

DESCRIPTION

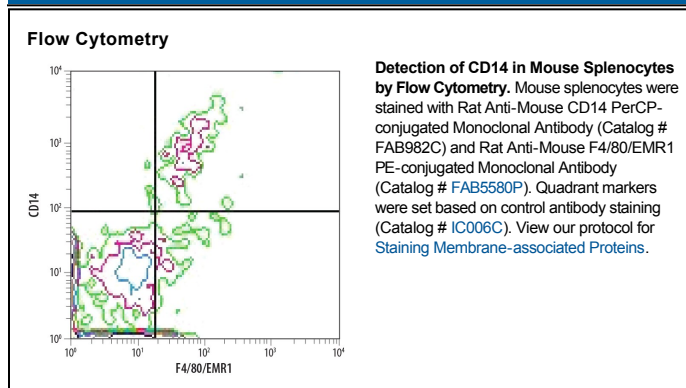
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse CD14 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, approximately 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant human CD14 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 159010
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse CD14 Ala18-Pro345 (predicted) Accession # P10810
Conjugate	PerCP (Peridinin-chlorophyll Protein Complex) Excitation Wavelength: 482 and 564 nm Emission Wavelength: 675 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	10 µL/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 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.