

Datasheet: MCA834GA

BATCH NUMBER 1609

| Description: MOUSE ANTI BOVINE CD | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Specificity: CD4 | | |
| Format: | Purified | |
| Product Type: | Monoclonal Antibody | |
| Clone: | CC30 | |
| Isotype: | lgG1 | |
| Quantity: | 0.1 mg | |

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.

| | Yes | No | Not Determined | Suggested Dilution |
|--------------------------------|-----|----|----------------|--------------------|
| Flow Cytometry | • | | | 1/25 - 1/200 |
| Immunohistology - Frozen | | | | 1/100 |
| Immunohistology - Paraffin (1) | | | | |
| ELISA | | | • | |
| Immunoprecipitation | • | | | |
| Western Blotting | | | • | |

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.

(1)

Clone CC30 has been reported as being suitable for use on formal dichromate (FD5) fixed paraffin embedded tissue with amplification and antigen retrieval techniques, see Gutierrez et al. for details.

| larget Species | Bovine |
|----------------|---|
| Species Cross | Reacts with: Bison |
| Reactivity | N.B. Antibody reactivity and working conditions may vary between species. Cross |
| | reactivity is derived from testing within our laboratories, peer-reviewed publications or |
| | personal communications from the originators. Please refer to references indicated for |
| | further information. |

| Product Form | Purified IgG - liquid |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Preparation | Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography on Protein A from tissue culture supernatant |
| Buffer Solution | Phosphate buffered saline |
| Preservative Stabilisers | 0.09% Sodium Azide (NaN ₃) |
| Carrier Free | Yes |
| Approx. Protein Concentrations | IgG concentration 1.0 mg/ml |
| Immunogen | Bovine thymocytes. |
| External Database Links | UniProt: A7YY52 Related reagents |
| Fusion Partners | Spleen cells from an immunised mouse were fused with cells of the mouse NS1 myeloma cell line. |
| Specificity | Mouse anti Bovine CD4 antibody, clone CC30 recognizes a ~50 kDa transmembrane molecule considered to be the bovine homologue of human CD4. The phenotype, tissue distribution and function of T-cells expressing the bovine CD4 antigen are similar to those in other species. However, expression on macrophages has not yet been detected. Mouse anti Bovine CD4, clone CC30 has successfully been used for immunohistochemical localization of CD4 on paraffin embedded material using zinc salt |
| | fixation (<u>Cantón et al. 2013</u>). Additionally, clone CC30 has been reported as being suitable for use on formal dichromate (FD5) fixed paraffin embedded tissue with amplification and antigen retrieval techniques (<u>Gutierrez et al. 1999</u>). |
| Flow Cytometry | Use 10ul of the suggested working dilution to label 10 ⁶ cells in 100ul. |
| References | 1. Bensaid, A. & Hadam, M. (1991) Individual antigens of cattle. Bovine CD4 (BoCD4). Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 27 (1-3): 51-4. 2. Eskra, L. et al. (1991) Effect of monoclonal antibodies on in vitro function of T-cell subsets. Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 27 (1-3): 215-22. 3. Gutierrez, M. et al. (1999) The detection of CD2+, CD4+, CD8+, and WC1+ T lymphocytes, B cells and macrophages in fixed and paraffin embedded bovine tissue using a range of antigen recovery and signal amplification techniques. Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 71 (3-4): 321-34. 4. Winkler, M.T. et al. (1999) Bovine herpesvirus 1 can infect CD4(+) T lymphocytes and induce programmed cell death during acute infection of cattle. J Virol. 73 (10): 8657-68. 5. Winkler, M.T. et al. (2000) Persistence and reactivation of bovine herpesvirus 1 in the |

tonsils of latently infected calves. <u>J Virol. 74 (11): 5337-46.</u>

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- 7. Collins, R.A. *et al.* (1999) Bovine interleukin-12 and modulation of IFNgamma production. Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 68: 193-207.
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- 12. Childerstone, A.J. *et al.* (1999) Demonstration of bovine CD8+ T-cell responses to foot-and-mouth disease virus. <u>J Gen Virol. 80: 663-9.</u>
- 13. Rhodes, S.G. *et al.* (2001) Antigen recognition and immunomodulation by gamma delta T cells in bovine tuberculosis. <u>J Immunol. 166: 5604-10.</u>
- 14. Knowles, G. *et al.* (1996) Phenotypical characterization of lymphocytes infiltrating regressing papillomas. <u>J Virol. 70: 8451-8.</u>
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- 16. Hein, W.R. and Dudler, L. (1997) TCR gamma delta+ cells are prominent in normal bovine skin and express a diverse repertoire of antigen receptors. Immunology. 91: 58-64.
- 17. Juleff, N. *et al.* (2009) Foot-and-mouth disease virus can induce a specific and rapid CD4+ T-cell-independent neutralizing and isotype class-switched antibody response in naïve cattle. J Virol. 83: 3626-36.
- 18. Hope, J.C. *et al.* (2005) Exposure to *Mycobacterium avium* induces low-level protection from *Mycobacterium bovis* infection but compromises diagnosis of disease in cattle. <u>Clin Exp Immunol. 141: 432-9.</u>
- 19. Sopp, P. *et al.* (2006) Flow cytometric detection of gamma interferon can effectively discriminate *Mycobacterium bovis* BCG-vaccinated cattle from *M. bovis*-infected cattle. Clin Vaccine Immunol. 13: 1343-8.
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antibody and IFN-y responses. J Wildl Dis. 47 (3): 501-10.

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- 30. Çomakli, S. & Özdemir, S. (2019) Comparative Evaluation of the Immune Responses in Cattle Mammary Tissues Naturally Infected with Bovine Parainfluenza Virus Type 3 and Bovine Alphaherpesvirus-1. Pathogens. 8 (1)Feb 25 [Epub ahead of print].
- 31. Bozkurt, Y.A. *et al.* (2019) The architecture of the lymph nodes in the abdominal and thoracic cavities of wild boar <u>Ind J Anim Res. 53 609-15.</u>
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- 33. Cunha, P. *et al.* (2019) Expansion, isolation and first characterization of bovine Th17 lymphocytes. Sci Rep. 9 (1): 16115.

Storage

Store at +4°C or at -20°C if preferred.

This product should be stored undiluted.

Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.

| Guarantee | 12 months from date of despatch | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Health And Safety Information | Material Safety Datasheet documentation #10040 available at: https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/SDS/MCA834GA 10040 | | |
| Regulatory | For research purposes only | | |

Related Products

Recommended Secondary Antibodies

Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR12...)

Goat Anti Mouse IgG IgA IgM (STAR87...)

RPE

Goat Anti Mouse IgG (STAR76...)

RPE

Goat Anti Mouse IgG (STAR70...)

Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR13...) HRP

Goat Anti Mouse IgG (Fc) (STAR120...) FITC, HRP

Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR9...) <u>FITC</u>
Goat Anti Mouse IgG (STAR77...) <u>HRP</u>

Goat Anti Mouse IgG (H/L) (STAR117...) Alk. Phos., DyLight®488, DyLight®550,

DyLight®650, DyLight®680, DyLight®800,

FITC, HRP

Recommended Negative Controls

MOUSE IgG1 NEGATIVE CONTROL (MCA928)

 North & South
 Tel: +1 800 265 7376
 Worldwide
 Tel: +44 (0)1865 852 700
 Europe
 Tel: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 21

 America
 Fax: +1 919 878 3751
 Fax: +44 (0)1865 852 739
 Fax: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 50

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Printed on 26 Feb 2025

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