A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

Purified Anti-Mouse CD4 Antibody[RM4-5]

catalog number: E-AB-F13530P

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

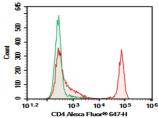
Buffer Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.05% non-protein stabilizer. Dialyze

to completely remove the stabilizer prior to labeling.

Applications Recommended Dilution

FCM $2 \mu g/mL(1 \times 10^5 - 5 \times 10^5 \text{ cells})$

Data



C57/BL6 Mouse splenocytes were stained with 0.2 μg 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 Storage Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze /

thaw cycles.

Shipping Ice bag

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.

For Research Use Only

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