Product Data Sheet

Brilliant Violet 711™ anti-mouse CD4

Catalog # / Size: 1102745 / 125 μl

1102750 / 500 µl

1102785 / 50 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 Brilliant Violet 711[™] under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Brilliant Violet 711[™] and

unconjugated antibody.

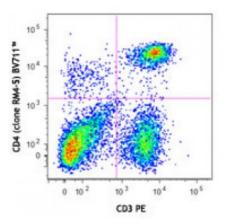
Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2,

containing 0.09% sodium azide and BSA

(origin USA).

Concentration: microg sizes: 0.2 mg/ml

microL sizes: lot-specific



C57BL/6 mouse splenocytes were stained with CD3 PE and CD4 (clone RM4-5) Brilliant Violet 711 ™.

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended

Usage:

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For immunofluorescent staining using the microg size, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤ 0.5 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. For immunofluorescent staining using the microL size, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤ 5 microL per million cells or 5 microL per 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Brilliant Violet 711^{TM} excites at 405 nm and emits at 711 nm. The bandpass filter 710/50 nm is recommended for detection, although filter optimization may be required depending on other fluorophores used. **Be sure to verify that your cytometer configuration and software setup are appropriate for detecting this channel.** Refer to your instrument manual or manufacturer for support. Brilliant Violet 711^{TM} is a trademark of Sirigen Group Ltd.

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Application Notes:

The RM4-5 antibody blocks the binding of GK1.5 antibody and H129.19 antibody to CD4 $^+$ T cells, but not RM4-4 antibody. Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: blocking of ligand binding, *in vivo* depletion of CD4 $^+$ cells1, and immunohistochemistry of acetone-fixed frozen tissue sections 2,3,11 and paraffin-embedded sections 11 . 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)

Description: CD4 is a

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.