Technical Data Sheet

PE-Cy™7 Rat Anti-Mouse CD4

Product Information

Material Number:	552775
Alternate Name:	L3T4
Size:	0.1 mg
Concentration:	0.2 mg/ml
Clone:	RM4-5
Immunogen:	Mouse Thymocytes (BALB/c)
Isotype:	Rat (DA) IgG2a, κ
Reactivity:	QC Testing: Mouse
Storage Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing ${\leq}0.09\%$ sodium azide.

Description

The RM4-5 clone has been reported to react with the CD4 (L3T4) differentiation antigen expressed on most thymocytes, subpopulations of mature T lymphocytes (i.e., MHC class II-restricted T cells, including most T helper cells and immunosuppressive regulatory T cells), and a subset of NK-T cells. CD4 has also been reported to be detected on pluripotent hematopoietic stem cells, bone marrow myeloid and B-lymphocyte precursors, intrathymic lymphoid precursors, and a subset of splenic dendritic cells. CD4 has 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. Purified RM4-5 mAb has been reported to block the binding of FITC-conjugated anti-mouse CD4 clones GK1.5 and H129.19, but not the RM4-4 clone.

Preparation and Storage

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography. The antibody was conjugated with PE-Cy7 under optimum conditions, and unconjugated antibody and free PE-Cy7 were removed. Store undiluted at 4°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.

Application Notes

Application					
Flow cytometry	Routinely Tested				
Suggested Compan	ion Products				
Catalog Number Name		Size	Clone		
552784PE-Cy™7 Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control		0.1 mg	R35-95		
Product Notices					
 Since applications v 	vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal re-	esults.			
2. Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols.					

- Frease refer to www.bdolosciences.com/phanningen/protocols for technical protocols.
 For fluorochrome spectra and suitable instrument settings, please refer to our Fluorochrome Web Page at www.bdbiosciences.com/colors.
- 4. PE-Cy7 is a tandem fluorochrome composed of R-phycoerythrin (PE), which is excited by 488-nm light and serves as an energy donor, coupled to the cyanine dye Cy7, which acts as an energy acceptor and fluoresces maximally at 780 nm. PE-Cy7 tandem fluorochrome emission is collected in a detector for fluorescence wavelengths of 750 nm and higher. Although every effort is made to minimize the lot-to-lot variation in the efficiency of the fluorochrome energy transfer, differences in the residual emission from PE may be observed. Therefore, we recommend that individual compensation controls be performed for every PE-Cy7 conjugate. PE-Cy7 is optimized for use with a single argon ion laser emitting 488-nm light, and there is no significant overlap between PE-Cy7 and FITC emission spectra. When
 - using dual-laser cytometers, which may directly excite both PE and Cy7, we recommend the use of cross-beam compensation during data acquisition or software compensation during data analysis.
- 5. Please observe the following precautions: Absorption of visible light can significantly alter the energy transfer occurring in any tandem fluorochrome conjugate; therefore, we recommend that special precautions be taken (such as wrapping vials, tubes, or racks in aluminum foil) to prevent exposure of conjugated reagents, including cells stained with those reagents, to room illumination.
- 6. Cy is a trademark of Amersham Biosciences Limited. This conjugated product is sold under license to the following patents: US Patent Nos. 5,486,616; 5,569,587; 5,569,766; 5,627,027.
- 7. This product is subject to proprietary rights of Amersham Biosciences Corp. and Carnegie Mellon University and made and sold under license from Amersham Biosciences Corp. This product is licensed for sale only for research. It is not licensed for any other use. If you require a commercial license to use this product and do not have one return this material, unopened to BD Biosciences, 10975 Torreyana Rd, San Diego, CA 92121 and any money paid for the material will be refunded.

