

Anti-Human CD4 PE

Catalogue Number : 06121-60

RUO: For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

Product Information

Clone: RPA-T4

Format/Conjugate: PE

Concentration: 5 uL (0.5 ug)/test

Reactivity: Human

Laser: Blue (488nm), Yellow/Green (532-561nm)

Peak Emission: 578nm

Peak Excitation: 496nm

Filter: 585/40

Brightness (1=dim,5=brightest): 5

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, kappa

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered aqueous solution, ≤0.09% Sodium azide, may contain carrier protein/stabilizer, pH7.2.

Storage: Product should be kept at 2-8°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light.

Applications: FC

Description

The RPA-T4 monoclonal antibody specifically binds to the CD4 receptor for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). CD4 is a 59 kDa single-chain transmembrane glycoprotein that expressed on the surface of most of the thymocytes, T-helper cells, and in low levels on monocytes and macrophages. CD4 is a co-receptor in the antigen-induced T cell activation, together with the MHC class II.

The RPA-T4 antibody is capable of blocking HIV binding and inhibiting syncytium formation, by binding to the D1 domain of the CD4 antigen. The OKT4 and the RPA-T4 monoclonal antibodies recognize different epitopes of CD4 and they do not exhibit cross-block binding.

Preparation & Storage

The product should be stored undiluted at 4°C and should be protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.

The monoclonal antibody was purified utilizing affinity chromatography and unreacted dye was removed from the product.

Application Notes

The antibody has been analyzed for quality through the flow cytometric analysis of the relevant cell type. The antibody can be used at less than or equal to 5 µL per test. A test is the amount of antibody required to stain a cell sample in the final volume of 100 µL.

References

- 1.Knapp W;(1989) Leucocyte typing IV: white cell differentiation antigens. Oxford University Press, 1989.
2. Schlossman, S., L. Bloumsell, et al. eds (1995). Leucocyte Typing V: White Cell Differentiation Antigens. Oxford University Press. New York