

Brilliant Violet 785™ anti-human CD4

Catalog # / Size: 2102765 / 25 tests
2102770 / 100 tests

Clone: RPA-T4

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

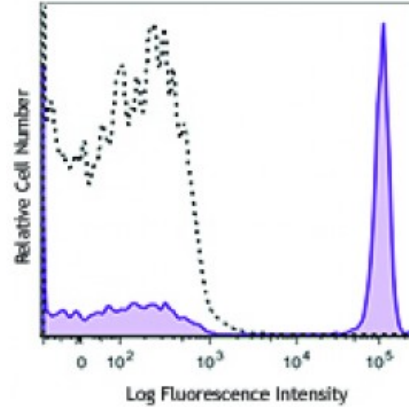
Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Brilliant Violet 785™ under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Brilliant Violet 785™ and unconjugated antibody.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and BSA (origin USA).

Workshop Number: IV T114

Concentration: 0.2



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with CD4 (clone RPA-T4) Brilliant Violet 785™ (filled histogram) or mouse IgG1, κ Brilliant Violet 785™ 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 ≤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 785™ excites at 405 nm and emits at 785 nm. The bandpass filter 780/60 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 785™ is a trademark of Sirigen Group Ltd.

Application Notes: The RPA-T4 antibody binds to the D1 domain of CD4 (CDR1 and CDR3 epitopes) and can block HIV gp120 binding and inhibit syncytia formation. Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunohistochemistry of acetone-fixed frozen sections^{3,4,5}, and blocking of T cell activation^{1,2}. This clone was tested in-house and does not work on formalin fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue. The LEAF™ purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/μg, Azide-Free, 0.2 μm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 300516).

- Application References:**
1. Knapp W, *et al.* 1989. Leucocyte Typing IV. Oxford University Press. New York. (Activ)
 2. Moir S, *et al.* 1999. *J. Virol.* 73:7972. (Activ)
 3. Deng MC, *et al.* 1995. *Circulation* 91:1647. (IHC)
 4. Friedman T, *et al.* 1999. *J. Immunol.* 162:5256. (IHC)
 5. Mack CL, *et al.* 2004. *Pediatr. Res.* 56:79. (IHC)
 6. Lan RY, *et al.* 2006. *Hepatology* 43:729.
 7. Zenaro E, *et al.* 2009. *J. Leukoc. Biol.* 86:1393. (FC) [PubMed](#)
 8. Yoshino N, *et al.* 2000. *Exp. Anim. (Tokyo)* 49:97. (FC)

Description: CD4, also known as T4, is a 55 kD single-chain type I transmembrane glycoprotein expressed on most thymocytes, a subset of T cells, and monocytes/macrophages. CD4, a member of the Ig superfamily, recognizes antigens associated with MHC class II molecules, and participates in cell-cell interactions, thymic differentiation, and signal transduction. CD4 acts as a primary receptor for HIV, binding to HIV gp120. CD4 has also been shown to interact with IL-16.

Antigen
References:

1. Center D, *et al.* 1996. *Immunol. Today* 17:476.
2. Gaubin M, *et al.* 1996. *Eur. J. Clin. Chem. Clin. Biochem.* 34:723.