

Anti-CD4 Antibody-PE (6M73)

Product Details

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| Ig Type: | Mouse IgG1 |
| Reactivity: | Human |
| Conjugation: | PE |
| Clone: | 6M73 |
| Purification: | Protein A |

Applications

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| Verified Activity: | Flow cytometric analysis of Human CD4 expression on human whole blood lymphocytes. Cells were stained with PE-conjugated anti-Human CD4 . The fluorescence histograms were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of viable lymphocytes. |
| Application: | FCM |
| Recommended | 5 µl/Test, 0.1 mg/ml |

Properties

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| Stability & Storage: | Store at 2°C-8°C for 12 months, do not freeze. Keep away from direct sunlight. |
| Shipping: | Shipping with blue ice. |

Antigen Details

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| Immunogen: | Recombinant Protein: Human CD4 / LEU3 Protein (TMPY-01400) |
| Antigen Species: | Human |
| Synonyms: | CD4 molecule;Ly-4;L3T4 |

Research Background

T-cell surface glycoprotein CD4, is a single-pass type I membrane protein. CD4 contains three Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains and one Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain. CD4 is a glycoprotein expressed on the surface of T helper cells, regulatory T cells, monocytes, macrophages, and dendritic cells. The CD4 surface determinant, previously associated as a phenotypic marker for helper/inducer subsets of T lymphocytes, has now been critically identified as the binding/entry protein for human immunodeficiency viruses (HIV). The human CD4 molecule is readily detectable on monocytes, T lymphocytes, and brain tissues. All human tissue sources of CD4 bind radiolabeled gp120 to the same relative degree; however, the murine homologous protein, L3T4, does not bind the HIV envelope protein. CD4 is a co-receptor that assists the T cell receptor (TCR) to activate its T cell following an interaction with an antigen-presenting cell. Using its portion that resides inside the T cell, CD4 amplifies the signal generated by the TCR. CD4 interacts directly with MHC class II molecules on the surface of the antigen-presenting cell via its extracellular domain. The CD4 molecule is currently the object of intense interest and investigation both because of its role in normal T-cell function, and because of its role in HIV infection. CD4 is a primary receptor used by HIV-1 to gain entry into host T cells. HIV infection leads to a progressive reduction of the number of T cells possessing CD4 receptors. Viral protein U (VpU) of HIV-1 plays an important role in downregulation of the main HIV-1 receptor CD4 from the surface of infected cells. Physical binding of VpU to newly synthesized CD4 in the endoplasmic reticulum is an early step in a pathway leading to proteasomal degradation of CD4. Amino acids in both helices found in the cytoplasmic region of VpU in membrane-mimicking detergent micelles experience chemical shift

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perturbations upon binding to CD4, whereas amino acids between the two helices and at the C-terminus of VpU show no or only small changes, respectively. Paramagnetic spin labels were attached at three sequence positions of a CD4 peptide comprising the transmembrane and cytosolic domains of the receptor. VpU binds to a membrane-proximal region in the cytoplasmic domain of CD4.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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