

## GFP (PN0186) Nb-FC recombinant antibody

CatalogNo: YA0350 **Recombinant** 

### Key Features

#### Reactivity

- Human

#### Applications

- ELISA

### Recommended Dilution Ratios

ELISA 1:5000-100000

Flow Cyt 1-2µg/Test

### Storage

**Storage\*** -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles)**Formulation** Phosphate-buffered solution

### Basic Information

**Source** Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain , recombinantly produced from 293F cell**Purification** Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain , recombinantly produced from 293F cell**Clone Number** PN0186

### Immunogen Information

**Immunogen** Purified recombinant GFP**Specificity** This recombinant monoclonal antibody can detects endogenous levels of GFP protein.

### Target Information

<b>Gene name</b>	CD4		
<b>Protein Name</b>	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD4 (T-cell surface antigen T4/Leu-3) (CD antigen CD4)		
	<b>Organism</b>	<b>Gene ID</b>	<b>UniProt ID</b>
	Human	<a href="#">920;</a>	
<b>Cellular Localization</b>	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . 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.		
<b>Tissue specificity</b>	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.		
<b>Function</b>	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. ; (Microbial infection) Primary receptor for human immunodeficiency virus-1 (HIV-1) . Down-regulated by HIV-1 Vpu . Acts as a receptor for Human Herpes virus 7/HHV-7 .		

## Validation Data

## Contact information

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**GFP (PN0186) Nb-FC recombinant antibody**

