

CCL14 Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YT5951

Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human

Applications

- IHC,IF,ELISA

Isotype

- IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

IHC 1:50-200

ELISA 1:10000-20000

IF 1:50-200

Storage

Storage* -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen Synthetic peptide from human protein at AA range: 44-93

Specificity The antibody detects endogenous CCL14

Target Information

Gene name CCL14 NCC2 SCYA14

Protein Name	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)]		
	Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
	Human	6358;	Q16627;
Cellular Localization	Secreted.		
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.		
Function	<p>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.,</p>		

| Validation Data

| Contact information

Orders: order.cn@immunoway.com
 Support: support.cn@immunoway.com
 Telephone: 400-8787-807(China)
 Website: <http://www.immunoway.com.cn>
 Address: 2200 Ringwood Ave San Jose, CA 95131 USA



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