

## Product datasheet for **SM3020B**

### CD4 (N-term) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: MEM-241]

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	MEM-241
Applications:	FC
Recommended Dilution:	<b>Flow Cytometry</b> (1/1500).
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	2 N-terminal domains of human CD4 fused to human IgG1 Fc
Specificity:	The antibody recognizes CD4 antigen, a 55 kDa transmembrane glycoprotein expressed on a subset of T lymphocytes (helper T-cells) and also on monocytes, tissue macrophages and granulocytes.
Formulation:	Phosphate buffered saline (PBS) with 15 mM sodium azide, approx. pH 7.4 Label: Biotin State: Liquid purified Ig fraction Label: Conjugated with Biotin-LC-NHS under optimum conditions. The reagent is free of unconjugated biotin.
Concentration:	lot specific
Conjugation:	Biotin
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2 - 8 °C. DO NOT FREEZE!
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	CD4 molecule
Database Link:	<a href="#">Entrez Gene 920 Human P01730</a>



[View online »](#)

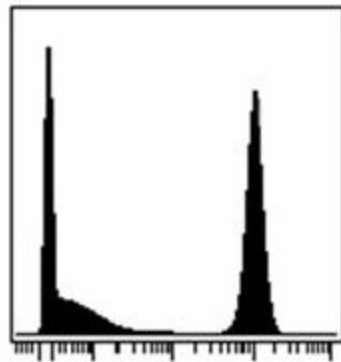
**Background:**

CD4 is a single chain transmembrane glycoprotein and belongs to immunoglobulin supergene family. In extracellular region there are 4 immunoglobulin-like domains (1 Ig-like V-type and 3 Ig-like C2-type). Transmembrane region forms 25 aa, cytoplasmic tail consists of 38 aa. Domains 1,2 and 4 are stabilized by disulfide bonds. The intracellular domain of CD4 is associated with p56Lck, a Src-like protein tyrosine kinase. It was described that CD4 segregates into specific detergent-resistant T-cell membrane microdomains. Extracellular ligands: MHC class II molecules (binds to CDR2-like region in CD4 domain 1); HIV envelope protein gp120 (binds to CDR2-like region in CD4 domain 1); IL-16 (binds to CD4 domain 3), Human seminal plasma glycoprotein gp17 (binds to CD4 domain 1), L-selectin  
Intracellular ligands: p56Lck

CD4 is a co-receptor involved in immune response (co-receptor activity in binding to MHC class II molecules) and HIV infection (human immunodeficiency virus; CD4 is primary receptor for HIV-1 surface glycoprotein gp120). 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).

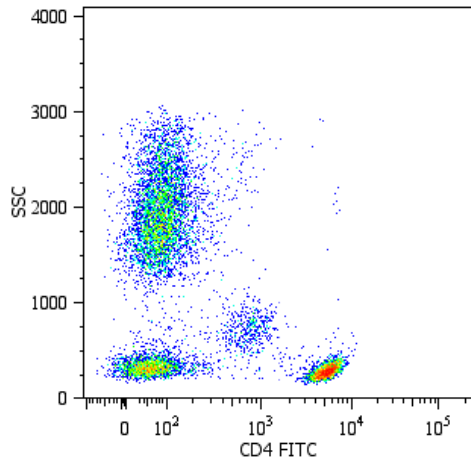
**Synonyms:**

T-cell surface antigen T4/Leu-3

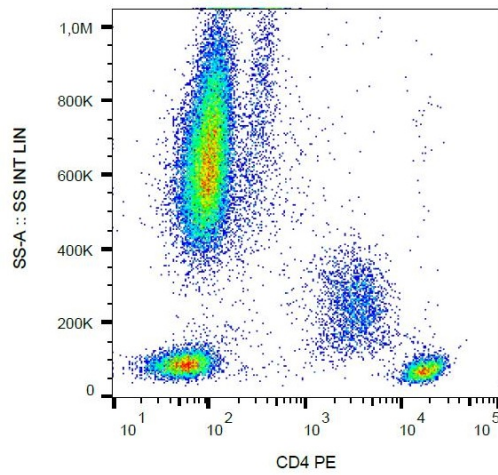
**Product images:**

CD4 Er166

Surface staining (mass cytometry) of PBMC after Ficoll-Paque separation with anti-human CD4 (MEM-241) Er166. Gated on singlets.



Surface staining of human peripheral blood cells with anti-human CD4 (MEM-241) FITC.



Surface staining of human peripheral blood cells with anti-human CD4 (MEM-241) PE.