

**PE/Fire™ 640 anti-human CD4**

**Catalog # /** 2323320 / 100 tests  
**Size:** 2323315 / 25 tests

**Clone:** SK3

**Isotype:** Mouse IgG1, κ

**Immunogen:** Human Siglec-E-IgG Fc fusion protein.

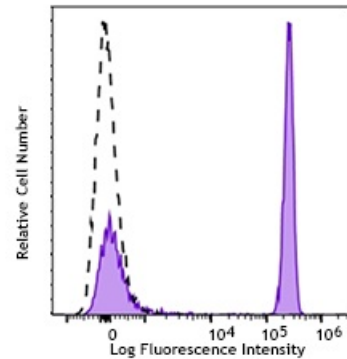
**Reactivity:** Human

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with PE/Fire™ 640 under optimal conditions.

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

**Workshop Number:** 750 under optimal conditions.

**Concentration:** Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with CD4 (clone SK3) (filled histogram) PE/Fire™ 640 or cells were left unstained (open histogram).

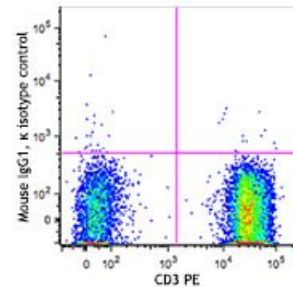
**Applications:**

**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 µL per million cells in 100 µL staining volume or 5 µL per 100 µL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

**Application Notes:** Clone M1310G05 recognizes IgG in the membrane of memory B cells, has a stronger affinity for IgG1 and IgG3 than for IgG2 and IgG4, and does not cross react with IgD, IgE, or IgM.

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