

bsm-55558R**[Primary Antibody]****BioSS**
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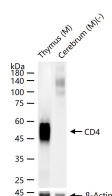
400-901-9800

CD4 Recombinant Rabbit mAb**— DATASHEET —****Host:** Rabbit**Isotype:** IgG**Clonality:** Recombinant**CloneNo.:** 12F7**GeneID:** 12504**SWISS:** P06332**Target:** CD4**Purification:** affinity purified by Protein A**Concentration:** 1mg/ml**Storage:** PBS with 0.02% Proclin300, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

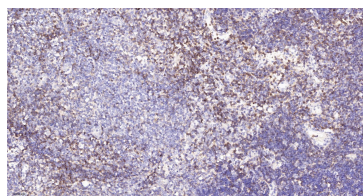
Background: This gene encodes a membrane glycoprotein of T lymphocytes that interacts with major histocompatibility complex class II antigens and is also a receptor for the human immunodeficiency virus. This gene is expressed not only in T lymphocytes, but also in B cells, macrophages, and granulocytes. 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. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified in this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2010].

The CD4 antigen is involved in the recognition of MHC class II molecules and is a co-receptor for HIV. CD4 is primarily expressed in a subset of T-lymphocytes, also referred to as T helper cells, but may also be expressed by other cells in the immune system, such as monocytes, macrophages, and dendritic cells. At the tissue level, CD4 expression may be detected in thymus, lymph nodes, tonsils, and spleen, and also in specific regions of the brain, gut, and other non-lymphoid tissues. CD4 functions to initiate or augment the early phase of T-cell activation through its association with the T-cell receptor complex and protein tyrosine kinase, Lck. It may also function as an important mediator of direct neuronal damage in infectious and immune-mediated diseases of the central nervous system. Multiple alternatively spliced transcripts have been identified in this gene [RefSeq, July 2017].

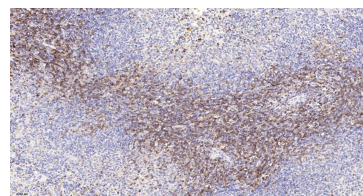
Applications: **WB** (1:1000-5000)
IHC-P (1:200-1000)
IHC-F (1:200-1000)
IF (1:200-1000)

Reactivity: Mouse**Predicted MW.:** 51 kDa**Observed MW.:** 45-60 kDa**Subcellular Location:** Cell membrane**— VALIDATION IMAGES —**

25 µg total protein per lane of various lysates (see on figure) probed with CD4 monoclonal antibody, unconjugated (bsm-55558R) at 1:1000 dilution and 4°C overnight incubation. Followed by conjugated secondary antibody incubation at r.t. for 60 min.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded Mouse Thymus; Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Antibody incubation with CD4 Monoclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bsm-55558R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the bs-0295G-HRP and DAB (C-0010) staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded Mouse Spleen; Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Antibody incubation with CD4 Monoclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bsm-55558R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the bs-0295G-HRP and DAB (C-0010) staining.

— SELECTED CITATIONS —

- **[IF=2.3]** Xinran Li. et al. CD4 Molecule Plays an Important Role in the Inflammatory Response Induced by Japanese

Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

