CXCL14 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN006120L



Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

Reactivity Human

Immunogen Recombinant Mouse CXCL14 protein expressed by E.coli

Host Rabbit
Isotype IgG

Purification Antigen Affinity Purification

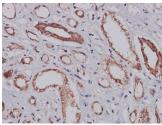
Conjugation Unconjugated

buffer PBS with 0.05% proclin 300, 1% protective protein and 50% glycerol,pH7.4

Applications Recommended Dilution

IHC 1:150-1:300

Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human kidney using CXCL14 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:300.

Preparation & Storage

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Shipping The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the

temperature recommended.

Background

CXCL14/BRAK, also named MIP-2 gamma, KEC (kidney-expressed chemokine), and BMAC (B cell and monocyte-activating chemokine), is a member of the CXC chemokine superfamily. The deduced 99 amino acid (aa) residue precursor has a 22 aa putative signal peptide that is cleaved to produce the 77 aa mature protein. Mature human and mouse CXCL14 differ by only 2 residues. Mouse CXCL14 shares approximately 30% aa sequence identity with mouse MIP-2. Unlike MIP-2, CXCL14 lacks the ELR domain preceding the CXC motif. CXCL14 transcripts are constitutively expressed at high levels in the basal layer of epidermal keratinocytes and dermal fibroblasts of skin tissues as well as lamina propria cells in normal intestinal tissues. CXCL14 has been shown to be a highly selective chemoattractant for monocytes that have been treated with prostaglandin E2 or forskolin, agents that activate adenylate cyclase. CXCL14 has been proposed to be important in regulating the trafficking of macrophage precursor to regions in skin and mucosal tissues that support their development. Consistent with this hypothesis, macrophages were frequently found to colocalize with CXCL14-producing cells in the dermis and lamina propria.

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