



Anti-CD14 monoclonal antibody, clone Tük4 [R-PE] (CABT-45579MH)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview

Mouse anti human CD14 antibody, clone Tük4 recognizes the human CD14 cell surface antigen. CD14 is a 55 KDa glycoprotein that contains multiple leucin-rich repeats. It is anchored to the cell membrane via a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) linkage but a soluble form of CD14 also exists. CD14 is strongly expressed on the surface of monocytes and macrophages but has also been shown to be expressed on the surface of non-myeloid cells. CD14 functions as a pattern recognition receptor in innate immunity for a variety of ligands, in particular for the LPS (endotoxin) of Gram-negative bacteria. Mouse anti human CD14 antibody, clone Tük4 has been shown to block SDF-induced chemotaxis of U937 cells in a dose –dependent manner. Serotec recommend the use of the anti-human CD14 antibody, Low Endotoxin format for this purpose. Flow Cytometry Use 10ul of the suggested working dilution to label 106 cells or 100ul whole blood.

Specificity	CD14
Isotype	IgG2a
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human, Bovine, Cat, Cynomolgus monkey, Dog, Goat, Llama, Mink, Pig, Rabbit, Sheep
Clone	Tük4
Conjugate	PE
Applications	FC
Format	Purified IgG conjugated to R. Phycoerythrin (RPE) - lyophilised
Size	100 tests

Preservative	0.09% Sodium Azide
Storage	Prior to reconstitution store at +4°C. After reconstitution store at +4°C. DO NOT FREEZE. This product should be stored undiluted. This product is photosensitive and should be protected from light. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	CD14 CD14 molecule [Homo sapiens (human)]
Official Symbol	CD14
Synonyms	CD14; CD14 molecule; monocyte differentiation antigen CD14; myeloid cell-specific leucine-rich glycoprotein;
Entrez Gene ID	929
Protein Refseq	NP_000582
UniProt ID	P08571
Chromosome Location	5q31.1
Pathway	Activated TLR4 signalling; Activation of IRF3/IRF7 mediated by TBK1/IKK epsilon; Amoebiasis; Hematopoietic cell lineage; IKK complex recruitment mediated by RIP1; Immune System; Innate Immune System; Legionellosis;
Function	lipopolysaccharide binding; lipoteichoic acid binding; opsonin receptor activity; peptidoglycan receptor activity; protein binding;