

anti-human CD4

Monoclonal Antibody EDU-2 to human CD4

Cat-No: **21278041**

100 µg in 100 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: Purified from hybridoma culture supernatant by protein-A affinity chromatography

Purity: > 95% (by SDS-PAGE)

Physical state: Liquid

Buffer/Additives/Preservative: PBS with 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. For long-term storage aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Application: Flow Cytometry

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

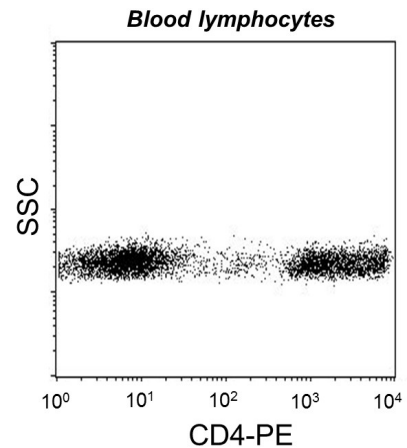
Background: CD4 is a single chain transmembrane glycoprotein and belongs to immunoglobulin supergene family. In extracellular region there are 4 immunoglobulin-like domains (1 Ig-Like V-type and 3 Ig-like C2-Type). Transmembrane region forms 25aa, cytoplasmic tail consists of 38 aa. Domains 1, 2 and 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).

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.

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

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