

Rabbit Anti-CD14 Polyclonal Antibody
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP52111

Specification

Rabbit Anti-CD14 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC
Primary Accession	P10810
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

Rabbit Anti-CD14 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 12475

Other Names

Monocyte differentiation antigen CD14; Myeloid cell-specific leucine-rich glycoprotein; CD14

Dilution

WB ~ 1:100 ~ 1:500
IHC-P ~ 1:100 ~ 1:500
FC ~ 1:20 ~ 1:100

Format

0.01M TBS(pH7.4), 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce

Storage

Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Rabbit Anti-CD14 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name Cd14

Function

Coreceptor for bacterial lipopolysaccharide. 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: [16148141](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16148141)). Acts via MyD88, TIRAP and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response (PubMed: [8612135](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8612135), PubMed: [15895089](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15895089)). 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 (By similarity). Acts as an accessory receptor for M.tuberculosis lipoproteins LprA, LprG and LpqH, in conjunction with coreceptors TLR2 and TLR1. The lipoproteins

act as agonists to modulate antigen presenting cell functions in response to the pathogen (PubMed:19362712). Binds electronegative LDL (LDL(-)) and mediates the cytokine release induced by LDL(-) (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P08571}. Secreted {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P08571}. Membrane raft {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P08571}. Golgi apparatus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P08571}. Note=Soluble, secreted forms seem to exist. They may arise by cleavage of the GPI anchor {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P08571}

Tissue Location

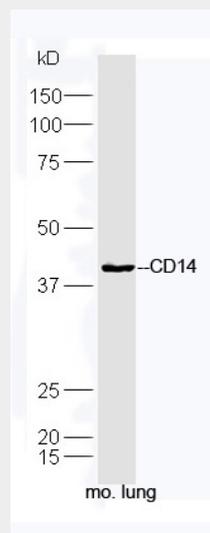
Detected on peritoneal macrophages (at protein level) (PubMed:8612135). Cell surface expression detected in lung alveolar macrophages, dendritic macrophages and lung macrophages (at protein level) (PubMed:19362712).

Rabbit Anti-CD14 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

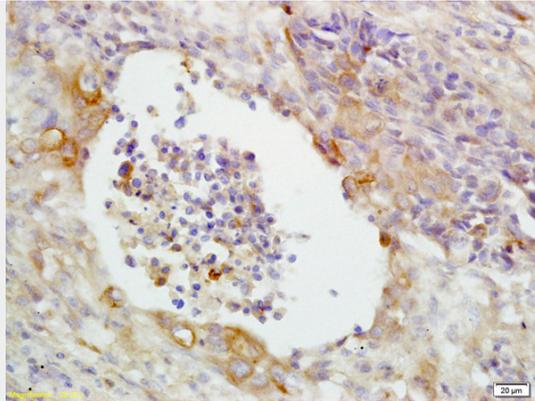
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

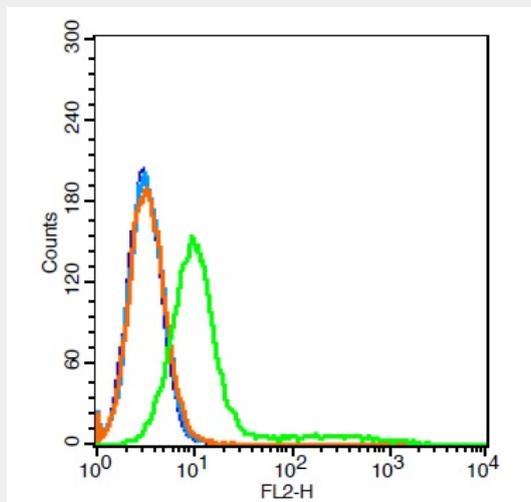
Rabbit Anti-CD14 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Mouse lung lysates probed with Rabbit Anti-CD14 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP52111) at 1:300 overnight at 4°C. Followed by a conjugated secondary antibody at 1:5000 for 90 min at 37°C.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin embedded human lung carcinoma labeled with Anti-CD14 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP52111) at 1:200 followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody and DAB staining



A549 cells probed with CD14 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated AP52111 at 1:20 for 30 minutes followed by incubation with a conjugated secondary (PE Conjugated) (green) for 30 minutes compared to control cells (blue), secondary only (light blue) and isotype control (orange).

Rabbit Anti-CD14 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

In concert with LBP, binds to monomeric lipopolysaccharide and delivers it to the MD-2/TLR4 complex, thereby mediating the innate immune response to bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS). Acts via MyD88, TIRAP and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response. Up-regulates cell surface molecules, including adhesion molecules (By similarity).