

## TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

### CyFlow™ CD4 FITC Anti-Ms; Clone GK1.5

**REF** AZ163960

**For Research Use Only.**

**Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.**

### Specifications

<b>Antigen</b>	CD4
<b>Alternative Names</b>	T4, Leu3a
<b>Clone</b>	GK1.5
<b>Clonality</b>	monoclonal
<b>Format</b>	FITC
<b>Host / Isotype</b>	Rat / IgG2b
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Negative Species Reactivity</b>	—
<b>Quantity [Concentration]</b>	0.1 mg [ 0.5 mg/ml ]
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse CTL clone V4 cells

#### Contact Information:

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## Specificity

The rat monoclonal antibody GK1.5 recognizes an extracellular epitope of mouse CD4 transmembrane glycoprotein (55 kDa).

## Application

The reagent is designed for Flow Cytometry analysis. Suggested working usage is 3 µg/ml. Indicated dilution is recommended starting point for use of this product, but working concentrations should be validated by the investigator.

Other usages may be determined from the scientific literature.

## Storage Buffer

The reagent is provided in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) solution, pH ≈7.4, containing 0.1% (w/v) sodium azide.

## Storage and Stability

<b>Storage</b>	Avoid prolonged exposure to light. Store in the dark at 2-8°C. Do not freeze.
<b>Stability</b>	Do not use after expiration date stamped on vial label.

## Background Information

CD4 is a single chain transmembrane glycoprotein of immunoglobulin supergene family. In its extracellular region there are 4 immunoglobulin-like domains (1 Ig-like V-type and 3 Ig-like C2-type). The intracellular region of CD4 associates with p56Lck, a Src-like protein tyrosine kinase. It was described that CD4 segregates into specific detergent-resistant T-cell membrane microdomains. CD4 binds to MHC class II molecules (by CDR2-like region in CD4 domain 1), HIV envelope protein gp120 (by CDR2-like region in CD4 domain 1) and other ligands, such as IL-16 (by to CD4 domain 3) or L-selectin. CD4 is a co-receptor involved in immune response (co-receptor activity in binding to MHC class II molecules) and HIV infection. CD4 regulates T-cell activation, T/B-cell adhesion, T-cell differentiation, T-cell selection and signal transduction. Defects in antigen presentation (MHC class II) cause dysfunction of CD4+ T-cells and their almost complete absence in patients blood, tissue and organs (SCID immunodeficiency).

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## References

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The Safety Data Sheet for this product is available at [www.sysmex-partec.com/services](http://www.sysmex-partec.com/services).

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