abcam

ab210350

PE Anti-CD4 antibody [RM4-5]

Anti-CD4 antibody [RM4-5] conjugated to PE - suitable for flow cytometry, and reacts with mouse samples. Clone [RM4-5] is a rat monoclonal antibody and one of the most commonly used clones for flow cytometry.

Design your panel with our interactive flow cytometry panel builder. Click here.

Key facts

Isotype	IgG2a
Host species	Rat
Conjugation	PE
Excitation/Emission	Ex: 480;565nm, Em: 578nm
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide Constituents: 0.87% Sodium chloride, 0.12% Sodium dihydrogen phosphate, 0.1% Gelatin
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	RM4-5
Purification technique	Affinity purification
Specificity	The RM4-5 antibody is widely used as a phenotypic marker for CD4 expression.
Light chain type	kappa
Concentration	0.2 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →
Purification notes	ab210350 was purified from tissue culture supernatant via affinity chromatography. The purified antibody was conjugated under optimal conditions, with unreacted dye removed from the preparation.

Reactivity data

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	-
Notes	Use 0.25 µg per test

Target data

See full target information 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. (Microbial infection) Primary receptor for human immunodeficiency virus-1 (HIV-1) (PubMed:12089508, PubMed:16331979, PubMed:2214026, PubMed:9641677). Down-regulated by HIV-1 Vpu (PubMed:17346169). Acts as a receptor for Human Herpes virus 7/HHV-7 (PubMed:7909607).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	+4°C
Storage information	Store in the dark

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

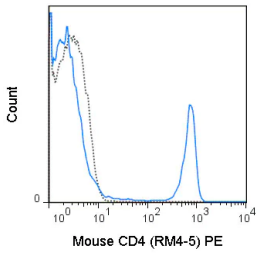
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

1 product image



Flow Cytometry - PE Anti-CD4 antibody [RM4-5] (ab210350)

CD4 Flow Cytometry staining using rat Anti-CD4 antibody

Flow cytometric analysis of C57Bl/6 splenocytes labeling CD4 with 0.25 µg ab210350 (solid line), compared with 0.25 µg Phycoerythrin Rat IgG2a (dashed line).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.