Technical Data Sheet

V450 Rat Anti-Mouse CD14

Product Information

560639 **Material Number:** 50 μg Size: 0.2 mg/ml**Concentration:** rmC5-3 Clone:

Recombinant Mouse CD14 Immunogen: Rat (LOU) IgG1, ĸ

Isotype: QC Testing: Mouse Reactivity:

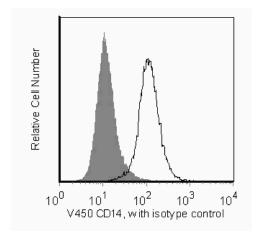
Storage Buffer: Aqueous buffered solution containing protein stabilizer and ≤0.09% sodium

azide.

Description

The rmC5-3 antibody reacts with residues 308-322 of the hydrophilic region of mouse CD14. CD14 is a 53-55 kDa glycosyl phosphatidyl inositol (GPI)-linked glycoprotein belonging to the leucine-rich glycoprotein repeat superfamily of cell-surface proteins. It is a receptor for the complex of lipopolysaccharide (LPS or endotoxin, from gram-negative bacteria) with LPS-binding protein (LBP, a plasma protein). It is involved in the development of endotoxic shock and LPS-stimulated bone resorption, and promotes, possibly indirectly, bacterial dissemination. Flow cytometric analysis demonstrates that rmC5-3 antibody stains J774A.1 (mouse macrophage line), WEHI-265.1 (mouse monocytic line), peritoneal resident macrophages, Kupffer cells, and cultured bone marrow-derived macrophages and dendritic cells, but not unstimulated splenic macrophages, dendritic cells, neutrophils, or blood monocytes. This staining pattern is similar to that of the alternate anti-mouse CD14 mAb 4C1/CD14, which recognizes a different CD14 epitope, and differs from that of the human, where CD14 expression is characteristic of circulating monocytes and neutrophils. Therefore, data suggests that CD14 expression by leukocyte populations may differ in mice and humans. Peritoneal cells from naive mice, 3-day thioglycollate-elicited peritoneal exudate, as well as 4-hour LPS-activated peritoneal cells, contain a population of Mac-1 (CD11b)-high cells which double-stain with rmC5-3 antibody. Levels of CD14 expression on Kupffer cells and bone marrow-derived macrophages and dendritic cells of LPS-sensitive mice are increased by in vivo and in vitro LPS treatments, an effect which may be mediated by TNF-a. Preliminary evidence suggests that CD14 may be up-regulated on mouse blood neutrophils. In agreement with the observations that CD14 is shed from activated human and mouse monocytes, rmC5-3 mAb detects soluble CD14 in the serum of LPS-treated mice in a time-dependent manner.

The antibody is conjugated to BD HorizonTM V450, which has been developed for use in multicolor flow cytometry experiments and is available exclusively from BD Biosciences. It is excited by the Violet laser Ex max of 406 nm and has an Em Max at 450 nm. Conjugates with BD Horizon™ V450 can be used in place of Pacific Blue™ conjugates.



Flow cytometric analysis of CD14 on J774A.1 cells. J774A.1 cells (Mouse monocyte/macrophage cells; ATCC TIB-67) were stained either with a BD Horizon™ V450 Rat IgG1, κ isotype control (shaded) or with the BD Horizon™ V450 Rat Anti-Mouse CD14 antibody (unshaded). Histograms were derived from gated events based on light scattering characteristics for J774A.1 cells. Flow cytometry was performed on a BD™ LSR II flow cytometry

BD Biosciences

bdbiosciences.com

United States Asia Pacific Europe 877.232.8995 888.268.5430 32.53.720.550 0120.8555.90 65.6861.0633 0800.771.7157

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

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. ©2011 BD



Page 1 of 3

560639 Rev. 1

Preparation and Storage

Store undiluted at 4°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.

The antibody was conjugated with BD Horizon™ V450 under optimum conditions, and unreacted BD Horizon™ V450 was removed.

Application Notes

Application

I	Flow cytometry	Routinely Tested

Recommended Assay Procedure:

Flow Cytometry: Investigators should note that Mouse BD Fc BlockTM purified rat anti-CD16/CD32 mAb 2.4G2 (Cat. No. 553141/553142) and antibodies of the rat IgG2b isotype may potentially interfere with the reactivity of the BD HorizonTM V450 Rat Anti-Mouse CD14 antibody (clone rmC5-3) in a concentration-dependent manner. For alternative methods for inhibition of non-specific reactivity, investigators may find the use of purified mouse IgG at a 10-100-fold excess to be more appropriate.

Suggested Companion Products

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone
560535	V450 Rat IgG1, κ Isotype Control	0.1 mg	R3-34
553141	Purified Rat Anti-Mouse CD16/CD32 (Mouse BD Fc Block TM)	0.1 mg	2.4G2

Product Notices

- 1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
- 2. An isotype control should be used at the same concentration as the antibody of interest.
- 3. BD HorizonTM V450 has a maximum absorption of 406 nm and maximum emission of 450 nm. Before staining with this reagent, please confirm that your flow cytometer is capable of exciting the fluorochrome and discriminating the resulting fluorescence.
- 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.
- 5. Pacific BlueTM is a trademark of Molecular Probes, Inc., Eugene, OR.
- 6. For fluorochrome spectra and suitable instrument settings, please refer to our Fluorochrome Web Page at www.bdbiosciences.com/colors.
- 7. Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols.

