

Product Data Sheet

102

Log Fluoresence Intensity

Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with OKT4 Alexa Fluor® 647

103

104

Relative Cell Number

10⁰

101

Alexa Fluor® 647 anti-human CD4

Catalog # / Size: 317422 / 100 tests

Clone: OKT4

Isotype: Mouse IgG2b, κ

Reactivity: Human, Cross-Reactivity: Chimpanzee, Cynomolgus, Rhesus

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with

Alexa Fluor® 647 under optimal conditions. The solution is free of

unconjugated Alexa Fluor® 647.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and

0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).

Storage: The antibody solution should be stored undiluted at 4°C and protected from

prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.

Applications:

Applications: FC - Quality tested

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent

staining with flow cytometric analysis. For immunofluorescent staining, the suggested use of this reagent is 5 μl per million cells or 5 μl per 100 μl of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal

performance for each application.

* Alexa Fluor® 647 has a maximum emission of 668 nm when it is excited at

633nm / 635nm.

** Alexa Fluor® is a registered trademark of Molecular Probes, Inc. Alexa Fluor® dye antibody conjugates are sold under license from Molecular Probes, Inc. for research use only, except for use in combination with microarrays and high content screening, and are covered by pending and

issued patents.

(for the relevant formats) include: immunohistochemistry of frozen sections and blocking of T cell activation. The LEAF™ purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/μg, Azide-Free, 0.2 μm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 317404).

Application References: 1. Knapp W, et al. 1989. Leucocyte Typing IV. Oxford University Press. New York.

2. Reinherz EL, et al. 1979. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 76:4061.

3. Kmieciak M, et al. 2009. J. Transl. Med. 7:89. (FC) PubMed

Cicin-Sain L, et al. 2010. J. Immunol. 184:6739. PubMed

5. Rosenzweig M, et al. 2001. J. Med. Primatol. 30:36.

6. Linder J, et al. 1987. Am. J. Pathol. 127:1. 7. Boche D, et al. 1999. J. Neurovirol. 5:232. (IHC)

8. Izguierdo-Useros N, et al. 2012. PLos Biol. 10:e1001448. PubMed.

Description: CD4, also known as T4, is a 55 kD single-chain type I transmembrane glycoprotein expressed on most thymocytes, a

Application Notes: The OKT4 antibody binds to the D3 domain of CD4 and does not block HIV binding. Additional reported applications

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

Antigen References: 1. Center D, et al. 1996. Immunol. Today 17:476.

2. Gaubin M, et al. 1996. Eur. J. Clin. Chem. Clin. Biochem. 34:723.

Related Products: Product Clone Application

FC, ICC, ICFC Cell Staining Buffer FC, ICFC

RBC Lysis Buffer (10X) Alexa Fluor® 647 Mouse IgG2b, κ Isotype Ctrl Human TruStain FcX™ (Fc Receptor Blocking Solution) FC, ICFC MPC-11 FC, ICC, ICFC



