

DESCRIPTION

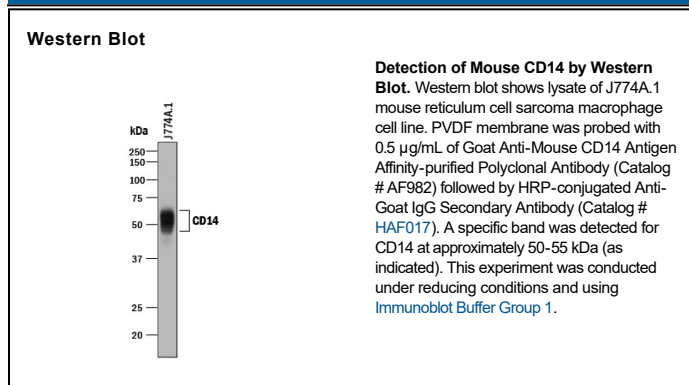
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse CD14 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In Western blots, approximately 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant human CD14 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse CD14 Ala18-Pro345 Accession # Q4FJP7
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.5 µg/mL	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

CD14 is a 55 kDa cell surface glycoprotein that is preferentially expressed on monocytes/macrophages. The mouse CD14 cDNA encodes a 366 amino acid (aa) residue precursor protein with a 15 aa signal peptide and a C-terminal hydrophobic region characteristic for glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored proteins. Mouse CD14 has five potential N-linked glycosylation sites and also bears O-linked carbohydrates. The amino acid sequence of mouse CD14 is approximately 65% and 82% identical to the human and rat proteins, respectively. CD14 is a pattern recognition receptor that binds lipopolysaccharides (LPS) and a variety of ligands derived from different microbial sources. The binding of CD14 with LPS is catalyzed by LPS-binding protein (LBP). The toll-like-receptors have also been implicated in the transduction of CD14-LPS signals. Similar to other GPI-anchored proteins, soluble CD14 can be released from the cell surface by phosphatidylinositol-specific phospholipase C. Soluble CD14 has been detected in serum and body fluids. High concentrations of soluble CD14 have been shown to inhibit LPS-mediated responses. However, soluble CD14 can also potentiate LPS response in cells that do not express cell surface CD14.

References:

1. Wright, S.D. *et al.* (1990) Science **249**:1431.
2. Pugin, J. *et al.* (1993) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **90**:2744.
3. Beutler, B. (2000) Current Opinion in Immunology **12**:20.
4. Stelter, F. (2000) Chem. Immunol. **74**:25.