# **Technical Data Sheet**

## Purified Rat Anti-Mouse CD4

#### **Product Information**

Material Number:553727Alternate Name:L3T4Size:0.5 mgConcentration:0.5 mg/mlClone:GK1.5

Immunogen:Mouse CTL clone V4Isotype:Rat (LEW) IgG2b,  $\kappa$ Reactivity:QC Testing: Mouse

Storage Buffer: Aqueous buffered solution containing ≤0.09% sodium azide.

#### Description

The GK1.5 clone has been reported to react with the CD4 (L3T4) differentiation antigen expressed on most thymocytes, a subpopulation of mature T lymphocytes (i.e., MHC class II-restricted T cells, including most T helper cells), and a subset of NK-T cells. In addition, CD4 has also been reported to be detectable on pluripotent hematopoietic stem cells, bone marrow myeliod and B-lymphocyte precursors, intrathymic lymphoid precursors, and a subset of splenic dendritic cells. CD4 has also been reported to be expressed on the plasma membrane of mouse egg cells and is involved in adhesion of the egg to MHC class II-bearing sperm. CD4 is an antigen coreceptor on the T-cell surface which interacts with MHC class II molecules on antigen-presenting cells. It participates in T-cell activation through its association with the T-cell receptor complex and protein tyrosine kinase lck. GK1.5 mAb reportedly blocks binding of the RM4-5 (Cat. No. 553046/553047) and H129.19 (Cat. No. 553650/553651), but not RM4-4 (Cat. No. 553055) antibodies.

This antibody is routinely tested by flow cytometric analysis. Other applications were tested at BD Biosciences Pharmingen during antibody development only or reported in the literature.

#### **Preparation and Storage**

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography. Store undiluted at 4° C.

#### **Application Notes**

#### Application

Flow cytometry	Routinely Tested
Immunoprecipitation	Reported
Blocking	Reported
Depletion	Reported
(Co)-stimulation	Reported
Immunohistochemistry-frozen	Reported

## **Recommended Assay Procedure:**

Caution: Sodium azide is a reversible inhibitor of oxidative metabolism; therefore, antibody preparations containing this preservative agent must not be used in cell cultures nor injected into animals. Sodium azide may be removed by washing stained cells or plate-bound antibody or dialyzing soluble antibody in sodium azide-free buffer. Since endotoxin may also effect the results of functional studies, we recommend the NA/LETM (No Azide/Low Endotoxin) antibody format for in vitro and in vivo use.

## **Suggested Companion Products**

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone	
553726	Purified NA/LE Rat Anti-Mouse CD4	0.5 mg	GK1.5	
553986	Purified Rat IgG2b, Kappa Isotype Standard	0.5 mg	A95-1	

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#### **Product Notices**

- 1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
- 2. Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols.
- 3. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.

#### References

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Dialynas DP, Quan ZS, Wall KA, et al. Characterization of the murine T cell surface molecule, designated L3T4, identified by monoclonal antibody GK1.5: similarity of L3T4 to the human Leu-3/T4 molecule. *J Immunol.* 1983; 131(5):2445-2451.(Immunogen: Blocking, Depletion, Immunoprecipitation)
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