

Human CD14 Alexa Fluor® Plus 405-conjugated Antibody

Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 2551A
Catalog Number: FAB11245AFP405

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human CD14 in direct ELISA.
Source	Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 2551A
Purification	Protein A or G purified
Immunogen	Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line, CHO-derived human CD14 protein Thr20-Cys352 Accession # P08571
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor Plus 405 Excitation Wavelength: 404 nm Emission Wavelength: 455 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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.

Flow Cytometry Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

DATA

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

CD14 is a 55 kDa cell surface glycoprotein that is preferentially expressed on monocytes/macrophages. The human CD14 cDNA encodes a 375 amino acid (aa) residue precursor protein with a 19 aa signal peptide and a C-terminal hydrophobic region characteristic for glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored proteins. Human CD14 has four potential N-linked glycosylation sites and also bears O-linked carbohydrates. The amino acid sequence of human CD14 is approximately 65% identical with the mouse, rat, rabbit, and bovine proteins. 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.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

This product is provided under an intellectual property license from Life Technologies Corporation. The transfer of this product is conditioned on the buyer using the purchased product solely in research conducted by the buyer, excluding contract research or any fee for service research, and the buyer must not (1) use this product or its components for (a) diagnostic, therapeutic or prophylactic purposes; (b) testing, analysis or screening services, or information in return for compensation on a per-test basis; or (c) manufacturing or quality assurance or quality control, and/or (2) sell or transfer this product or its components for resale, whether or not resold for use in research. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than as described above, contact Life Technologies Corporation, 5781 Van Allen Way, Carlsbad, CA 92008 USA or outlicensing@thermofisher.com.