

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
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.

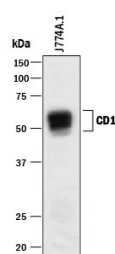
APPLICATIONS

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	1 µg/mL	See Below
Immunohistochemistry	3-25 µg/mL	Immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of mouse spleen

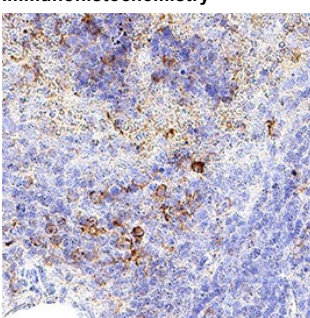
DATA

Western Blot



Detection of Mouse CD14 by Western Blot. Western blot shows lysate of J774A.1 mouse reticulum cell sarcoma macrophage cell line. PVDF membrane was probed with 1 µg/mL of Rat Anti-Mouse CD14 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB982) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Rat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF005). A specific band was detected for CD14 at approximately 50-55 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 1.

Immunohistochemistry



Detection of CD14 in Mouse Spleen. CD14 was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of mouse spleen using Rat Anti-Mouse CD14 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB982) at 5 µg/ml for 1 hour at room temperature followed by incubation with the Anti-Rat IgG VisUCyte™ HRP Polymer Antibody (Catalog # VC005). Before incubation with the primary antibody, tissue was subjected to heat-induced epitope retrieval using VisUCyte Antigen Retrieval Reagent-Basic (Catalog # VCTS021). Tissue was stained using DAB (brown) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). Specific staining was localized to the cytoplasm and membrane. View our protocol for [Chromogenic IHC Staining of Paraffin-embedded Tissue Sections](#).

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS. For liquid material, refer to CoA for concentration.
Shipping	Lyophilized product is shipped at ambient temperature. Liquid small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store immediately at the temperature recommended below.
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. Stetter, F. (2000) *Chem. Immunol.* **74**:25.