

Genes-4U

CD14 C -260 T

CD14 binds bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS) and, in conjunction with LPS-binding protein (LBP), facilitates the binding of LPS to Toll-like receptors which mediate LPS signalling in monocytes and other LPS-responsive cells. Thus, CD14 is a critical element in the induction of bacteria-mediated inflammation, infection and sepsis. Recently, the C-260T promoter polymorphism in the CD14 gene (also termed C-159T in some references) was reported. It causes enhanced surface expression of CD14 on monocytes, higher blood levels of soluble CD14 and Immunoglobulin E (1) and is associated with myocardial infarction both in Japanese and Caucasians (2,3). Recently, the T allele of CD14 C-260T has also been claimed to be a risk factor for alcoholic liver disease (4), where gut-derived bacterial endotoxins are thought to be important co-factors (*link to see also TLR4*).

References

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