Expression of CD14 SURFACE receptor on apoptotic resident and inflammatory macrophages from bovine mammary gland

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**Abstract**

This paper investigates the association between expression of CD14 and occurrence of apoptosis in resident (RESMAC) and inflammatory (INFMAC) macrophages (MAC) from heifer mammary glands. Our experiments confirmed that the expression of CD14 in bovine mammary gland macrophages is strongly associated with cell vitality. The higher CD14 expression is equal to the higher proportion of dead cells. Further studies will be needed in order to establish a cause and exact effect of CD14 expression on apoptosis, particularly *in situ* during inflammatory response.

*Key words: ……………*

**introduction**

In the healthy mammary gland of heifers, macrophages are the predominant cell type (Wardley et al., 1976), (Haidenreich, 1997), Wardley et Haidenreich (1976)

**Results**

Table 2. *In vitro* time-dependent proportion of live, apoptotic and necrotic cells in population of CD14+ macrophages measured by tricolor immunofluorescence in flow cytometry.

Figure 1. The differential count and proportion of CD14+, apoptotic and necrotic cells in fresh population of RESMAC and INFMAC.

**Discusion**

**Acknowledgement**

**References**

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