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TECHNICALLY Speaking

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Recombinant Human CD14, CHO

CLPRO536
CLPRO536-2
CLPRO536-3
Lot:

Introduction: CD14 (also known lipopolysaccharide (LPS) receptor) is expressed strongly on monocytes and macrophage and weakly on the surface of neutrophils. CD14 is anchored to cells by linkage to glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) and functions as a high affinity receptor for complexes of LPS and LPS binding protein (LBP). Soluble CD14, also binding to LPS, acts at physiological concentration as an LPS agonist and has, at higher concentrations, an LPS antagonizing effect in cell activation. CD14 has been shown to bind apoptotic cells.

Description: The CD14 is produced from human CD14 transfected CHO-cells. Before transfection the complete human CD14-cDNA was amplified by PCR and cloned into expression vector p-POL-DHFR. The myeloid differentiation antigen CD14 acts as the major receptor for bacterial LPS. The dominant form of the recombinant wild type CD14 is the 50-kDa protein containing 335 amino acids.

Synonyms: Monocyte differentiation antigen CD14, Myeloid cell-specific leucine-rich glycoprotein, CD14.

Source: CHO-cells

Presentation: 10 µg (**CLPRO536**), 50 µg (**CLPRO536-2**), or 1 mg (**CLPRO536-3**), sterile filtered white powder, lyophilized from a concentrated protein solution (1 mg/ml) containing phosphate-buffered saline, pH 7.2.

Solubility: It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized CD14 in sterile 18MΩ-cm H_2O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Stability: Lyophilized CD14 although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution CD14 should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C.
For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Applications:
• ELISA
• Inhibition Assays
• Western Blotting

Characterization: On SDS-PAGE Coomassie blue stained gel, the 95% purified recombinant protein shows a band at 50 kDa.

Biological Activity: Up to 20 µg/ml CD14 inhibit binding of FITC-LPS (0.5 µg/ml) to 6 x 10^5 $CD14^+$CHO transfectants (FACS).

Continued…

For more information or to place an order please contact...

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References:

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Stelter, F. et al. (1996): The myeloid differentiation antigen CD14 is N- and O-glycosylated. Contribution of N-linked glycosylation to different soluble CD14 isoforms. Eur. J. Biochem. 236, 457-464.

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Laboratory Reagent For Research Use Only

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