

**CD4 Antibody**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP51056****Specification**

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**CD4 Antibody - Product Information**

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application       | WB, E                  |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">P01730</a> |
| Reactivity        | Human, Mouse, Rat      |
| Host              | Rabbit                 |
| Clonality         | Polyclonal             |
| Calculated MW     | 55 KDa                 |

**CD4 Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 920**Other Names**

T-cell surface glycoprotein CD4, T-cell surface antigen T4/Leu-3, CD4, CD4

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

E~~N/A

**Format**

0.01M PBS, pH 7.2, 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide, Glycerol 50%

**Storage**

Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

**CD4 Antibody - Protein Information****Name** CD4**Function**

Integral membrane glycoprotein that plays an essential role in the immune response and serves multiple functions in responses against both external and internal offenses. In T-cells, functions primarily as a coreceptor for MHC class II molecule:peptide complex. The antigens presented by class II peptides are derived from extracellular proteins while class I peptides are derived from cytosolic proteins. Interacts simultaneously with the T-cell receptor (TCR) and the MHC class II presented by antigen presenting cells (APCs). In turn, recruits the Src kinase LCK to the vicinity of the TCR-CD3 complex. LCK then initiates different intracellular signaling pathways by phosphorylating various substrates ultimately leading to lymphokine production, motility, adhesion and activation of T-helper cells. In other cells such as macrophages or NK cells, plays a role in differentiation/activation, cytokine expression and cell migration in a TCR/LCK-independent pathway. Participates in the development of T- helper cells in the thymus and triggers the differentiation of monocytes into functional mature macrophages.

**Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Localizes to lipid rafts (PubMed:12517957, PubMed:9168119). Removed from plasma membrane by HIV- 1 Nef protein that increases clathrin-dependent endocytosis of this antigen to target it to lysosomal degradation. Cell surface expression is also down-modulated by HIV-1 Envelope polypeptide gp160 that interacts with, and sequesters CD4 in the endoplasmic reticulum

**Tissue Location**

Highly expressed in T-helper cells. The presence of CD4 is a hallmark of T-helper cells which are specialized in the activation and growth of cytotoxic T-cells, regulation of B cells, or activation of phagocytes. CD4 is also present in other immune cells such as macrophages, dendritic cells or NK cells

**CD4 Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**CD4 Antibody - Images****CD4 Antibody - Background**

Accessory protein for MHC class-II antigen/T-cell receptor interaction. May regulate T-cell activation. Induces the aggregation of lipid rafts.

**CD4 Antibody - References**

Maddon P.J.,et al.Cell 42:93-104(1985).  
Littman D.R.,et al.Cell 55:541-541(1988).  
Ansari-Lari M.A.,et al.Genome Res. 6:314-326(1996).  
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Hodge T.W.,et al.Hum. Immunol. 30:99-104(1991).