

Alexa Fluor® 700 anti-human CD4 Antibody

Catalog# / Size	300526 / 100 µg
Clone	RPA-T4
Regulatory Status	RUO
Workshop	IV T114
Other Names	T4
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, κ
Description	CD4, also known as T4, is a 55 kD single-chain type I transmembrane glycoprotein expressed on most thymocytes, a subset of T cells, and monocytes/macrophages. CD4, a member of the Ig superfamily, recognizes antigens associated with MHC class II molecules, and participates in cell-cell interactions, thymic differentiation, and signal transduction. CD4 acts as a primary receptor for HIV, binding to HIV gp120. CD4 has also been shown to interact with IL-16.

Product Details

Verified Reactivity	Human
Reported Reactivity	Chimpanzee
Antibody Type	Monoclonal
Host Species	Mouse
Formulation	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.
Preparation	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 700 under optimal conditions.
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Storage & Handling	The CD4 antibody solution should be stored undiluted between 2°C and 8°C, and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.
Application	FC - Quality tested SB - Reported in the literature, not verified in house
Recommended Usage	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis . The suggested use of this reagent is ≤1.0 µg per million cells in 100 µl volume. It is highly recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application. * Alexa Fluor® 700 has a maximum emission of 719 nm when it is excited at 633 nm / 635 nm. Prior to using Alexa Fluor® 700 conjugate for flow cytometric analysis, please verify your flow cytometer's capability of exciting and detecting the fluorochrome. Alexa Fluor® and Pacific Blue™ are trademarks of Life Technologies Corporation. View full statement regarding label licenses
Excitation Laser	Red Laser (633 nm)
Application Notes	The RPA-T4 antibody binds to the D1 domain of CD4 (CDR1 and CDR3 epitopes) and can block HIV gp120 binding and inhibit syncytia formation. Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunohistochemistry of acetone-fixed frozen sections ^{3,4,5} , blocking of T cell activation ^{1,2} , and spatial biology (IBEX) ^{10,11} . This clone was tested in-house and does not work on formalin fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue. The Ultra-LEAF™ purified antibody (Endotoxin < 0.01 EU/µg, Azide-Free, 0.2 µm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 300569 - 300574).
Additional Product Notes	Iterative Bleaching Extended multi-pleXity (IBEX) is a fluorescent imaging technique capable of highly-multiplexed spatial analysis. The method relies on cyclical bleaching of panels of fluorescent antibodies in order to image and analyze many markers over multiple cycles of staining, imaging,

and, bleaching. It is a community-developed open-access method developed by the Center for Advanced Tissue Imaging (CAT-I) in the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID, NIH).

Application References

(PubMed link indicates BioLegend citation)

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Product Citations

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RRID

AB_493743 (BioLegend Cat. No. 300526)

Antigen Details

Structure	Ig superfamily, type I transmembrane glycoprotein, 55 kD
Distribution	T cell subset, majority of thymocytes, monocytes/macrophages
Function	MHC class II co-receptor, lymphocyte adhesion, thymic differentiation, HIV receptor
Ligand/Receptor	MHC class II molecules, HIV gp120, IL-16
Cell Type	Dendritic cells, Macrophages, Monocytes, T cells, Thymocytes, Tregs
Biology Area	Immunology
Molecular Family	CD Molecules
Antigen References	1. Center D, <i>et al.</i> 1996. <i>Immunol. Today</i> 17:476. 2. Gaubin M, <i>et al.</i> 1996. <i>Eur. J. Clin. Chem. Clin. Biochem.</i> 34:723.
Gene ID	920

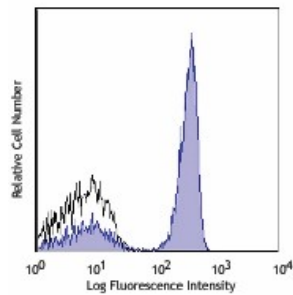
Related Protocols

[Cell Surface Flow Cytometry Staining Protocol](#)

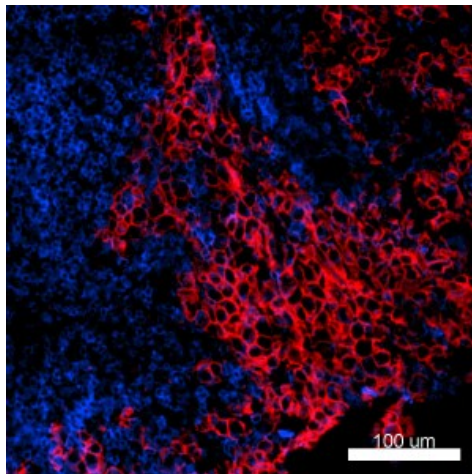
Other Formats

APC anti-human CD4, Biotin anti-human CD4, FITC anti-human CD4, PE anti-human CD4, PE/Cyanine5 anti-human CD4, PE/Cyanine7 anti-human CD4, Purified anti-human CD4, APC/Cyanine7 anti-human CD4, Alexa Fluor® 488 anti-human CD4, Alexa Fluor® 647 anti-human CD4, Pacific Blue™ anti-human CD4, Brilliant Violet 421™ anti-human CD4, Alexa Fluor® 700 anti-human CD4, PerCP anti-human CD4, PerCP/Cyanine5.5 anti-human CD4, Brilliant Violet 570™ anti-human CD4, Brilliant Violet 650™ anti-human CD4, Purified anti-human CD4 (Maxpar® Ready), Alexa Fluor® 594 anti-human CD4, Brilliant Violet 510™ anti-human CD4, PE/Dazzle™ 594 anti-human CD4, Brilliant Violet 785™ anti-human CD4, Brilliant Violet 605™ anti-human CD4, Brilliant Violet 711™ anti-human CD4, APC/Fire™ 750 anti-human CD4, CD4 Fluorophore Sampler Kit, CD4 Fluorophore Sampler Kit with Veri-Cells™ PBMC, TotalSeq™-A0072 anti-human CD4, TotalSeq™-B0072 anti-human CD4, TotalSeq™-C0072 anti-human CD4, Ultra-LEAF™ Purified anti-human CD4, TotalSeq™-D0072 anti-human CD4

Product Data



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with RPA-T4 Alexa Fluor® 700



Confocal image of human metastatic lymph node sample acquired using the IBEX method of highly multiplexed antibody-based imaging: CD4 (blue) in Cycle 1 and EpCAM (red) in Cycle 3. Tissues were prepared using ~1% (vol/vol) formaldehyde and a detergent. Following fixation, samples are immersed in 30% (wt/vol) sucrose for cryoprotection. Images are courtesy of Drs. Andrea J. Radtke and Ronald N. Germain of the Center for Advanced Tissue Imaging (CAT-I) in the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID, NIH).

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