

11-463-C100

Monoclonal Antibody to CD4 Purified Antibody (0.1 mg)

Clone:	MEM-16
lsotype:	Mouse IgM
Specificity:	The antibody MEM-16 recognizes an epitope EF loop of D1 domain of 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. HLDA V; WS Code T T-CD04.10 HLDA VI; WS Code T 6T-013
Regulatory Status:	RUO
Immunogen:	HPB cell line (human peripheral blood leukemia T-cells)
Species Reactivity:	Human
Negative Species:	Porcine
Application:	Flow Cytometry Recommended dilution:10 µg/ml Positive control: Peripheral blood lymphocytes Immunoprecipitation
Purity:	> 95% (by SDS-PAGE)
Purification:	Purified by precipitation and chromatography
Concentration:	1 mg/ml
Storage Buffer:	Tris buffered saline (TBS) with 15 mM sodium azide, approx. pH 8.0
Storage / Stability:	Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Do not use after expiration date stamped on vial label.
Expiration:	See vial label
Lot Number:	See vial label

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Antibodies	
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 diferentiation, 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).
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. Clapham PR, McKnight A.: Cell surface receptors, virus entry and tropism of primate lentiviruses. J Gen Virol. 2002 Aug;83(Pt 8):1809-29. *Leukocyte Typing V., Schlossman S. et al. (Eds.), Oxford University Press (1995). *Brdicková N, Brdicka T, Angelisová P, Horváth O, Spicka J, Hilgert I, Paces J, Simeoni L, Kliche S, Merten C, Schraven B, Horejsí V: LIME: a new membrane Raft-associated adaptor protein involved in CD4 and CD8 coreceptor signaling. J Exp Med. 2003 Nov 17;198(10):1453-62. *Leukocyte Typing VI., Kishimoto T, et al. (Eds.), Garland Publishing. Inc., New

*Leukocyte Typing VI., Kishimoto T. et al. (Eds.), Garland Publishing, Inc., New York (1998); p. 49-54.

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