

Rabbit anti-Cynomolgus CD14 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-CD14 antibody

Anti-CD14 Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG # AAA257359	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Cynomolgus	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry, ELISA
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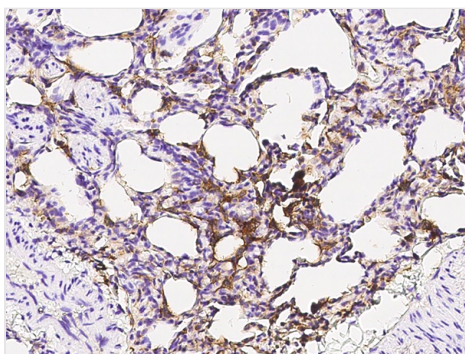
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

CD14; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-CD14 Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; CD14 Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; CD14 molecule; anti-CD14 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

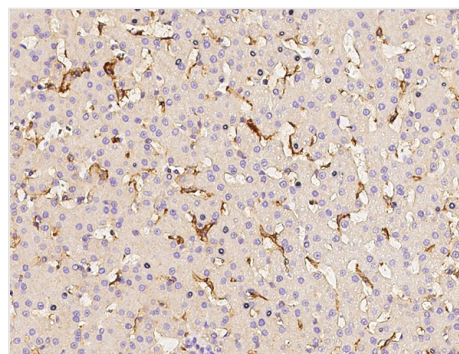
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Cynomolgus
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Cynomolgus CD14
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; 0.2um filtered solution in PBS
Applicable Applications for anti-CD14 antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), ELISA
Immunogen	Recombinant Cynomolgus CD14 Protein
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with purified, recombinant Cynomolgus CD14. CD14 specific IgG was purified by Cynomolgus CD14 affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of cynomolgus CD14 in cynomolgus lung with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:2000 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of cynomolgus CD14 in cynomolgus liver with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:2000 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-CD14 antibody	The cluster of differentiation (CD) system is commonly used as cell markers in immunophenotyping. Different kinds of cells in the immune system can be identified through the surface CD molecules associating with the immune function of the cell. There are more than 320 CD unique clusters and subclusters have been identified. Some of the CD molecules serve as receptors or ligands important to the cell through initiating a signal cascade which then alter the behavior of the cell. Some CD proteins do not take part in cell signal process but have other functions such as cell adhesion. Cluster of differentiation 14 (CD14) is a member of the CD system. It takes its name from its inclusion in the CD molecule surface marker proteins. CD14 exists in two forms: a form anchored into the membrane or a soluble form. CD14 was found expressed in macrophages, neutrophil granulocyte and dendritic cells. The major function is to serve as a co-receptor (along with TLR4 and MD-2) for the bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS) and other pathogen-associated molecular patterns.
Product Categories/Family for anti-CD14 antibody	NF-kB (NFkB) Pathway
References	Zola H, et al. (2007) CD molecules 2006-human cell differentiation molecules. J Immunol Methods. 318 (1-2): 1-5.Ho IC, et al. (2009) GATA3 and the T-cell lineage: essential functions before and after T-helper-2-cell differentiation. Nat Rev Immunol. 9 (2): 125-35.Matesanz-Isabel J, et al. (2011) New B-cell CD molecules. Immunology Letters.134 (2): 104-12.SD Wright, et al. (1990) CD14, a receptor for complexes of lipopolysaccharide (LPS) and LPS binding protein. Science. 249 (4975): 1431-3.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

UniProt Accession #	B3Y6B8
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For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://www.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/cd14-antibody-immunohistochemistry-elisa/257359>