

## Anti-CLEC14A Antibody (8E912)

## Product Details

|               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| Ig Type:      | Rabbit IgG   |
| Reactivity:   | Mouse        |
| Conjugation:  | Unconjugated |
| Clone:        | 8E912        |
| Purification: | Protein A    |

## Applications

|              |                       |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| Application: | ELISA                 |
| Recommended  | ELISA: 1:5000-1:10000 |

## Properties

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| Stability & Storage: | Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free. |
| Shipping:            | Shipping with blue ice.  |

## Antigen Details

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Immunogen:       | Recombinant Protein: Mouse CLEC14A protein (TMPY-01227) |
| Antigen Species: | Mouse   |
| Synonyms:        | C-type lectin domain family 14, member A                |

## Research Background

C-type lectin domain family 14 member A, also known as Epidermal growth factor receptor 5 and CLEC14A, is a member of the C-type lectin domain (CTLD) family that contains one c-type lectin domain and one EGF-like domain. Mouse CLEC14A is a 459 amino acid single-pass type I membrane protein. The superfamily of proteins containing C-type lectin-like domains (CTLDs) is a large group of extracellular Metazoan proteins with diverse functions. The CTLD structure has a characteristic double-loop ('loop-in-a-loop') stabilized by two highly conserved disulfide bridges located at the bases of the loops, as well as a set of conserved hydrophobic and polar interactions. Members of the C-type lectin/C-type lectin-like domain (CTL/CTLD) superfamily share a common fold and are involved in a variety of functions, such as generalized defense mechanisms against foreign agents, discrimination between healthy and pathogen-infected cells, and endocytosis and blood coagulation. Genome-level studies on human, elegans and melanogaster demonstrated almost complete divergence among invertebrate and mammalian families of CTLD-containing proteins (CTLDcps). The vertebrate CTLDcp families were essentially formed early in vertebrate evolution and are completely different from the invertebrate families. The composition of the CTLDcp superfamily in fish and mammals suggests that large scale duplication events played an important role in the evolution of vertebrates.

**Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins**

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Tel:781-999-4286 E\_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481