Resource Summary Report

Generated by dkNET on Sep 4, 2026

Purified anti-human CD14

RRID:AB_314184
Type: Antibody

Proper Citation

BioLegend Cat# 301802, RRID:AB_314184

Antibody Information

URL: http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_314184

Proper Citation: BioLegend Cat# 301802, RRID:AB_314184

Target Antigen: CD14

Host Organism: mouse

Clonality: monoclonal

Comments: Applications: FC, CyTOF®, Block, IHC-F

Antibody Name: Purified anti-human CD14

Description: This monoclonal targets CD14

Target Organism: cynomolgus, rhesus, human

Clone ID: Clone M5E2

Antibody ID: AB_314184

Vendor: BioLegend

Catalog Number: 301802

Alternative Catalog Numbers: 301801

Record Creation Time: 20231110T044959+0000

Record Last Update: 20260829T011436+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Purified anti-human CD14.

No alerts have been found for Purified anti-human CD14.

Data and Source Information

Source: Antibody Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 30 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at dkNET .

Babdor J, et al. (2026) Immune-microbiome coordination defines interferon setpoints in healthy humans. Cell, 189(10), 3144.

Mikami T, et al. (2026) CAR-T cells with the CD38-CD73-Tim-3-HLA-DR+ phenotype predict the efficacy of tisagenlecleucel as a treatment for B cell precursor ALL. Cell reports. Medicine, 7(2), 102576.

Pi R, et al. (2025) NKp30 and NKG2D contribute to natural killer cell-mediated recognition of HIV-infected cells. iScience, 28(10), 113548.

Chen Q, et al. (2025) Systems-level immunomonitoring in children with solid tumors to enable precision medicine. Cell, 188(5), 1425.

Melo Garcia L, et al. (2025) Overcoming CD226-related immune evasion in acute myeloid leukemia with CD38 CAR-engineered NK cells. Cell reports, 44(1), 115122.

Tan Z, et al. (2025) Immune development differs between preterm newborns fed mothers' own milk and donor milk. iScience, 28(7), 112918.

Glass DR, et al. (2024) Multi-omic profiling reveals the endogenous and neoplastic responses to immunotherapies in cutaneous T cell lymphoma. Cell reports. Medicine, 5(5), 101527.

Xu Y, et al. (2023) CD16+ monocytes are involved in the hyper-inflammatory state of Prader-Willi Syndrome by single-cell transcriptomic analysis. Frontiers in immunology, 14, 1153730.

Feyaerts D, et al. (2022) Integrated plasma proteomic and single-cell immune signaling network signatures demarcate mild, moderate, and severe COVID-19. Cell reports. Medicine, 3(7), 100680.

McCarthy EE, et al. (2022) A cytotoxic-skewed immune set point predicts low neutralizing antibody levels after Zika virus infection. Cell reports, 39(7), 110815.

Salomé B, et al. (2022) NKG2A and HLA-E define an alternative immune checkpoint axis in bladder cancer. Cancer cell, 40(9), 1027.

Baskar R, et al. (2022) Integrating transcription-factor abundance with chromatin accessibility in human erythroid lineage commitment. Cell reports methods, 2(3).

Alpert A, et al. (2022) Alignment of single-cell trajectories by tuMap enables high-resolution quantitative comparison of cancer samples. Cell systems, 13(1), 71.

Schwabenland M, et al. (2021) Deep spatial profiling of human COVID-19 brains reveals neuroinflammation with distinct microanatomical microglia-T-cell interactions. Immunity, 54(7), 1594.

Mishra A, et al. (2021) Microbial exposure during early human development primes fetal immune cells. Cell, 184(13), 3394.

Henrick BM, et al. (2021) Bifidobacteria-mediated immune system imprinting early in life. Cell, 184(15), 3884.

Roussel M, et al. (2021) Comparative immune profiling of acute respiratory distress syndrome patients with or without SARS-CoV-2 infection. Cell reports. Medicine, 2(6), 100291.

Kaufmann M, et al. (2021) Identifying CNS-colonizing T cells as potential therapeutic targets to prevent progression of multiple sclerosis. Med (New York, N.Y.), 2(3), 296.

Wastyk HC, et al. (2021) Gut-microbiota-targeted diets modulate human immune status. Cell, 184(16), 4137.

Chevrier S, et al. (2021) A distinct innate immune signature marks progression from mild to severe COVID-19. Cell reports. Medicine, 2(1), 100166.