

Goat Anti-CD14 Antibody
Peptide-affinity purified goat antibody
Catalog # AF1213a**Specification**

Goat Anti-CD14 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, FC, Pep-ELISA
Primary Accession	P08571
Other Accession	NP_000582 , 929
Reactivity	Human
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	100ug/200ul
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	40076

Goat Anti-CD14 Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 929**Other Names**

Monocyte differentiation antigen CD14, Myeloid cell-specific leucine-rich glycoprotein, CD14, Monocyte differentiation antigen CD14, urinary form, Monocyte differentiation antigen CD14, membrane-bound form, CD14

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
FC~~1:10~50
Pep-ELISA~~N/A

Format

0.5 mg IgG/ml in Tris saline (20mM Tris pH7.3, 150mM NaCl), 0.02% sodium azide, with 0.5% bovine serum albumin

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Goat Anti-CD14 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Goat Anti-CD14 Antibody - Protein Information**Name** CD14**Function**

Coreceptor for bacterial lipopolysaccharide (PubMed:1698311, PubMed:23264655). In concert with LBP, binds to monomeric lipopolysaccharide and delivers it to the LY96/TLR4 complex, thereby mediating the innate immune response to bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS) (PubMed:20133493, PubMed:22265692, PubMed:23264655). Acts via MyD88, TIRAP and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response (PubMed:8612135). Acts as a coreceptor for TLR2:TLR6 heterodimer in response to diacylated lipopeptides and for TLR2:TLR1 heterodimer in response to triacylated lipopeptides, these clusters trigger signaling from the cell surface and subsequently are targeted to the Golgi in a lipid-raft dependent pathway (PubMed:16880211). Binds electronegative LDL (LDL(-)) and mediates the cytokine release induced by LDL(-) (PubMed:23880187).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor. Secreted. Membrane raft. Golgi apparatus.
Note=Secreted forms may arise by cleavage of the GPI anchor.

Tissue Location

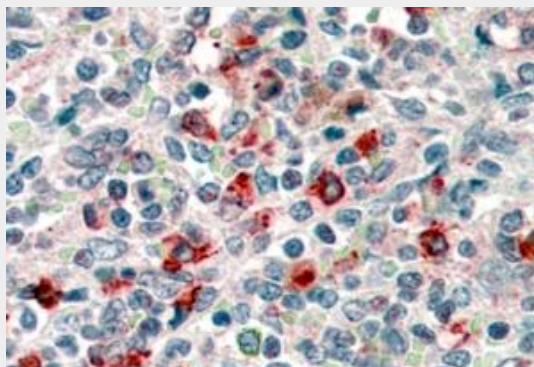
Detected on macrophages (at protein level) (PubMed:1698311). Expressed strongly on the surface of monocytes and weakly on the surface of granulocytes; also expressed by most tissue macrophages.

Goat Anti-CD14 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Goat Anti-CD14 Antibody - Images



AF1213a(4 µg/ml) staining of paraffin embedded Human Spleen. Steamed antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6, AP-staining.



AF1213a (1 µg/ml) staining of Human Lymph Node lysate (35 µg protein in RIPA buffer). Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence.

Goat Anti-CD14 Antibody - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a surface antigen that is preferentially expressed on monocytes/macrophages. It cooperates with other proteins to mediate the innate immune response to bacterial lipopolysaccharide. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding the same protein.

Goat Anti-CD14 Antibody - References

Genetic factors responsible for long bone fractures non-union. Szcz?сны G, et al. Arch Orthop Trauma Surg, 2010 Aug 21. PMID 20730440.
 [Influence of CD14 gene polymorphism on the expression of high mobility group box-1 protein in patients with severe burn] Dong N, et al. Zhonghua Shao Shang Za Zhi, 2010 Apr. PMID 20723409.
 An approach based on a genome-wide association study reveals candidate loci for narcolepsy. Shimada M, et al. Hum Genet, 2010 Oct. PMID 20677014.
 A genetic association study of maternal and fetal candidate genes that predispose to preterm prelabor rupture of membranes (PROM). Romero R, et al. Am J Obstet Gynecol, 2010 Jul 29. PMID 20673868.
 Variation at the NFATC2 Locus Increases the Risk of Thiazolinedione-Induced Edema in the Diabetes REduction Assessment with ramipril and rosiglitazone Medication (DREAM) Study. Bailey SD, et al. Diabetes Care, 2010 Jul 13. PMID 20628086.