

anti-human CD4 APC-conjugated

APC -conjugated monoclonal antibody EDU-2 to human CD4

Cat-No: **21278046**

500 µl

Clone: EDU-2

Specificity: The antibody EDU-2 recognizes CD4 antigen, a 55 kDa transmembrane glycoprotein expressed on a subset of T lymphocytes ("helper" T-cells) and also on monocytes, tissue macrophages and granulocytes. **HLDA II.; WS Code T 107 / HLDA III.; WS Code T 512**

Isotype subclass: Mouse IgG2a

Form: The purified antibody is conjugated with cross-linked Allophycocyanin (APC) under optimum conditions. The conjugate is purified by size-exclusion chromatography and adjusted for direct use. No reconstitution is necessary

Physical state: Liquid

Buffer/Additives/Preservative: PBS containing 1% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide (pH 7.2)

Expiration date: The reagent is stable until the expiry date stated on the vial label.

Storage conditions: Store at 4 °C. Avoid prolonged exposure to light.

Application: Flow Cytometry

Background: CD4 is a single chain transmembrane glycoprotein and belongs to immunoglobulin supergene family. In extracellular region there are 4 immunoglobulin-like domains (1 Ig-Like V-type and 3 Ig-like C2-Type). Transmembrane region forms 25aa, cytoplasmic tail consists of 38 aa. Domains 1, 2 and 4 are stabilized by disulfide bonds. The intracellular domain of CD4 is associated with p56Lck, a Src-like protein tyrosine kinase. It was described, that CD4 segregates into specific detergent-resistant T-cell membrane microdomains.

Extracellular ligands: MHC class II molecules (binds to CDR2-like region in CD4 domain 1; HIV envelope protein gp120 (binds to CDR2-like region in CD4 domain 1); IL-16 (binds to CD4 domain 3), Human seminal plasma glycoprotein gp17 (binds to CD4 domain 1), L-selectin

Intracellular ligands: p56Lck

CD4 is a co-receptor involved in immune response (co-receptor activity in binding to MHC class II molecules) and HIV infection (human immunodeficiency virus; Cd4 is primary receptor for HIV-1 surface glycoprotein gp120). CD4 regulates T-cell activation, T/B-cell adhesion, T-cell differentiation, T-cell selection and signal transduction. Defects in antigen presentation (MHC classII) cause dysfunction of CD4+ T-cells and their almost complete absence in patients blood, tissue and organs (SCID immunodeficiency).

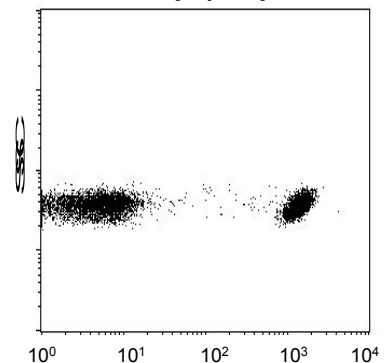
References:

*) Millan J, Cerny J, Horejsi V, Alonso MA.: CD4 segregates into specific detergent-resistant membrane microdomains. Tissue Antigens. 1999 Jan; 53(1):33-40 and others

Warning: Sodium azide is harmful if swallowed (R22). Keep out of reach of children (S2). Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuff (S13). Wear suitable protective clothing (S36). If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label (S46). Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas (R32). Azide compounds should be flushed with large volumes of water during disposal to avoid deposits in lead or copper plumbing where explosive conditions can develop.

This material is offered for **research use only**. Not for use in human. For in vitro use only. ImmunoTools will not be held responsible for patent infringement or other violations that may occur with the use of our products.

Blood lymphocytes



Attention! Cells from one healthy individual are shown. Cell Populations and staining intensity may vary interindividually.

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