

C1 Inhibitor Active Protein | CD14 active protein

Human CD14, soluble

CATALOG # AAA79182	HOST HEK 293 cells	REACTIVITY Human
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

C1 Inhibitor; Human CD14; soluble; Plasma protease C1; C1inh; C1 Esterase Protein; C1-inhibiting factor; Serpin G1; soluble CD14; CD14 active protein

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	HEK 293 cells
Reactivity	Human
Purity/Purification	> 95% by SDS-PAGE gel and HPLC analysis.
Form/Format	Lyophilized from 10mM Sodium Phosphate, pH 7.5
Sequence	TTPEPCELDD EDFRCVCNFS EPQPDWSEAF QCVSAVEVEI HAGGLNLEPF LKRVDADADP RQYADTVKAL RVRRLTVGAA QVPAQLLVGA LRVLAYSRLK ELTLEDLKIT GTMPPLPLEA TGLALSSLRL RNVSWATGRS WLAELQQWLK PGLKVLISIAQ AHSPAFSCEQ VRAFPALTSL DLSDNPGLGE RGLMAALCPH KFPAIQNLAL RNTGMETPTG VCAALAAAGV QPHSLDLSHN SLRATVNPSA PRCMWSSALN SLNLSFAGLE QVPKGLPAKL RVLDLSCNRL NRAPQPDELP EVDNLTLDGN PFLVPGTALP HEGSMNSGVV P
Sequence Length	375
Endotoxin level	<0.1ng per ug of human CD14
Biological Activity	Determined by the dose dependent activation of NF-kappaB in a RAW264 cell line based reporter system, using a sCD14 concentration range of 20 ng/ ul to 200 ng/ ul. The NF-kappaB activation is enhanced when the assay is done in the presence of 0.25 ng/ ul to 1.0 ng/ ul bacterial LPS.
Preparation and Storage	Reconstitution: Centrifuge the vial prior to opening. Reconstitute in water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0mg/ml. Do not vortex. For extended storage, it is recommended to further dilute in a buffer containing a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) and store in working aliquots at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Stability: Lyophilized CD14 should be stored desiccated below -20 degree C. Upon reconstitution CDNF should be stored at 4 degree C between 2-7 days and for future use below -20 degree C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HAS or BSA). Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for CD14 active protein	CD14 is a cell surface anchored glycoprotein that is expressed predominantly by monocytes and tissue macrophages. CD14 associates with MD-2 (LY-96) and TLR4 to form a receptor complex, which signals specifically in response to bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS) binding. The CD14/MD-2/TLR4 receptor complex signals via MyD88, TIRAP, and TRAF6, and ultimately activates NF-kappaB. CD14 also exists in a soluble form, designated as sCD14, which is capable of specifically binding LPS in the extracellular space. Recombinant sCD14 is a 331 amino acid glycoprotein comprising the extracellular portion of the CD14 receptor.
Product Categories/Family for CD14 active protein	Soluble receptors

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4557417
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NCBI GeneID	929
NCBI Accession #	NP_000582.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000591.3
UniProt Accession #	P08571 ; Q53XT5 ; Q96FR6 ; Q96L99 ; Q9UNS3
Molecular Weight	35.6 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	monocyte differentiation antigen CD14
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	CD14 molecule
NCBI Official Symbol	CD14
NCBI Protein Information	monocyte differentiation antigen CD14; myeloid cell-specific leucine-rich glycoprotein
UniProt Protein Name	Monocyte differentiation antigen CD14
UniProt Gene Name	CD14
UniProt Entry Name	CD14_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/hek-293-cells-human-active-protein/c1-inhibitor/79182>