

**CD4 Monoclonal Antibody(11A1)**  
**Catalog # AP63324****Specification**

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**CD4 Monoclonal Antibody(11A1) - Product Information**

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application       | IHC-P, IF              |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">P01730</a> |
| Reactivity        | Human, Mouse, Rat      |
| Host              | Mouse                  |
| Clonality         | Monoclonal             |

**CD4 Monoclonal Antibody(11A1) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 920**Other Names**

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

**Dilution**

IHC-P~~N/A

IF~~1:50~200

**Format**

PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide as Preservative and 50% Glycerol.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**CD4 Monoclonal Antibody(11A1) - 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**

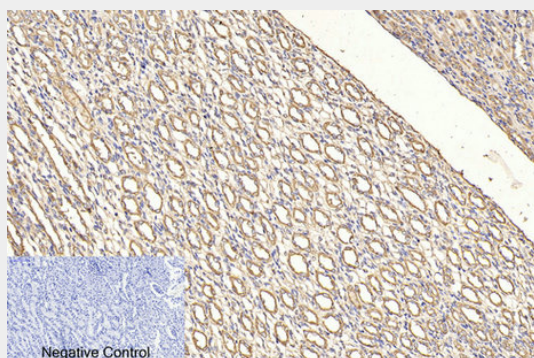
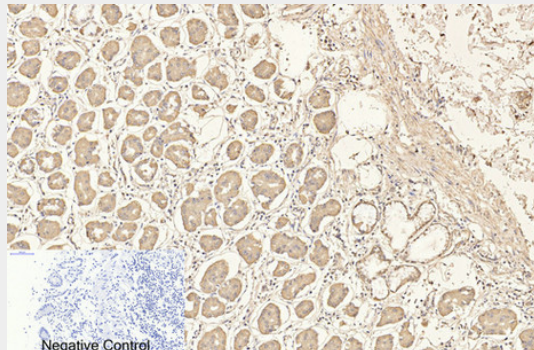
Highly expressed in T-helper cells. The presence of CD4 is a hallmark of T-helper cells which are specialized in the activation and growth of cytotoxic T-cells, regulation of B cells, or activation of phagocytes. CD4 is also present in other immune cells such as macrophages, dendritic cells or NK cells

#### **CD4 Monoclonal Antibody(11A1) - 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 Monoclonal Antibody(11A1) - Images**



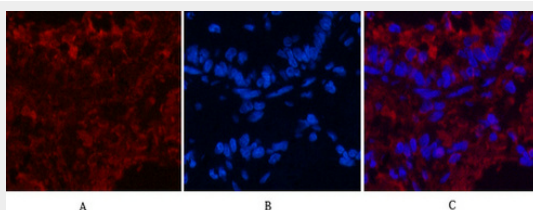
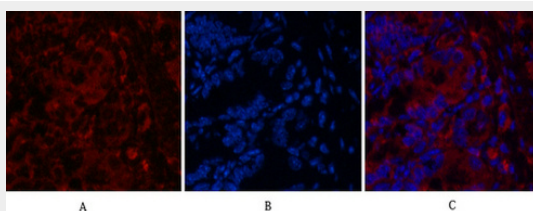
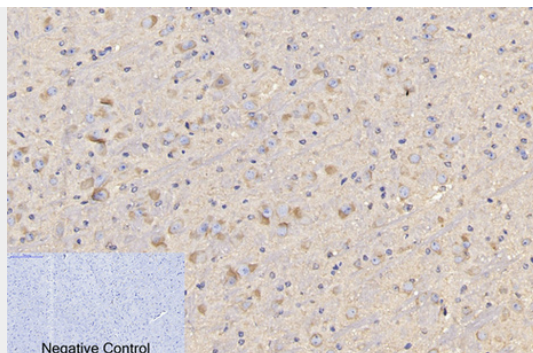
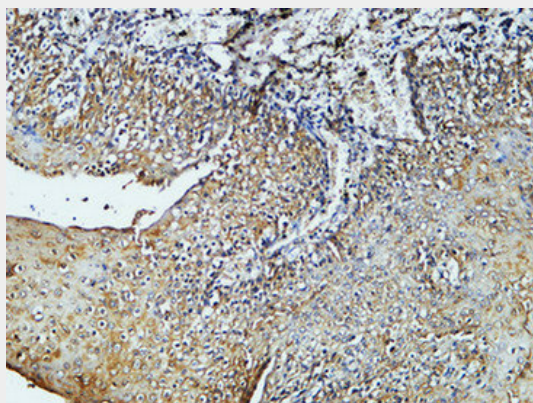


