

Anti-CD4 Neutralizing Antibody (V3S-0522-YC3179)

Cat. No.: V3S-0522-YC3179

Summary

Description	This product is a monoclonal antibody derived from Mouse (<i>Mus musculus</i>), which can specifically recognize CD4 molecule. The antibody is expressed with mammalian cell transient expression system, serum-free and purified by affinity chromatography. The purity and integrity are tested via SDS-PAGE and SEC-HPLC analysis. Given an antigen, additional QC measures are also desired such as affinity testing and binding validation. Specifically, the antibody is provided in multiple formats for in vivo and in vitro assays. The <i>In vivo</i> version features greater than 95% purity, ultra-low endotoxin levels (<1 EU/mg or 0.1 EU/mg), and is preservative, stabilizer, and carrier protein-free.
Clonality	Monoclonal
Host Species	Mouse
Target Species	Human
Isotype	IgG1, κ
Isotype Control	C60052
Secondary Antibody	C65740; C52760

Property

Expression Species	HEK293F or CHO
Conjugation	None
Purity	>95%, determined by SDS-PAGE and/or SEC-HPLC
Endotoxin	<1 EU/mg, determined by LAL method
Purification	Protein A affinity purified
Sterility	0.2 μM filtered
Formulation	PBS, pH 7.4
Preservation	No preservatives
Stabilizer	No stabilizers
Storage	Store at 4°C within a week. For longer storage, aliquot and store at -20°C.

Applications

For lab research use only, not for diagnostic, therapeutic or any *in vivo* human use.

Application	Neut
Application Notes	The antibody is recommended for detection of CD4 by Neut assay.

Target

Target	CD4
Alternative Name	CD4 Molecule; T-Cell Surface Glycoprotein CD4; T-Cell Surface Antigen T4/Leu-3; CD4 Antigen (P55); CD4 Receptor; CD4 Antigen; CD4mut
Gene ID	920
UniProt	P01730
Introduction	CD4 molecule is a membrane glycoprotein of T lymphocytes that interacts with major histocompatibility complex class II antigens and is also a receptor for the human immunodeficiency virus. This gene is expressed not only in T lymphocytes, but also in B cells, macrophages, and granulocytes. It is also expressed in specific regions of the brain. The protein functions to initiate or augment the early phase of T-cell activation, and may function as an important mediator of indirect neuronal damage in infectious and immune-mediated diseases of the central nervous system.
Research Area	Immunology; Stem Cell
Related Disease	AIDS
Proceedings of R&D	Diseases associated with CD4 include Oka4 Epitope Deficiency and Immunodeficiency 79. Among its related pathways are Notch-mediated HES/HEY network and B Cell Receptor Signaling Pathway (sino). Gene Ontology (GO) annotations related to this gene include protein homodimerization activity and enzyme binding.

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