

## Recombinant CD4 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN300482P**

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

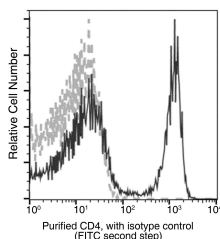
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Mouse CD4 Protein
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clone</b>	5C8
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A
<b>Buffer</b>	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

### Applications Recommended Dilution

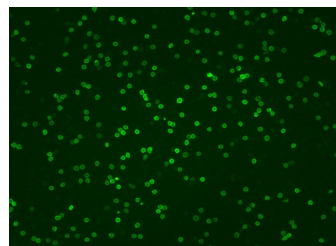
<b>ICC/IF</b>	1:100-1:500
<b>FCM</b>	1:100-1:500

### Data



Flow cytometric analysis of Mouse CD4 expression on BABL/c splenocytes. Cells were stained with purified anti-Mouse CD4, then a FITC-conjugated second step antibody.

The fluorescence histograms were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.



Immunofluorescence analysis of Mouse CD4 in mouse spleen cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-mouse CD4 monoclonal antibody (dilution ratio 1:300) at 4°C overnight.

Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor®488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green). Positive staining was localized to Cell membrane.

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bag

### Background

#### For Research Use Only

Integral membrane glycoprotein that plays an essential role in the immune response and serves multiple functions in responses against both external and internal offenses. In T-cells, functions primarily as a coreceptor for MHC class II molecule:peptide complex. The antigens presented by class II peptides are derived from extracellular proteins while class I peptides are derived from cytosolic proteins. Interacts simultaneously with the T-cell receptor (TCR) and the MHC class II presented by antigen presenting cells (APCs). In turn, recruits the Src kinase LCK to the vicinity of the TCR-CD3 complex. LCK then initiates different intracellular signaling pathways by phosphorylating various substrates ultimately leading to lymphokine production, motility, adhesion and activation of T-helper cells. In other cells such as macrophages or NK cells, plays a role in differentiation/activation, cytokine expression and cell migration in a TCR/LCK-independent pathway. Participates in the development of T-helper cells in the thymus and triggers the differentiation of monocytes into functional mature macrophages.