

CD4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP1496b**Specification**

CD4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P01730](#)**CD4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 920**Other Names**

T-cell surface glycoprotein CD4, T-cell surface antigen T4/Leu-3, CD4, CD4

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP1496b](/products/AP1496b) was selected from the C-term region of human CD4. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CD4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** CD4**Function**

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.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=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

Tissue Location

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

CD4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

CD4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**CD4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

CD4 is a single chain transmembraneous glycoprotein (59 kDa) which belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily. CD4 is present on a subset of T lymphocytes (helper/inducer T cells) and is also expressed at a lower level on monocytes, tissue macrophages and granulocytes. The antigen is involved in binding to MHC class II molecules. The intracellular domain of the antigen is associated with p56lck protein tyrosine kinase.

CD4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Garron,M.L., J. Mol. Biol. 375 (5), 1320-1328 (2008)Rychert,J., J. Acquir. Immune Defic. Syndr. 46 (3), 261-267 (2007)