

**Pacific Blue™ anti-mouse CD4**

**Catalog # / Size:** 1180035 / 25 µg  
1180040 / 100 µg

**Clone:** RM4-4

**Isotype:** Rat IgG2b, κ

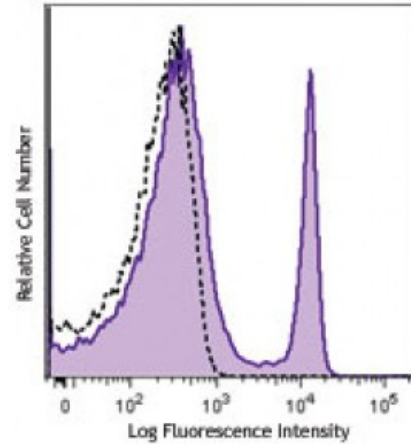
**Immunogen:** BALB/c mouse thymocytes

**Reactivity:** Mouse

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

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

**Concentration:** 0.5



C57BL/6 mouse splenocytes were stained with CD4 (clone RM4-4) Pacific Blue™ (filled histogram) or rat IgG2b, κ Pacific Blue™ 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 million cells in 100 microL volume or 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

\* Pacific Blue™ has a maximum emission of 455 nm when it is excited at 405 nm. Prior to using Pacific Blue™ conjugate for flow cytometric analysis, please verify your flow cytometer's capability of exciting and detecting the fluorochrome.

**Application Notes:** RM4-4 antibody does not block the binding of GK1.5 and RM4-5 antibodies to CD4 T cells. For immunohistochemistry applications, the RM4-5 (Cat. No. 100506) and GK1.5 (Cat. No. 100402) antibodies are recommended.

- Application References:**
1. Bendelac A. 1995. *Curr. Opin. Immunol.* 7:367.
  2. Norian LA and Allen PM. 2004. *J. Immunol.* 173:835.
  3. Richardson ML, et al. 2014. *PLoS Negl Trop Dis.* 8:2825. [PubMed](#)

**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 coreceptor with the TCR during T cell activation and thymic differentiation by binding MHC class II and associating with the protein tyrosin 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.