

Anti-CD4⁺ Antibody, Paramagnetic

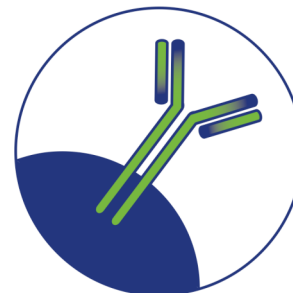
Model # R2110

WAVESENSE

Intended Use:

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. Not for human or animal therapeutic or diagnostic use.

This product is intended for antigen specific paramagnetic labeling of cells expressing CD4⁺ in biological specimens and culture.



Description:

Anti-CD4⁺ Antibody, Paramagnetic are 4.5 micron, uniform diameter, paramagnetic particles coated with mouse monoclonal Anti-CD4⁺ antibody. The CD4⁺ antibody was generated against human CD4 antigen, also known as T4 and L3T4, of human origin. CD4 serves as a co-receptor during T cell activation through the binding of MHC Class II molecules. CD4 is also the receptor for HIV. CD4 is expressed on helper T cells, thymocyte subsets and to a lesser extent on peripheral blood monocytes. Cell capture is achieved by paramagnetic labeling with CD4⁺ antibody of cells expressing CD4 in biological specimens and culture.

Supplied As:

Catalog #	Contains
R2110-1	1 mL

Ready to use solution of Anti-CD4⁺ coupled paramagnetic particles in 1 mL of 0.02 M Phosphate Buffer pH 7.4, 0.15 M NaCl, 1.0% BSA, 0.09% Sodium Azide.

Storage:

This product is stable when stored at 4 – 8°C. DO NOT FREEZE. DO NOT STORE AT ROOM TEMPERATURE. Refer to product label for expiration date.

Other Information:

Resuspend particles prior to each use by inversion or gentle pulse vortexing several times. Avoid causing foam when resuspending particles. Generally, 25 µL to 100 µL of antibody will be sufficient to capture cells in specimen volumes up to 5 mL.

Material Safety Data:

When handling this material Standard Laboratory Practices should be followed. This material's chemical, physical and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated. Contains Sodium Azide as a preservative. Although, the quantity of Sodium Azide (0.09%) is very small, measures should be taken to avoid skin and eye contact, inhalation and ingestion. Sodium Azide (NaN₃) may react with lead and copper plumbing to form potentially explosive metal oxides. Upon disposal, flush with a large volume of water to prevent azide build-up.

References:

1. Roscic-Miric, B., et al. 2003. RANTES (CCL5) uses the proteoglycan CD44 as an auxiliary receptor to mediate cellular activation signals and HIV-1 enhancement. *Blood* 102: 1169-1177.
2. Peng, Koh, K., et al. 2004. T cell-mediated vascular dysfunction of human allografts results from IPN-g dysregulation of NO synthase. *J. Clin. Investigation*. 114: 846-856.
3. Dai, K.Z., et al. 2004. Transcriptional activation of the SH2D2A gene is dependent on a cyclic adenosine 5'-monophosphate-responsive element in the proximal SH2D2A promoter. *J. Immunol*. 172: 6144-6151.

Product Specification Sheet



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ML081029-24
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