AF/LE Purified Anti-Mouse CD4 Antibody[RM4-5]

catalog number: E-AB-F13530

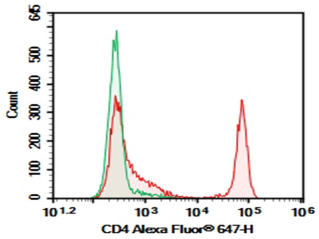
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse CD4 protein
Host	Rat
Isotype	Rat IgG2a,κ
Clone	RM4-5
Purification	>98%, Protein A/G purified
Conjugation	None (AF/LE)
buffer	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. < 1.0 EU per mg of the antibody as determined by the LAL method .

Applications	Recommended Dilution
FCM	2 μg/mL(1×10^5-5×10^5 cells)

Data



C57/BL6 Mouse splenocytes were stained with 0.2 μg AF/LE Purified Anti-Mouse CD4 Antibody[RM4-5] (Right) and 0.2 μg Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by Alexa Fluor® 647-conjugated Goat Anti-Rat IgG Secondary Antibody.

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	Order now, ship in 3 days

Background

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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