anti-human CD4 no azide

monoclonal antibody MEM-241 to human CD4

Cat-No: **21270040** 100 µg in100 µl

Clone: MEM-241 (mouse)

Specificity The antibody MEM-241 recognizes CD4 antigen, a 55 kDa transmebrane glycoprotein expressed on a subset of T lymphocytes ("helper" T-cells) and also on monocytes, tissue macrophages and granulocytes. HCDM (former HLDA VIII) Meeting, May 2006, Québec, Canada; WS Code M241

Isotype subclass: Mouse IgG1

Form: Purified from ascites by protein-A affinity chromatography.

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

Physical state: Liquid

Buffer/Additives/Preservative: PBS (sterile), (pH 7.2)

Storage conditions: Aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. Should be handled under aseptic

conditions.

Application: Functional application

References:

- * Millan J, Cerny J, Horejsi V, Alonso MA: CD4 segregates into specific detergent-resistant T-cell membrane microdomains. Tissue Antigens. 1999 Jan;53(1):33-40.
- * Foti M, Phelouzat MA, Holm A, Rasmusson BJ, Carpentier JL: p56Lck anchors CD4 to distinct microdomains on microvilli. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2002 Feb 19;99(4):2008-13.

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 25 aa, 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 class II) cause dysfunction of CD4+ T-cells and their almost complete absence in patients blood, tissue and organs (SCID immunodeficiency).

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