

PE/Cy5 anti-human CD4

Catalog # / Size: 2323270 / 100 tests
2323265 / 25 tests

Clone: SK3

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

Immunogen: Cultured human thymic epithelial cells

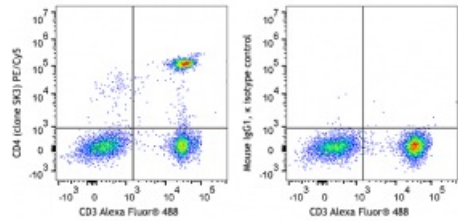
Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with PE/Cy5 under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE/Cy5 and unconjugated antibody.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).

Workshop Number: HCDM listed

Concentration: Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with CD3 Alexa Fluor® 488 and CD4 (clone SK3) PE/Cy5 (left) or Mouse IgG1, κ PE/Cy5 isotype control (right).

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 µl per million cells in 100 µl staining volume or 5 µl per 100 µl of whole blood.

Application Notes: Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunohistochemical staining of paraffin-embedded tissue sections and immunofluorescence.¹

- Application References:**
1. Evans RL, et al. 1981. *Immunol.* 78:544
 2. Arno A et al. 1999. *J. Infect. Dis.* 180:56
 3. Muech M, et al. 1997. *Blood* 89:1364
 4. Wang L, et al. 2012. *Cytometry A.* 81:567. [PubMed](#)

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.