Purified Anti-Human CD4 Antibody[OKT-4], Functional Grade

catalog number: **E-AB-F12310**

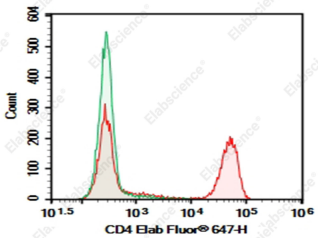
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

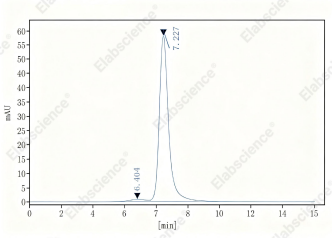
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human CD4 protein
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG2b, κ
Clone	OKT-4
Purification	> 98%, Protein A/G purified, ≥ 95% monomer by analytical SEC
Endotoxin	< 1 EU/mg determined by LAL assay
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. Contains no stabilizers or preservatives

Applications	Recommended Dilution
FCM	≤ 0.2 μg per million cells in 100 μL volume
Activ	Reported in the literature
Depletion	Reported in the literature
Stim	Reported in the literature

Data



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes cell were stained with 0.2 μg Purified Anti-Human CD4 Antibody[OKT-4], Functional Grade (Right) and 0.2 μg Mouse IgG2b, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by Elab Fluor® 647-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

CD4 is an approximately 55 kDa type I membrane glycoprotein that is expressed predominantly on most thymocytes and a subset of mature T lymphocytes. In humans, CD4 is also expressed to a lesser extent on monocytes and macrophage related cells. Human CD4 cDNA encodes a 458 amino acid (aa) residue precursor protein with a 25 aa residue signal peptide, a 371 aa residue extracellular region containing four immunoglobulin homology domains, a 24 aa residue transmembrane domain and a 38 aa residue cytoplasmic domain.

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

Heike Danzer, et al. Elife. 2020 Jul 2:9:e55319. Christian Klammt, et al. Nat Immunol. 2015 Sep;16(9):961-9.

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