

**Anti-Placental protein 14 (human, PP14, glycodelin A)
 Mouse monoclonal antibody**

Subclass: IgG₁/k

PRODUCT NO.

BTE 001-16

Clone: NA

PRESENTATION

Preparation: Protein-A/G purified

Content: Available in 200 µL and 1 mL size. 1 mg/mL +/- 15%. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

Solvent: 0.01 M phosphate buffer, pH 7.4, containing 0.5 M NaCl and 15 mM sodium azide

Storage: 4-8°C without exposure to light. No precautions necessary during handling.

ANTIGEN

Human placental protein 14 (PP14; also known as glycodelin and progesterone-associated endometrial protein) is a protein of the lipocalin structural superfamily. PP14 is the most abundant product of the secretory endometrium, and has been proposed as a biochemical marker of endometrial function in women undergoing *in vitro* fertilization treatment (1).

IMMUNOGEN

Placental protein 14 (glycodelin A) purified from second trimester amniotic fluid

SPECIFICITY

BTE 001-16 is specific for human PP14

EPITOPE SPECIFICITY

Differs from BTE 001-13 and -18

REACTIVITY

BTE 001-16 reacts strongly to human PP14 in sandwich ELISA in combination with a polyclonal antibody.

When staining formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded endometrial tissue from the late secretory phase, staining is restricted to the glandular cells.

CULTURE MEDIUM

RPMI 1640 with 2-10% fetal calf serum

FUSION PARTNER

IMMUNIZATION

APPLICATION

Method	Usability	References
ELISA	Yes	
Immunoblotting	Not determined	
Immunohistochemistry	Yes	

REFERENCES

- Westergaard LG, Wiberg N, Andersen CY, Laursen SB, Kliem A, Westergaard JG, Teisner B (1998) Circulating concentrations of placenta protein 14 during the natural menstrual cycle in women significantly reflect endometrial receptivity to implantation and pregnancy during successive assisted reproduction cycles. *Hum Reprod* 13:2612-2619.
- Hustin J, Philippe E, Teisner B, Grudzinskas JG (1994) Immunohistochemical localization of two endometrial proteins in the early days of human pregnancy. *Placenta* 15:701-708.
- Tornehave D, Fay TN, Teisner B, Chemnitz J, Westergaard JG, Grudzinskas JG (1989) Two fetal antigens (FA-1 and FA-2) and endometrial proteins (PP12 and PP14) isolated from amniotic fluid: localisation in the fetus and adult female genital tract. *Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol* 30:221-232.

CONDITIONS

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