BD Biosciences

bdbiosciences.com							
United States 877 232 8995	Canada 888 268 5430	Europe 32,53,720,550	Japan 0120.8555.90	Asia Pacific 65 6861 0633	Latin America/Caribbean 0800 771 7157		
er nesenesse	000120010 100	5215517201550		001000110000			
For country-specific contact information, visit bdbiosciences.com/how_to_order/ Conditions: The information disclosed herein is not to be construed as a recommendation to use the above product in violation of any patents. BD Biosciences will not be held responsible for patent infringement or other violations that may occur with the use of our products. Purchase does not include or carry any right to resell or transfer this product either as a stand-alone product or as a component of another product. Any use of this product other than the permitted use without the express written authorization of Becton Dickinson and Company is strictly prohibited. For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Not for resale. BD, BD Logo and all other trademarks are the property of Becton, Dickinson and Company. ©2011 BD							



8. 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

Allman D, Li J, Hardy RR. Commitment to the B lymphoid lineage occurs before DH-JH recombination. J Exp Med. 1999; 189(4):735-740. (Biology) Bendelac A. Mouse NK1+ T cells. Curr Opin Immunol. 1995; 7(3):367-374. (Biology)

Bierer BE, Sleckman BP, Ratnofsky SE, Burakoff SJ. The biologic roles of CD2, CD4, and CD8 in T-cell activation. *Annu Rev Immunol.* 1989; 7:579-599. (Biology) Bosselut R, Zhang W, Ashe JM, Kopacz JL, Samelson LE, Singer A. Association of the adaptor molecule LAT with CD4 and CD8 coreceptors identifies a new coreceptor function in T cell receptor signal transduction. *J Exp Med.* 1999; 190(10):1517-1526. (Biology: Immunoprecipitation)

Frederickson GG, Basch RS. L3T4 antigen expression by hemopoletic precursor cells. *J Exp Med.* 1989; 169(4):1473-1478. (Biology) Godfrey DI, Kennedy J, Mombaerts P, Tonegawa S, Zlotnik A. Onset of TCR-β gene rearrangement and role of TCR-β expression during CD3-CD4-CD8thymocyte differentiation. *J Immunol.* 1994; 152(10):4783-4792. (Biology)

Guo MW, Watanabe T, Mori E, Mori T. Molecular structure and function of CD4 on murine egg plasma membrane. *Zygote*. 1995; 3(1):65-73. (Biology) Janeway CA Jr. The T cell receptor as a multicomponent signalling machine: CD4/CD8 coreceptors and CD45 in T cell activation. *Annu Rev Immunol*. 1992; 10:645-674. (Biology)

Martin P, del Hoyo GM, Anjuere F, et al. Concept of lymphoid versus myeloid dendritic cell lineages revisited: both CD8alpha(-) and CD8alpha(+) dendritic cells are generated from CD4(low) lymphoid-committed precursors. *Blood.* 2000; 96(7):2511-2519. (Biology)

Nakamura T. Personal Communication. . (Immunogen: Blocking)

Roederer M, Kantor AB, Parks DR, Herzenberg LA. Cy7PE and Cy7APC: bright new probes for immunofluorescence. Cytometry. 1996; 24(3):191-197.

(Methodology: Flow cytometry)

Shevach EM. Regulatory T cells in autoimmmunity. Annu Rev Immunol. 2000; 18:423-449. (Biology)

Wineman JP, Gilmore GL, Gritzmacher C, Torbett BE, Muller-Sieburg CE. CD4 is expressed on murine pluripotent hematopoietic stem cells. Blood. 1992; 180(7):1717-1724. (Biology)

Wu L, Antica M, Johnson GR, Scollay R, Shortman K. Developmental potential of the earliest precursor cells from the adult mouse thymus. J Exp Med. 1991; 174(6):1617-1627. (Biology)

Wu L, Scollay R, Egerton M, Pearse M, Spangrude GJ, Shortman K. CD4 expressed on earliest T-lineage precursor cells in the adult murine thymus. *Nature*. 1991; 349(6304):71-74. (Biology)