

## Elab Fluor® Violet 500 Anti-Mouse CD4 Antibody[GK1.5]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1097UR

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

### Description

Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rat
Isotype	Rat IgG2b, κ
Clone No.	GK1.5
Isotype Control	Elab Fluor® Violet 500 Rat IgG2b, κ Isotype Control[LTF-2] [Product E-AB-F09843R]
Conjugation	Elab Fluor® Violet 500
Conjugation Information	Elab Fluor® Violet 500 is designed to be excited by the violet laser (405 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 501 nm (e.g., a 525/45 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 1% BSA.

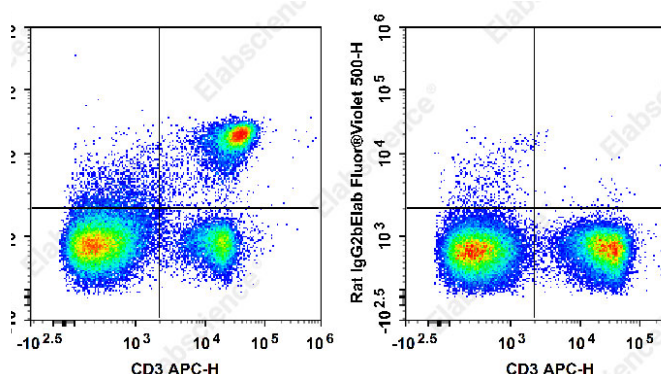
### Applications

### Recommended usage

#### FCM

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use. We suggest each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results [The recommended concentration is 0.1-1  $\mu\text{g}/10^6$  cells in 100  $\mu\text{L}$  volume].

### Data



Staining of C57BL/6 murine splenocytes with APC Anti-

Mouse CD3 Antibody[17A2] and Elab Fluor® Violet 500 Anti-Mouse CD3[17A2](left) or Elab Fluor® Violet 500 Rat IgG2b, κ Isotype Control(right). Total viable cells were used for analysis.

### Preparation & Storage

Storage	Keep as concentrated solution. This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 12 months. Please protected from prolonged exposure to light and do not freeze.
Shipping	Ice bag

### Antigen Information

Alternate Names	L3T4;T-cell surface antigen T4/Leu-3;T-cell surface glycoprotein CD4;T4
Uniprot ID	P06332
Gene ID	12504

### For Research Use Only

## Background

CD4 is a 55 kD protein also known as L3T4 or T4. It is a member of the Ig superfamily, primarily expressed on most thymocytes, a subset of T cells, and weakly on macrophages and dendritic cells. It acts as a coreceptor with the TCR during T cell activation and thymic differentiation by binding MHC class II and associating with the protein tyrosin kinase, lck.