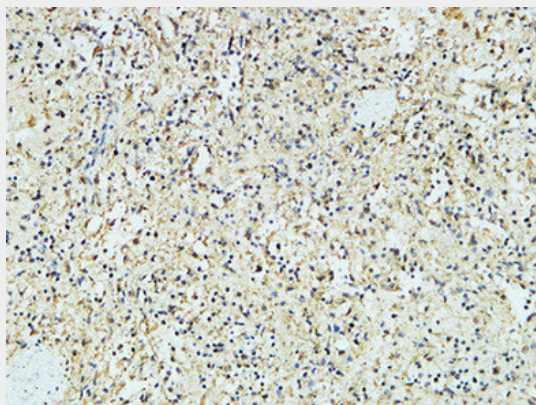
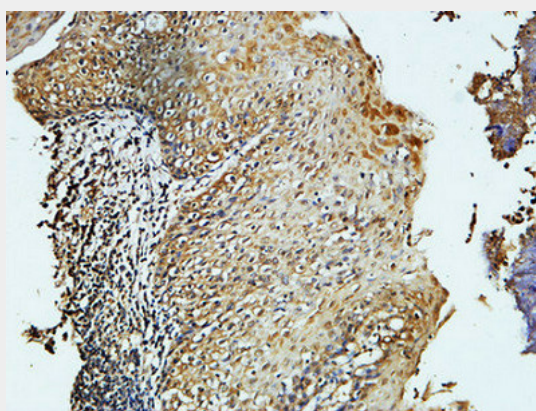
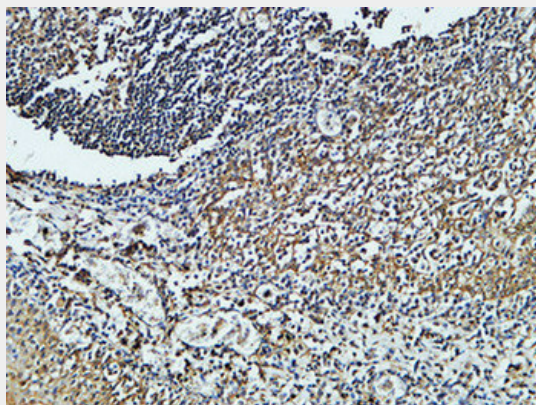
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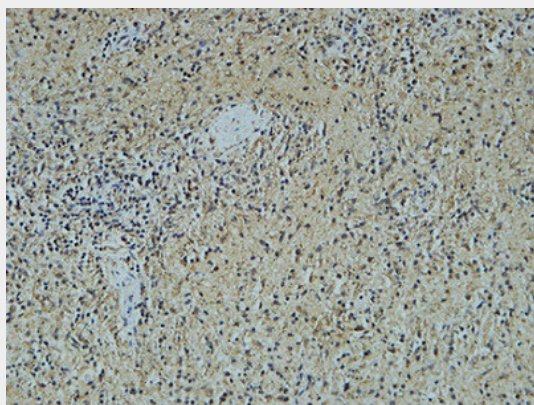
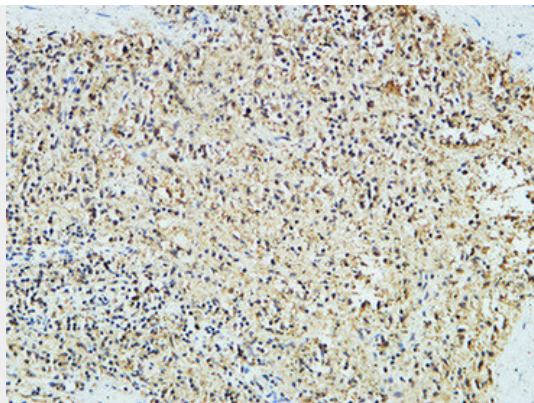
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#### **CD4 Monoclonal Antibody(11A1) - Background**

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.