

Summary

Production Name	CCL14 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	IHC,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Rat,Mouse

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	CCL14 NCC2 SCYA14
Alternative Names	C-C motif chemokine 14 (Chemokine CC-1/CC-3;HCC-1/HCC-3;HCC-1(1-74);NCC-2;Small-inducible cytokine A14) [Cleaved into: HCC-1(3-74); HCC-1(4-74); HCC-1(9-74)]
Gene ID	6358.0
SwissProt ID	Q16627.Synthetic peptide from human protein at AA range: 44-93

Application

Dilution Ratio	IHC-p 1:50-200, ELISA 1:10000-20000.
Molecular Weight	

Background

Product Name: CCL14 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab08133

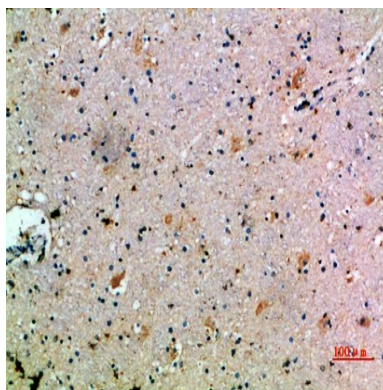


This gene, chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 14, is one of several CC cytokine genes clustered on 17q11.2. The CC cytokines are secreted proteins characterized by two adjacent cysteines. The cytokine encoded by this gene induces changes in intracellular calcium concentration and enzyme release in monocytes. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. Read-through transcripts are also expressed that include exons from the upstream cytokine gene, chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 15, and are represented as GeneID: 348249. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2009],function:Chemotactic factor that attracts T-cells and monocytes, but not neutrophils, eosinophils, or B-cells. Acts mainly via CC chemokine receptor CCR1. Also binds to CCR3. CCL15(22-92), CCL15(25-92) and CCL15(29-92) are more potent chemoattractants than the small-inducible cytokine A15.,function:Has weak activities on human monocytes and acts via receptors that also recognize MIP-1 alpha. It induced intracellular Ca(2+) changes and enzyme release, but no chemotaxis, at concentrations of 100-1,000 nM, and was inactive on T-lymphocytes, neutrophils, and eosinophil leukocytes. Enhances the proliferation of CD34 myeloid progenitor cells. The processed form HCC-1(9-74) is a chemotactic factor that attracts monocytes eosinophils, and T-cells and is a ligand for CCR1, CCR3 and CCR5.,online information:CCL14 entry,online information:CCL15 entry,PTM:HCC-1(1-74), but not HCC-1(3-74) and HCC-1(4-74), is partially O-glycosylated; the O-linked glycan consists of one Gal-GalNAc disaccharide, further modified by two N-acetylneuraminic acids.,PTM:The N-terminal processed forms HCC-1(3-74), HCC-1(4-74) and HCC-1(9-74) are produced in small amounts by proteolytic cleavage after secretion in blood.,similarity:Belongs to the intercrine beta (chemokine CC) family.,subunit:Monomer.,tissue specificity:Expressed constitutively in several normal tissues: spleen, liver, skeletal and heart muscle, gut, and bone marrow, present at high concentrations (1-80 nM) in plasma.,tissue specificity:Most abundant in heart, skeletal muscle and adrenal gland. Lower levels in placenta, liver, pancreas and bone marrow. CCL15(22-92), CCL15(25-92) and CCL15(29-92) are found in high levels in synovial fluids from rheumatoid patients.,

Research Area

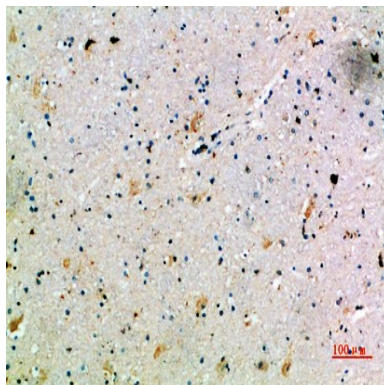
Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;Chemokine;

Image Data



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:200

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Note

For research use only.