Technical Data Sheet

Purified Rat Anti-Human sCD14

Product Information

551403 **Material Number:** Soluble CD14 Alternate Name: 0.5 mg Size: 0.5 mg/mlConcentration: 55-3 Clone:

Human CD14 Recombinant Protein Immunogen:

Rat IgG2a, K Isotype: QC Testing: Human Reactivity:

Storage Buffer: Aqueous buffered solution containing ≤0.09% sodium azide.

Description

The 55-3 monoclonal antibody reacts with human CD14. CD14 is a 53 - 55 kDa cell surface glycoprotein that is expressed by monocytes, macrophages, and activated granulocytes as a glycophosphatidylinositol-linked protein. CD14 functions as a receptor for lipopolysaccharide (LPS, endotoxin) when LPS is bound to LBP (LPS binding protein). Soluble forms of CD14 (sCD14) can be detected either in serum or in supernatants from cell cultures. Soluble CD14 is produced either by shedding of membrane CD14 or by release from cells before addition of the GPI anchor. Both membrane and sCD14 function to enhance cell activation by LPS. Binding of LPS to CD14 activates monocytes or macrophages to produce cytokines and express adhesive proteins and low molecular weight proinflammatory mediators. Non-CD14 expressing cells, such as endothelial cells, can be activated by a complex of LPS and sCD14. Serum levels of sCD14 increase in association with sepsis, infectious disease, autoimmunity, and allergic disorders. The gene for human CD14 has been cloned and sequenced and recombinant sCD14 has been shown to be protective against LPS-induced lethality. The immunogen used to generate the 55-3 hybridoma was purified, soluble recombinant human CD14 protein.

Preparation and Storage

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography. Store undiluted at 4° C.

Application Notes

Application

-PP	
ELISA Capture	Routinely Tested

Recommended Assay Procedure:

ELISA Capture: The purified 55-3 antibody (Cat. No. 551403) is useful as a capture antibody for a sandwich ELISA for measuring human soluble CD14 protein levels. Purified 55-3 antibody can be paired with the biotinylated 3-C39 anti-human sCD14 (Cat. No. 551405) as the detecting antibody, with recombinant soluble CD14 as the standard. Purified 55-3 antibody should be titrated between 1-4 µg/ml to determine its optimal concentration for ELISA capture. To obtain linear standard curves, doubling dilutions of recombinant human soluble CD14, ranging from 2000 to 15 pg/ml are recommended for inclusion in each ELISA plate. For specific methodology, please visit our web site, www.bdbiosciences.com, and go to the protocols section or the chapter on ELISA in the Immune Function Handbook.

Suggested Companion Products

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone
551405	Biotin Mouse Anti-Human sCD14	0.5 mg	3-C39

Product Notices

- Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
- 2. Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols.
- Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.

BD Biosciences

hdbiosciences.com

United States Canada Asia Pacific Latin America/Caribbean Europe 888.259.0187 32.53.720.550 0120.8555.90 65.6861.0633 55.11.5185.9995

For country-specific contact information, visit <code>bdbiosciences.com/how_to_order/</code>

Conditions: The information disclosed herein is not to be construed as a recommendation to use the above product in violation of any patents. BD Biosciences will not be held responsible for patent infringement or other violations that may occur with the use of our products. Purchase does not include or carry any right to resell or transfer this product either as a stand-alone product or as a component of another product. Any use of this product other than the permitted use without the express written authorization of Becton Dickinson and Company is strictly prohibited. For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Not for resale. BD, BD Logo and all other trademarks are the property of Becton, Dickinson and Company. ©2008 BD



551403 Rev. 1 Page 1 of 2

References

Arditi M, Zhou J, Dorio R, Rong GW, Goyert SM, Kim KS. Endotoxin-mediated endothelial cell injury and activation: role of soluble CD14. *Infect Immun.* 1993; 61(8):3149-3156.(Biology)

Egerer K, Feist E, Rohr U, Pruss A, Burmester GR, Dorner T. Increased serum soluble CD14, ICAM-1 and E-selectin correlate with disease activity and prognosis in systemic lupus erythematosus. *Lupus*. 2000; 9(8):614-621.(Biology)

Ferrero E, Goyert SM. Nucleotide sequence of the gene encoding the monocyte differentiation antigen, CD14. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 1988; 16(9):4173. (Clone-specific)

Goyert SM, Ferrero E, Rettig WJ, Yenamandra AK, Obata F, Le Beau MM. The CD14 monocyte differentiation antigen maps to a region encoding growth factors and receptors. Science. 1988; 239(4839):497-500.(Biology)

Goyert SM, Lohen L, Gangloff SC, Ashmun R, Haeffner Cavaillon N. CD14 Workshop Panel report. In: Kishimoto T, Kikutani H, von dem Borne AEGK, ed. Leukocyte Typing VI. New York: Garland Publishing; 1998:36.(Biology)

Haziot A, Chen S, Ferrero E, Low MG, Silber R, Goyert SM. The monocyte differentiation antigen, CD14, is anchored to the cell membrane by a phosphatidylinositol linkage. *J Immunol*. 1988; 141(2):547-552.(Clone-specific)

Haziot A, Rong GW, Lin XY, Silver J, Goyert SM. Recombinant soluble CD14 prevents mortality in mice treated with endotoxin (lipopolysaccharide). *Immunology*. 1995; 154(12):6529-6532.(Clone-specific)

Haziot A, Rong GW, Silver J, Goyert SM. Recombinant soluble CD14 mediates the activation of endothelial cells by lipopolysaccharide. *J Immunol.* 1993; 151(3):1500-1507.(Biology)

Nockher WA, Wick M, Pfister HW. Cerebrospinal fluid levels of soluble CD14 in inflammatory and non-inflammatory diseases of the CNS: upregulation during bacterial infections and viral meningitis. *J Neuroimmunol.* 1999; 101(2):161-169.(Biology)

Ulevitch RJ, Tobias PS. Receptor-dependent mechanisms of cell stimulation by bacterial endotoxin. Annu Rev Immunol. 1995; 13:437-457.(Biology)

551403 Rev. 1 Page 2 of 2