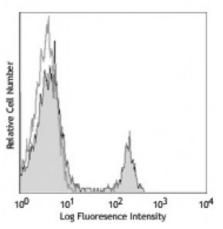
## **Product Data Sheet**

## **Purified anti-mouse CD4**

Catalog # / Size:	1102530 / 500 µg 1102525 / 50 µg
Clone:	RM4-5
Isotype:	Rat IgG2a, к
Immunogen:	BALB/c mouse thymocytes
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Mouse
Preparation:	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography.
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.
Concentration:	0.5



C57BL/6 mouse splenocytes stained with purified CD4 (clone RM4-5) (filled histogram) or purified rat IgG2a, κ isotype control (open histogram).

## **Applications:**

Applications:	Flow Cytometry, Immunohistochemistry
Recommended Usage:	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is $\leq 0.25$ microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.
Application Notes:	The RM4-5 antibody blocks the binding of GK1.5 antibody and H129.19 antibody to CD4 <sup>+</sup> T cells, but not RM4-4 antibody. Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: blocking of ligand binding, <i>in vivo</i> depletion of CD4 <sup>+</sup> cells1, and immunohistochemistry of acetone-fixed frozen tissue sections <sup>2,3,11</sup> and paraffin-embedded sections <sup>11</sup> . Clone RM4-5 is not recommended for immunohistochemistry of formalin-fixed paraffin sections. Instead, acetone frozen or zinc-fixed paraffin sections are recommended. The LEAF <sup>TM</sup> purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/µg, Azide-Free, 0.2 µm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 100520).
Application References:	<ol> <li>Kruisbeek AM. 1991. <i>In Curr. Protocols Immunol.</i> pp. 4.1.1-4.1.5. (Block, Deplete)</li> <li>Nitta H, <i>et al.</i> 1997. <i>Cell Vision</i> 4:73. (IHC)</li> <li>Fan WY, <i>et al.</i> 2001. <i>Exp. Biol. Med.</i> 226:1045.</li> <li>Muraille E, <i>et al.</i> 2003. <i>Infect. Immun.</i> 71:2704. (IHC)</li> <li>León-Ponte M, <i>et al.</i> 2007. <i>Blood</i> 109:3139. (FC)</li> <li>Bourdeau A, <i>et al.</i> 2007. <i>Blood</i> doi:10.1182/blood-2006-08-044370. (FC)</li> <li>Matsumoto M, <i>et al.</i> 2007. <i>J. Immunol.</i>178:2499. <u>PubMed</u></li> <li>Shigeta A, <i>et al.</i> 2010. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 184:725. <u>PubMed</u></li> <li>Zaborsky N, <i>et al.</i> 2010. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 184:725. <u>PubMed</u></li> <li>Rodrigues-Manzanet R, <i>et al.</i> 2010. <i>P. Natl Acad Sci USA</i> 107:8706. <u>PubMed</u></li> <li>Whiteland JL, <i>et al.</i> 1995. <i>J. Histochem. Cytochem.</i> 43:313. (IHC)</li> </ol>

## Description: CD4 is a 55 kD protein also known as L3T4 or T4. It is a member of the Ig

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Antigen
1. Barclay A, *et al.* 1997. The Leukocyte Antigen FactsBook Academic Press.
2. Bierer BE, *et al.* 1989. *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 7:579.
3. Janeway CA. 1992. *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 10:645.

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