Recombinant CD4 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN300482P

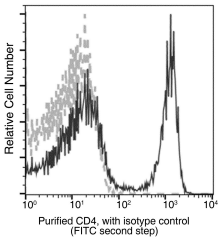
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

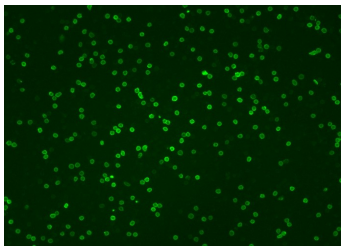
Reactivity	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse CD4 Protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	B412
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS

Applications	Recommended Dilution
ICC/IF	1:100-1:500
FCM	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

Storage	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.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
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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.

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