

## 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

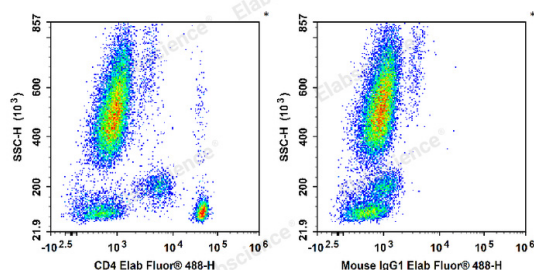
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Rhesus;Cynomolgus
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Isotype</b>	Mouse IgG1, κ
<b>Clone No.</b>	SK3
<b>Isotype Control</b>	Elab Fluor® 488 Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control[MOPC-21] [Product E-AB-F09792L]
<b>Conjugation</b>	Elab Fluor® 488
<b>Conjugation Information</b>	Elab Fluor® 488 is designed 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).
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer.

### Applications

### Recommended usage

<b>FCM</b>	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. <b>The amount of the reagent is suggested to be used 5 μL of antibody per test (million cells in 100 μL staining volume or per 100 μL of whole blood).</b> Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.
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### 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

<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bag

### Antigen Information

<b>Alternate Names</b>	T-cell surface antigen T4/Leu-3;T-cell surface glycoprotein CD4
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	P01730
<b>Gene ID</b>	920

### For Research Use Only

## Background

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.