

PerCP/Cyanine5.5 Anti-Mouse CD4 Antibody[RM4-5]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1353UJ

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

Description

Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rat
Isotype	Rat IgG2a, κ
Clone No.	RM4-5
Isotype Control	PerCP/Cyanine5.5 Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control[2A3] [Product E-AB-F09833J]
Conjugation	PerCP/Cyanine 5.5
Conjugation Information	PerCP/Cyanine5.5 is designed to be excited by the blue laser (488 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 675 nm (e.g., a 690/50 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer.

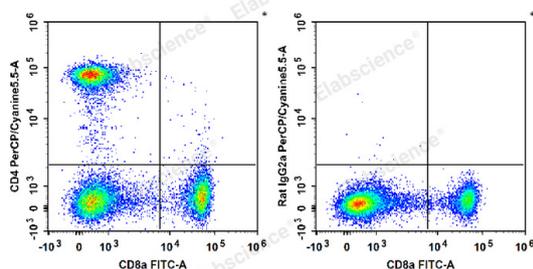
Applications

Recommended usage

FCM

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use. We suggest each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results [The recommended concentration is 0.1-1 μg/10⁶ cells in 100 μL volume].

Data



C57BL/6 murine splenocytes are stained with FITC Anti-Mouse CD8a Antibody and PerCP/Cyanine5.5 Anti-Mouse CD4 Antibody[RM4-5] (Left). Splenocytes are stained with FITC Anti-Mouse CD8a Antibody and PerCP/Cyanine5.5 Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control (Right).

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Keep as concentrated solution. This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 24 months. Please protected from prolonged exposure to light and do not freeze.
Shipping	Ice bag

Antigen Information

Alternate Names	L3T4;T-cell surface antigen T4/Leu-3;T-cell surface glycoprotein CD4;T4
Uniprot ID	P06332
Gene ID	12504

For Research Use Only

Background

CD4 is a 55 kD protein also known as L3T4 or T4. It is a member of the Ig superfamily, primarily expressed on most thymocytes and a subset of T cells, and weakly on macrophages and dendritic cells. It acts as a co-receptor with the TCR during T cell activation and thymic differentiation by binding MHC class II and associating with the protein tyrosine kinase lck.