

Smac / Diablo (222-237) control peptide

Catalog No.:	SP6278CP
Quantity:	50 µg
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.
Immunogen:	A crude mixture of human urinary proteins precipitated by ammonium sulphate from the urine of a patient suffering from proteinuria.
Format:	State: Liquid purified Ig fraction Buffer System: 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: Conjugated with Fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) under optimum conditions. The reagent is free of unconjugated FITC.
Applications:	Flow cytometry (20 µl to label 10e6 cells or 100 µl whole blood). Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
Specificity:	The antibody MEM-15 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. The antibody also reacts with soluble forms of CD14 found in serum and in the urine of some nephrotic patients. Species: Human. Others not tested.
Storage:	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:	*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. *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. *Asai Y, Makimura Y, Kawabata A, Ogawa T: Soluble CD14 Discriminates Slight Structural

For research and in vitro use only. Not for diagnostic or therapeutic work.

Material Safety Datasheets are available at www.acris-antibodies.com or on request.

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Differences between Lipid As That Lead to Distinct Host Cell Activation. J Immunol. 2007 Dec 1;179(11):7674-83.

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*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.

*Leukocyte Typing III., McMichael A. J. et al (Eds.), Oxford University Press (1987).

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