

## Datasheet: MCA4635A488

<b>Description:</b>	RAT ANTI MOUSE CD4:Alexa Fluor® 488
<b>Specificity:</b>	CD4
<b>Other names:</b>	L3T4 ANTIGEN, LY-4
<b>Format:</b>	ALEXA FLUOR® 488
<b>Product Type:</b>	Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Clone:</b>	GK1.5
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG2b
<b>Quantity:</b>	100 TESTS/1ml

## Product Details

### Applications

This product has been reported to work in the following applications. This information is derived from testing within our laboratories, peer-reviewed publications or personal communications from the originators. Please refer to references indicated for further information. For general protocol recommendations, please visit [www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols](http://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols).

	Yes	No	Not Determined	Suggested Dilution
Flow Cytometry	▪			Neat - 1/10

Where this antibody has not been tested for use in a particular technique this does not necessarily exclude its use in such procedures. Suggested working dilutions are given as a guide only. It is recommended that the user titrates the antibody for use in their own system using appropriate negative/positive controls.

<b>Target Species</b>	Mouse						
<b>Product Form</b>	Purified IgG conjugated to Alexa Fluor 488 - liquid						
<b>Max Ex/Em</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Fluorophore</th> <th>Excitation Max (nm)</th> <th>Emission Max (nm)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Alexa Fluor®488</td> <td>495</td> <td>519</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Fluorophore	Excitation Max (nm)	Emission Max (nm)	Alexa Fluor®488	495	519
Fluorophore	Excitation Max (nm)	Emission Max (nm)					
Alexa Fluor®488	495	519					
<b>Preparation</b>	Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography on Protein G from tissue culture supernatant						
<b>Buffer Solution</b>	Phosphate buffered saline						
<b>Preservative</b>	0.09% Sodium Azide (NaN <sub>3</sub> )						
<b>Stabilisers</b>	1% Bovine Serum Albumin						
<b>Approx. Protein Concentrations</b>	IgG concentration 0.05mg/ml						
<b>Immunogen</b>	Murine CD4.						
<b>External Database Links</b>	<b>UniProt:</b> <a href="#">P06332</a> <a href="#">Related reagents</a>						

**Entrez Gene:**

[12504](#) Cd4 [Related reagents](#)

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**Fusion Partners** Spleen cells from immunised Lewis rats were fused with cells of the SP2/0 myeloma cell line.

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**Specificity** **Rat anti Mouse CD4 antibody, clone GK1.5** recognizes mouse CD4, a ~55 kDa protein also known as Ly-4 and L3T4. CD4 is a single chain transmembrane glycoprotein which belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily, and is primarily expressed on T helper cells, peripheral blood monocytes and tissue macrophages. CD4 is also expressed on a subpopulation of regulatory T cells (CD4<sup>+</sup> CD25<sup>+</sup>), which play a key role in the maintenance of self tolerance.

Rat anti Mouse CD4 antibody, clone GK1.5 has been reported to block CD4<sup>+</sup> T-cell activation. It blocks class II MHC antigen-specific binding, thereby inhibiting functions such as class II MHC antigen-specific proliferation and the release of lymphokines. It may also be used for *in vivo* and *in vitro* cell depletion of CD4<sup>+</sup> T-cells.

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**Flow Cytometry** Use 10ul of the suggested working dilution to label 1x10<sup>6</sup> cells in 100ul.

The Fc region of monoclonal antibodies may bind non-specifically to cells expressing low affinity Fc receptors. This may be reduced by using SeroBlock FcR ([BUF041A/B](#)).

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**References**

1. Dialynas, D.P. *et al.* (1983) 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. 131 \(5\): 2445-51.](#)
2. Wilde, D.B. *et al.* (1983) Evidence implicating L3T4 in class II MHC antigen reactivity; monoclonal antibody GK1.5 (anti-L3T4a) blocks class II MHC antigen-specific proliferation, release of lymphokines, and binding by cloned murine helper T lymphocyte lines. [J Immunol. 131 \(5\): 2178-83.](#)
3. Dialynas, D.P. *et al.* (1983) Characterization of the murine antigenic determinant, designated L3T4a, recognized by monoclonal antibody GK1.5: expression of L3T4a by functional T cell clones appears to correlate primarily with class II MHC antigen-reactivity. [Immunol Rev. 74: 29-56.](#)
4. Zhou, Z. *et al.* (2011) Autoreactive marginal zone B cells enter the follicles and interact with CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells in lupus-prone mice. [BMC Immunol. 12: 7.](#)
5. Näher, H. *et al.* (1985) Dynamics of T cells of L3T4 and Ly 2 phenotype within granulomas in murine listeriosis. [Clin Exp Immunol. 60 \(3\): 559-64.](#)
6. Ye, X. *et al.* (2000) Transient depletion of CD4 lymphocyte improves efficacy of repeated administration of recombinant adenovirus in the ornithine transcarbamylase deficient sparse fur mouse. [Gene Ther. 7 \(20\): 1761-7.](#)
7. Chu, N.R. *et al.* (2000) Immunotherapy of a human papillomavirus (HPV) type 16 E7-expressing tumour by administration of fusion protein comprising *Mycobacterium bovis* bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) hsp65 and HPV16 E7. [Clin Exp Immunol. 121:216-25](#)
8. Pletinckx, K. *et al.* (2015) Immature dendritic cells convert anergic nonregulatory T cells into Foxp3- IL-10<sup>+</sup> regulatory T cells by engaging CD28 and CTLA-4. [Eur J Immunol. 45 \(2\): 480-91.](#)
9. Foy, S.P. *et al.* (2016) Poxvirus-Based Active Immunotherapy with PD-1 and LAG-3 Dual Immune Checkpoint Inhibition Overcomes Compensatory Immune Regulation, Yielding Complete Tumor Regression in Mice. [PLoS One. 11 \(2\): e0150084.](#)
10. Steinl, D.C. *et al.* (2016) Noninvasive Contrast-Enhanced Ultrasound Molecular Imaging Detects Myocardial Inflammatory Response in Autoimmune Myocarditis. [Circ Cardiovasc Imaging. 9 \(8\): .](#)
11. Olesen, M. N. *et al.* (2018) CD4 T cells react to local increase of  $\alpha$ -synuclein in a pathology-associated variant-dependent manner and modify brain microglia in absence of brain pathology [Heliyon. 4 \(1\): e00513.](#)

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**Storage** Store at +4°C or at -20°C if preferred.  
Storage in frost-free freezers is not recommended.  
This product should be stored undiluted. This product is photosensitive and should be protected from light.  
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.

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**Shelf Life** 18 months from date of despatch.

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**Health And Safety Information** Material Safety Datasheet documentation #10041 available at:  
10041: <https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/uploads/MSDS/10041.pdf>

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**Regulatory** For research purposes only

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**North & South** Tel: +1 800 265 7376

**America** Fax: +1 919 878 3751

Email: [antibody\\_sales\\_us@bio-rad.com](mailto:antibody_sales_us@bio-rad.com)

**Worldwide**

Tel: +44 (0)1865 852 700

Fax: +44 (0)1865 852 739

Email: [antibody\\_sales\\_uk@bio-rad.com](mailto:antibody_sales_uk@bio-rad.com)

**Europe**

Tel: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 21

Fax: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 50

Email: [antibody\\_sales\\_de@bio-rad.com](mailto:antibody_sales_de@bio-rad.com)

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