

A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

Elab Fluor® 488 Anti-Human CD4 Antibody[SK3]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1352L

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

Description

Reactivity Human Host Mouse

Isotype Mouse IgG1, κ

Clone No. SK3

Isotype Control Elab Fluor® 488 Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control[MOPC-21] [Product E-AB-F09792L]

Conjugation Elab Fluor® 488

Conjugation Information Elab Fluor® 488 is designed to be excited by the Blue laser (488 nm) and detected using

an optical filter centered near 520 nm (e.g., a 525/40 nm bandpass filter).

Storage Buffer Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer and 1% protein

protectant.

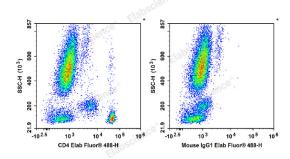
Applications

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[®] 488 Anti-Human CD4 Antibody (Left). Leucocytes are stained with Elab Fluor[®] 488 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 lce bag

Antigen Information

Alternate Names T-cell surface antigen T4/Leu-3;T-cell surface glycoprotein CD4

 Uniprot ID
 P01730

 Gene ID
 920

For Research Use Only

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Elabscience Bionovation Inc.

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Background

Elabscience®

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.

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