

Monoclonal Antibody to CD14 - PE

Alternate names: Monocyte differentiation antigen CD14, Myeloid cell-specific leucine-rich glycoprotein

Catalog No.: SM3009R Quantity: 100 Tests

Background: CD14 is a 55 kDa GPI-anchored glycoprotein, constitutively expressed on the surface of

mature monocytes, macrophages, and neutrophils, where serves as a multifunctional lipopolysaccharide receptor; it is also released to the serum both as a secreted and enzymatically cleaved GPI-anchored form. CD14 binds lipopolysaccharide molecule in a reaction catalyzed by lipopolysaccharide-binding protein (LBP), an acute phase serum protein. The soluble sCD14 is able to discriminate slight structural differences between lipopolysaccharides and is important for neutralization of serum allochthonous lipopolysaccharides by reconstituted lipoprotein particles. CD14 affects allergic,

inflammatory and infectious processes.

Uniprot ID: <u>P08571</u>
NCBI: <u>9606</u>

Host / Isotype: Mouse / IgG1 Clone: MEM-18

Immunogen: A crude mixture of human urinary proteins precipitated by ammonium sulphate from the

urine of a patient suffering from proteinuria

Format: State: Liquid Ig fraction

Purification: Size-exclusion chromatography

 $\textbf{Buffer System:} \ \textbf{Phosphate buffered saline (PBS) containing 15 mM sodium azide and 0.2\%$

(w/v) high-grade protease free Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) as a stabilizing agent.

Label: PE – Conjugated with R-Phycoerythrin under optimum conditions

Applications: Flow Cytometry analysis of human blood cells using 20 μl reagent / 100 μl whole blood.

Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should

be determined by the user.

Specificity: The antibody reacts with CD14, a 53-55 kDa GPI (glycosylphosphatidylinositol)-linked

membrane glycoprotein expressed on monocytes, macrophages and weakly on granulocytes; also expressed by most tissue macrophages. In human, the epitope

recognized by the antibody is located between amino acids 57-64.

Species Reactivity: Tested: Human, non-Human Primates

Store the antibody at 2 - 8 °C. DO NOT FREEZE! This product is photosensitive and should

be protected from light.

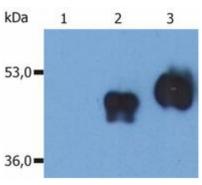
Shelf life: one year from despatch.



- General References: 1. Juan TS, Hailman E, Kelley MJ, Wright SD, Lichenstein HS: Identification of a domain in soluble CD14 essential for lipopolysaccharide (LPS) signaling but not LPS binding. J Biol Chem. 1995 Jul 21;270(29):17237-42.
 - 2. Lodrup Carlsen KC, Granum B: Soluble CD14: role in atopic disease and recurrent infections, including otitis media. Curr Allergy Asthma Rep. 2007 Nov;7(6):436-43.
 - 3. Asai Y, Makimura Y, Kawabata A, Ogawa T: Soluble CD14 Discriminates Slight Structural Differences between Lipid As That Lead to Distinct Host Cell Activation. J Immunol. 2007 Dec 1;179(11):7674-83.
 - 4. Fernandez-Real JM, Broch M, Richart C, Vendrell J, López-Bermejo A, Ricart W: CD14 monocyte receptor, involved in the inflammatory cascade, and insulin sensitivity. J Clin Endocrinol Metab. 2003 Apr;88(4):1780-4.
 - 5. Bazil V, Horejsi V, Baudys M, Kristofova H, Strominger JL, Kostka W, Hilgert I.: Biochemical characterization of a soluble form of the 53-kDa monocyte surface antigen. Eur J Immunol. 1986 Dec;16(12):1583-9.
 - 6. Leukocyte Typing III., McMichael A.J. et al. (Eds.), Oxford University Press (1987).
 - 7. Bazil V, Baudys M, Hilgert I, Stefanova I, Low MG, Zbrozek J, Horejsi V.: Structural relationship between the soluble and membrane-bound forms of human monocyte surface glycoprotein CD14. Mol Immunol. 1989 Jul; 26(7):657-62.
 - 8. Leukocyte Typing IV., Knapp W. et al. (Eds.), Oxford University Press (1989).
 - 9. Leukocyte Typing V., Schlossman S. et al. (Eds.), Oxford University Press (1995).
 - 10. Leukocyte Typing VI., Kishimoto T. et al. (Eds.), Garland Publishing Inc. (1997).
 - 11. Iwaki D, Nishitani C, Mitsuzawa H, Hyakushima N, Sano H, Kuroki Y.: The CD14 region spanning amino acids 57-64 is critical for interaction with the extracellular Toll-like receptor 2 domain. Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2005 Mar 4:328(1):173-6.
 - 11. Weiss TS, Lichtenauer M, Kirchner S, Stock P, Aurich H, Christ B, Brockhoff G, Kunz-Schughart LA, Jauch KW, Schlitt HJ, Thasler WE. Hepatic progenitor cells from adult human livers for cell transplantation. Gut. 2008 Aug;57(8):1129-38.
 - 12. Drbal K, Moertelmaier M, Holzhauser C, Muhammad A, Fuertbauer E, Howorka S, Hinterberger M, Stockinger H, Schütz GJ: Single-molecule microscopy reveals heterogeneous dynamics of lipid raft components upon TCR engagement. Int Immunol. 2007 May;19(5):675-84.
 - 13. Angel CE, Lala A, Chen CJ, Edgar SG, Ostrovsky LL, Dunbar PR: CD14+ antigen-presenting cells in human dermis are less mature than their CD1a+ counterparts. Int Immunol. 2007 Nov;19(11):1271-9.
 - 14. Stöckl J, Majdic O, Fischer G, Maurer D, Knapp W: Monomorphic molecules function as additional recognition structures on haptenated target cells for HLA-A1-restricted, hapten-specific CTL. J Immunol. 2001 Sep 1;167(5):2724-33.
 - 15. Funda DP, Tucková L, Farré MA, Iwase T, Moro I, Tlaskalová-Hogenová H: CD14 is expressed and released as soluble CD14 by human intestinal epithelial cells in vitro: lipopolysaccharide activation of epithelial cells revisited. Infect Immun. 2001 Jun;69(6):3772-81.
 - 16. Sing A, Rost D, Tvardovskaia N, Roggenkamp A, Wiedemann A, Kirschning CJ, Aepfelbacher M, Heesemann J: Yersinia V-antigen exploits toll-like receptor 2 and CD14 for interleukin 10-mediated immunosuppression. J Exp Med. 2002 Oct 21;196(8):1017-24.



Pictures:



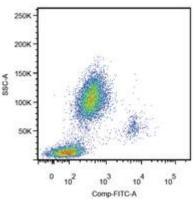


Fig. 1. Western Blotting analysis (non-reducing conditions) of over-expressed human CD14 using anti-CD14 (MEM-18).

Lane 1: whole cell lysate HEK 293 transfected with empty vector;

Lane 2: tissue culture supernatant collected after cultivation of HEK 293 transfected with human CD14 cDNA:

Lane 3: whole cell lysate of HEK 293 transfected with human CD14 cDNA

Fig. 2. Surface staining of human peripheral blood leukocytes using anti-human CD14 (clone MEM-18) FITC.