abcam

ab133503

Anti-CD14 antibody [EPR3652]

Recombinant | RabMAb | 20ul selling size

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR3652
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Dissociation constant	3.1×10^{-11} M
Concentration	0.194 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

IHC-P

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/500
Notes	**For unpurified use at 1/100 - 1/250.**

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/100
Notes	ab172730 - Rabbit monoclonal IgG, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Target data

See full target information 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:22265692, PubMed:23264655). 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).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Stable for 12 months at -20°C

Notes

Species reactivity
Mouse, Rat: We have preliminary internal testing data to indicate this antibody may not react with these species. Please contact us for more information.

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	CD14 also known as cluster of differentiation 14 is a glycoprotein with a molecular mass of approximately 55 kDa. This protein is expressed mainly on the surface of macrophages monocytes and to a lesser extent on neutrophils. CD14 exists in two forms: membrane-bound (mCD14) and soluble (sCD14). It functions as a co-receptor along with TLR4 (Toll-like receptor 4) and MD-2 for the detection of bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS) which is an important component of the outer membrane of Gram-negative bacteria.
Biological function summary	This glycoprotein plays a significant role in the innate immune system by recognizing pathogen-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs). It is part of a receptor complex where CD14 acts alongside LPS binding protein (LPS-R) TLR4 and MD-2 to facilitate pro-inflammatory signaling in response to microbial invasion. By binding to LPS CD14 initiates and amplifies the immune response leading to the production of cytokines and the recruitment of other immune cells to the site of infection.
Pathways	CD14 interacts with the toll-like receptor signaling pathway notably involving TLR4. Upon LPS detection CD14 assists in the activation of TLR4 triggering downstream signaling cascades such as NF-κB and MAPK pathways. These pathways result in the transcription of inflammatory cytokines and are essential for the host defense mechanism. The protein complex involving CD14 further interacts with adaptor proteins like MyD88 and TRIF facilitating signal propagation and the immune system's ability to respond to pathogens.
Associated diseases and disorders	Researchers have linked CD14 to sepsis and atherosclerosis. High levels of soluble CD14 (sCD14) are often observed in patients with sepsis indicating its participation in excessive systemic inflammation. In atherosclerosis CD14's role in recognizing LPS contributes to chronic inflammation and the development of plaques in arteries. Through these diseases CD14 connects with TLR4 emphasizing its impact on inflammatory responses and its potential as a therapeutic target.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

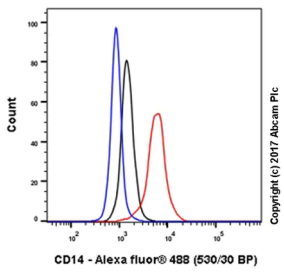
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

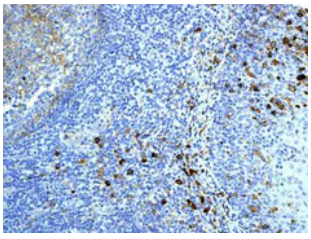
6 product images



Flow Cytometry - Anti-CD14 antibody [EPR3652] (ab133503)

CD14 Flow Cytometry staining using rabbit Anti-CD14 antibody

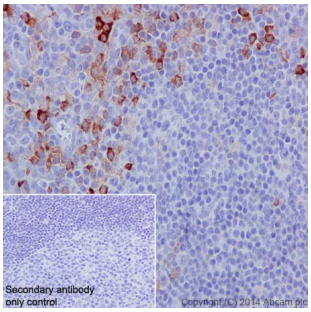
Human whole blood was stained with anti-CD14 antibody ab133503 (red line). In brief the erythrocytes were lysed and the cells were then stained with anti-CD14 (ab133503) for 30 min at 4°C. The secondary antibody used was Alexa Fluor® 488 goat anti-rabbit IgG (H&L) (ab150077) at 1/2000 dilution for 30 min at 4°C. Isotype control antibody (black line) was rabbit IgG (monoclonal) (ab172730) used at the same concentration and conditions as the primary antibody. Unlabelled sample (blue line) was also used as a control.
Acquisition of >30000 total events were collected. Gating strategy - peripheral blood monocytes



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-CD14 antibody [EPR3652] (ab133503)

CD14 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-CD14 antibody

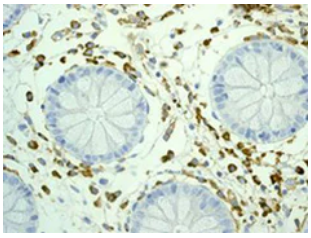
Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) analysis of human tonsil tissue labelling CD14 with unpurified ab133503 at a dilution of 1/100.
Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-CD14 antibody [EPR3652] (ab133503)

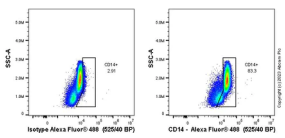
CD14 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-CD14 antibody

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) analysis of human tonsil tissue labelling CD14 with purified ab133503 at 1/500. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed using Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9. ab97051, a HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) was used as the secondary antibody (1/500). Negative control using PBS instead of primary antibody. Counterstained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-CD14 antibody [EPR3652] (ab133503)

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) analysis of human colon tissue labelling CD14 with unpurified ab133503 at a dilution of 1/100.
Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



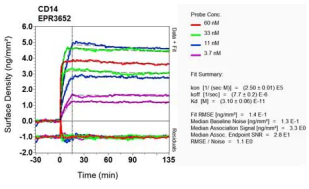
Flow Cytometry - Anti-CD14 antibody [EPR3652] (ab133503)

CD14 Flow Cytometry staining using rabbit Anti-CD14 antibody

Flow cytometry staining of human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) with ab133503 (right) or Recombinant Rabbit IgG, monoclonal [EPR25A] - Isotype Control (left). PBMCs were incubated for 30 min on ice in 1x PBS containing 10 µg/ml human IgG and 10 % normal goat serum to block FC receptors and non-specific protein-protein interaction followed by the antibody ab133503 or Recombinant Rabbit IgG, monoclonal [EPR25A] - Isotype Control (1x 106 in 100 µl at 1.0 µg/ml (1/2300)) for 30min on ice.

The secondary antibody Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed was incubated at 1/4000 for 30min on ice

Acquisition of >30000 events were collected using a 50 mW Blue laser (488nm) and 525/40 bandpass filter. Events were gated on CD3 and CD19 negative cells.



OI-RD Scanning - Anti-CD14 antibody [EPR3652] (ab133503)

We have systematically measured KD (the equilibrium dissociation constant between the antibody and its antigen), of more than 840 recombinant antibodies to assess not only their individual KD values but also to see the average affinity of antibody. Based on the comparison with published literature values for mouse monoclonal antibodies, Recombinant antibodies appear to be on average 1-2 order of magnitude higher affinity.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.