

**CD14 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP6294b****Specification**

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**CD14 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P08571](#)**CD14 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - 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

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP6294b](/product/products/AP6294b) was selected from the C-term region of human CD14. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**CD14 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**

Name CD14

**Function**

Coreceptor for bacterial lipopolysaccharide (PubMed: [1698311](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1698311)), PubMed: [23264655](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20133493), PubMed: [23264655](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23264655), PubMed: [22265692](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22265692)). 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))

target="\_blank">8612135</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16880211" target="\_blank">16880211</a>). Binds electronegative LDL (LDL(-)) and mediates the cytokine release induced by LDL(-) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23880187" target="\_blank">23880187</a>).

**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.

**CD14 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**CD14 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images****CD14 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

CD14 is a surface protein preferentially expressed on monocytes/macrophages. It binds lipopolysaccharide binding protein and recently has been shown to bind apoptotic cells.

**CD14 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Donati,M., J. Periodontol. 79 (3), 517-524 (2008)Yuan,F.F., Immunol. Cell Biol. 86 (3), 268-270 (2008)Setoguchi,M., Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1008 (2), 213-222 (1989)Goyert,S.M., Science 239 (4839), 497-500 (1988)