

## Mouse Anti-human CD4, PerCP conjugated

<b>Cat. Number:</b>	BF00203
<b>Target Protein:</b>	human CD4 (Entrez Gene: 920; Swiss Prot: P01730)
<b>Quantity Size:</b>	25T/50T/100T
<b>Clonality:</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone No.:</b>	HIT4a
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG2b
<b>Purity:</b>	≥95%, Purified by Protein G
<b>Form:</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	0.01M PBS, 0.5%BSA, 0.03%Proclin300.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at 2-8°C, protect from light. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Application:</b>	Flow-Cyt (5ul /Test)

**Background:** In molecular biology, CD4 (cluster of differentiation 4) is a glycoprotein found on the surface of immune cells such as T helper cells, monocytes, macrophages, and dendritic cells. CD4+ T helper cells are white blood cells that are an essential part of the human immune system. They are often referred to as CD4 cells, T-helper cells or T4 cells. They are called helper cells because one of their main roles is to send signals to other types of immune cells, including CD8 killer cells, which then destroy the infectious particle. If CD4 cells become depleted, for example in untreated HIV infection, or following immune suppression prior to a transplant, the body is left vulnerable to a wide range of infections that it would otherwise have been able to fight.