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CD4/LEU3

Catalog # PVGS1858

Product Information

Primary Accession	P01730
Species	Human
Sequence	Lys26-Trp390
Purity	> 95% as determined by Bis-Tris PAGE > 95% as determined by HPLC
Endotoxin Level	Less than 1EU per □g by the LAL method.
Biological Activity	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized CD4/LEU3 hFc Chimera, Human at 0.5 □g/ml (100 □l/well) on the plate can bind Biotinylated Anti-CD4 Antibody, hFc Tag. Test result was comparable to standard batch.
Expression System	HEK293
Theoretical Molecular Weight	67.5 kDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.22 □m filtered solution in PBS, 100mM L-arginine(pH 7.4).
Reconstitution	Centrifuge the tube before opening. Reconstituting to a concentration more than 100 □g/ml is recommended. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.
Storage & Stability	Upon receiving, the product remains stable up to 6 months at -20 °C or below. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for 3 months at -80 °C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Additional Information

Gene ID	920
Other Names	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD4, T-cell surface antigen T4/Leu-3, CD4, CD4
Target Background	CD4, also known as L3T4, T4, and W3/25, is an approximately 55 kDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein that is expressed predominantly on thymocytes and a subset of mature T lymphocytes. It is a standard phenotype marker for the identification of T cell populations.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.

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 polyprotein 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

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