

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [kravitz2](#) on Aug 23, 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: 20250819T214304+0000

Record Last Update: 20250819T235207+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 [kravitz2](#) .

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.

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.

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

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.