

## Anti-CD4 Antibody (5Z434)

## Product Details

Ig Type:	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	5Z434
Purification:	Protein A

## Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Immunochemical staining of human CD4 in human tonsil with mouse monoclonal antibody (1:60, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections). Positive staining was localized to membrane of T cells.
	2. Immunochemical staining of human CD4 in human spleen with mouse monoclonal antibody (1:60, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections). Positive staining was localized to membrane of T cells.
	3. Immunochemical staining of human CD4 in human lymphoid node with mouse monoclonal antibody (1:60, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections). Positive staining was localized to membrane of T cells.
Application:	IHC-P
Recommended	IHC-P: 1:50-1:200

## Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

## Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human CD4 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 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.

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