

**PerCP anti-mouse CD4**

**Catalog # / Size:** 1102685 / 25 µg  
1102690 / 100 µg

**Clone:** RM4-5

**Isotype:** Rat IgG2a, κ

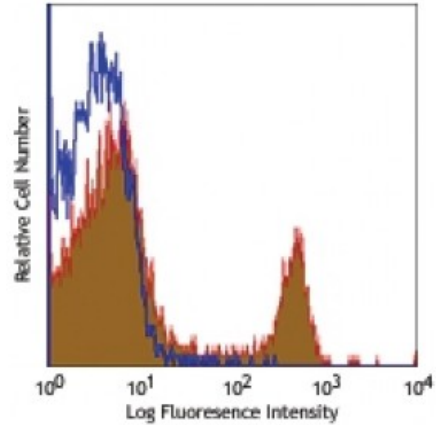
**Immunogen:** BALB/c mouse thymocytes

**Reactivity:** Mouse

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with PerCP under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PerCP and unconjugated antibody.

**Formulation:** Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

**Concentration:** 0.2



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

**Applications:**

**Applications:** Flow Cytometry

**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 ≤ 0.25 microg per 10<sup>6</sup> cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

\* PerCP has a maximum absorption of 482 nm and a maximum emission of 675 nm.

**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, *in vivo* depletion of CD4<sup>+</sup> cells<sup>1</sup>, 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™ purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/µg, Azide-Free, 0.2 µm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 100520).

- Application References:**
1. Kruisbeek AM. 1991. *In Curr. Protocols Immunol.* pp. 4.1.1-4.1.5. (Block, Deplete)
  2. Nitta H, *et al.* 1997. *Cell Vision* 4:73. (IHC)
  3. Fan WY, *et al.* 2001. *Exp. Biol. Med.* 226:1045.
  4. Muraille E, *et al.* 2003. *Infect. Immun.* 71:2704. (IHC)
  5. León-Ponte M, *et al.* 2007. *Blood* 109:3139. (FC)
  6. Bourdeau A, *et al.* 2007. *Blood* doi:10.1182/blood-2006-08-044370. (FC)
  7. Matsumoto M, *et al.* 2007. *J. Immunol.* 178:2499. [PubMed](#)
  8. Shigeta A, *et al.* 2008. *Blood* 112:4915. [PubMed](#)
  9. Zaborsky N, *et al.* 2010. *J. Immunol.* 184:725. [PubMed](#)
  10. Rodrigues-Manzanet R, *et al.* 2010. *P. Natl Acad Sci USA* 107:8706. [PubMed](#)
  11. Whiteland JL, *et al.* 1995. *J. Histochem. Cytochem.* 43:313. (IHC)
  12. Menon B, *et al.* 2014. *PLoS Genet.* 10:1004558. [PubMed](#)

13. Jacque E, *et al.* 2014. *J Exp Med.* 211:2085. [PubMed](#)
  14. Thauland TH, *et al.* 2014. *J Immunol.* 193:5894. [PubMed](#)
  15. Jacque E, *et al.* 2015. *J Exp Med.* 212:883. [PubMed](#)
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**Description:** CD4 is a 55 kD protein also known as L3T4 or T4. It is a member of the Ig superfamily, primarily expressed on most thymocytes and a subset of T cells, and weakly on macrophages and dendritic cells. It acts as a co-receptor with the TCR during T cell activation and thymic differentiation by binding MHC class II and associating with the protein tyrosine kinase lck.

- Antigen**
- References:**
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.