Elabscience®

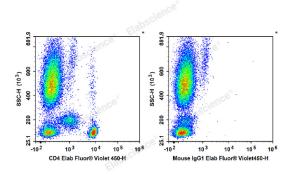
Elab Fluor[®] Violet 450 Anti-Human CD4 Antibody[SK3]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1352Q

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

Description	
Reactivity	Human;Rhesus;Cynomolgus
Host	Mouse
lsotype	Mouse lgG1, κ
Clone No.	SK3
Isotype Control	Elab Fluor [®] Violet 450 Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control[MOPC-21] [Product E-AB-F09792Q]
Conjugation	Elab Fluor [®] Violet 450
Conjugation Information	Elab Fluor [®] Violet 450 is designed to be excited by the violet laser (405 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 450 nm (e.g., a 450/45 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer and 1% protein protectant.
Applications	Recommended usage
FCM	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. The amount of the reagent is suggested to be used 5 μ L of antibody per test (million cells in 100 μ L staining volume or per 100 μ L of whole blood). Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.

Data



Human peripheral blood leucocytes are stained with Elab

Fluor[®] Violet 450 Anti-Human CD4 Antibody (Left). Leucocytes are stained with Elab Fluor[®] Violet 450 Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control (Right).

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 Uniprot ID	T-cell surface antigen T4/Leu-3;T-cell surface glycoprotein CD4 P01730

For Research U	se Only		
Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623			

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Gene ID Background

920

CD4, also known as T4, is a 55 kD single-chain type I transmembrane glycoprotein expressed on most thymocytes, a subset of T cells, and monocytes/macrophages. CD4, a member of the Ig superfamily, recognizes antigens associated with MHC class II molecules and participates in cell-cell interactions, thymic differentiation, and signal transduction. CD4 acts as a primary receptor for HIV, binding to HIV gp120. CD4 has also been shown to interact with IL-16.