References

Adachi Y, Satokawa C, Saeki M, et al. Inhibition by a CD14 monoclonal antibody of lipopolysaccharide binding to murine macrophages. *J Endotoxin Res.* 1999: 5(3):139-146. (Biology)

Akashi S, Saitoh S, Wakabayashi Y, et al. Lipopolysaccharide interaction with cell surface Toll-like receptor 4-MD-2: higher affinity than that with MD-2 or CD14. J Exp Med. 2003; 198(7):1035-1042. (Biology)

Fearns C, Kravchenko VV, Ulevitch RJ, Loskutoff DJ. Murine CD14 gene expression in vivo: extramyeloid synthesis and regulation by lipopolysaccharide. *J Exp Med.* 1995; 181(3):857-866. (Biology)

Fearns C, Loskutoff DJ. Role of tumor necrosis factor alpha in induction of murine CD14 gene expression by lipopolysaccharide. *Infect Immun.* 1997; 65(11):4822-4831. (Biology)

Ferrero E, Hsieh CL, Francke U, Goyert SM. CD14 is a member of the family of leucine-rich proteins and is encoded by a gene syntenic with multiple receptor genes. *J Immunol.* 1990; 145(1):331-336. (Biology)

Haziot A, Ferrero E, Kontgen F, et al. Resistance to endotoxin shock and reduced dissemination of gram-negative bacteria in CD14-deficient mice. *Immunity*. 1996; 4(4):407-414. (Biology)

Heumann D, Adachi Y, Le Roy D, et al. Role of plasma, lipopolysaccharide-binding protein, and CD14 in response of mouse peritoneal exudate macrophages to endotoxin. *Infect Immun*. 2001; 69(1):378-385. (Biology)

Le Roy D, Di Padova F, Adachi Y, Glauser MP, Calandra T, Heumann D. Critical role of lipopolysaccharide-binding protein and CD14 in immune responses against gram-negative bacteria. *J Immunol.* 2001; 167(5):2759-2765. (Biology)

Mahnke K, Becher P, Ricciardi-Castagnoli P, Luger TA, Schawrz T Grabbe S. CD14 is expressed by subsets of murine dendritic cells and upregulated by lipopolysaccharide. In: Ricciardi-Castagnoli P, ed. *Dendritic Cells in Fundamental and Clinical Immunology*. New York: Plenum Press; 1997:145-159. (Biology) Matsuura K, Ishida T, Setoguchi M, Higuchi Y, Akizuki S, Yamamoto S. Upregulation of mouse CD14 expression in Kupffer cells by lipopolysaccharide. *J Exp Med.* 1994; 179(5):1671-1676. (Immunogen: Western blot)

Miyata Y, Takeda H, Kitano S, Hanazawa S. Porphyromonas gingivalis lipopolysaccharide-stimulated bone resorption via CD14 is inhibited by broad-spectrum antibiotics. *Infect Immun.* 1997; 65(9):3513-3519. (Biology)

Nagaoka I, Hirota S, Niyonsaba F, et al. Cathelicidin family of antibacterial peptides CAP18 and CAP11 inhibit the expression of TNF-alpha by blocking the binding of LPS to CD14(+) cells. *J Immunol.* 2001; 167(6):3329-3338. (Biology)

Nasu N, Yoshida S, Akizuki S, Higuchi Y, Setoguchi M, Yamamoto S. Molecular and physiological properties of murine CD14. *Int Immunol.* 1991; 3(2):205-213. (Biology)

Pulendran B, Lingappa J, Kennedy MK, et al. Developmental pathways of dendritic cells in vivo: distinct function, phenotype, and localization of dendritic cell subsets in FLT3 ligand-treated mice. *J Immunol*. 1997; 159(5):2222-2231. (Biology)

Stewart CC. Methods for studying the ontogeny of monnuclear phagocytes. In: Weir DM, Herzenberg LA, Blackwell C, ed. Weir's Handbook of Experiemental Immunology. Blackwell Science Publications; 1986:44.1-44.17. (Biology)

Takakuwa T, Knopf HP, Sing A, Carsetti R, Galanos C, Freudenberg MA. Induction of CD14 expression in Lpsn, Lpsd and tumor necrosis factor receptor-deficient mice. *Eur J Immunol.* 1996; 26(11):2686-2692. (Biology)

Takamatsu S, Nakashima I, Nakano K. Modulation of endotoxin-induced histamine synthesis by cytokines in mouse bone marrow-derived macrophages. *J Immunol.* 1996; 156(2):778-785. (Biology)

560639 Rev. 1 Page 2 of 3

Takezawa R, Watanabe Y, Akaike T. Direct evidence of macrophage differentiation from bone marrow cells in the liver: a possible origin of Kupffer cells. *J Biochem (Tokyo)*. 1995; 118(6):1175-1183. (Biology)

Tasaka S, Ishizaka A, Yamada W, et al. Effect of CD14 blockade on endotoxin-induced acute lung injury in mice. Am J Respir Cell Mol Biol . 2003; 29(2):252-258. (Biology)

Triantafilou M, Triantafilou K. Lipopolysaccharide recognition: CD14, TLRs and the LPS-activation cluster. *Trends Immunol.* 2002; 23(6):301-304. (Biology) Yang S, Sugawara S, Monodane T, et al. Micrococcus luteus teichuronic acids activate human and murine monocytic cells in a CD14- and toll-like receptor 4-dependent manner. *Infect Immun.* 2001; 69(4):2025-2030. (Biology)

Ziegler-Heitbrock HW. Heterogeneity of human blood monocytes: the CD14+ CD16+ subpopulation. Immunol Today. 1996; 17(9):424-428. (Biology)

560639 Rev. 1 Page 3 of 3