

CD14 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP6294a**Specification****CD14 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide -
Product Information**Primary Accession [P08571](#)**CD14 Antibody (N-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 [<a href=/product/pr
oducts/AP6294a>AP6294a](#) was
selected from the N-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 (N-term) Blocking Peptide -
Protein Information****CD14 Antibody (N-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 (N-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)

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:23264655, PubMed:22265692). 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.

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

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)