Purified Anti-Human CD4 Antibody[RPA-T4], Functional Grade

catalog number: **E-AB-F11090**

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

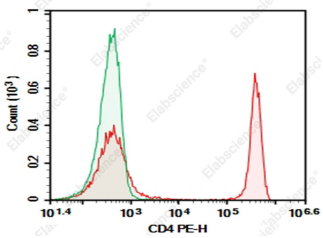
Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human CD4 protein
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, κ
Clone	RPA-T4
Purification	> 98%, Protein A/G purified, ≥ 95% monomer by analytical SEC
Endotoxin	< 1 EU/mg determined by LAL assay
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. Contains no stabilizers or preservatives

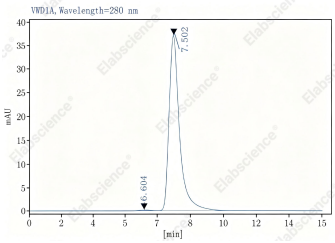
Applications — Recommended Dilution

FCM	≤ 0.2 μg per million cells in 100 μL volume
Activ	Reported in the literature
Block	Reported in the literature

Data



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with 0.2 μg Purified Anti-Human CD4 Antibody[RPA-T4], Functional Grade (Right) and 0.2 μg Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by PE-conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody.



Monomer purity ≥95% as determined by analytical size-exclusion chromatography (SEC)

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze/thaw cycles. This preparation contains no preservatives, thus it should be handled under aseptic conditions.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

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Web: www.elabscience.com
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

CD4, also known as T4/Leu-3, is a 55 kD single-chain type I transmembrane glycoprotein and member of the immunoglobulin superfamily. It is expressed on most thymocytes, helper T cells, type II NKT cells, and monocytes/macrophages. CD4 is part of the TCR/CD3 complex, binds to β2 domain from the MHC class II molecule, and participates in TCR signal transduction. CD4 is the receptor of IL-16 and is a coreceptor for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and human herpes virus 7 (HHV-7).

None (Azide-Free, Low Endotoxin) are perfectly suited to be used in culture or in vivo (for nonhuman studies) for functional assays blocking, neutralizing, activation or depletion where the presence of azide may damage cells or exogenous endotoxin may signal or activate cells.

Application References

C T Mayer, et al. J Autoimmun. 2013 Dec:47:73-82.Jonathan Toma, et al. J Virol. 2011 Apr;85(8):3872-80.