



## Rabbit Anti-Human CD4 Monoclonal Antibody (Clone SP35)

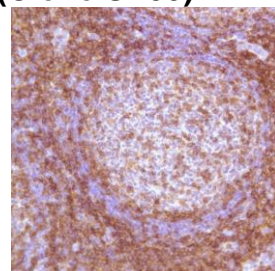
### CATALOG #:

**M3350** 0.1 ml rabbit monoclonal antibody purified by protein A/G in PBS/1% BSA buffer pH 7.6 with less than 0.1% sodium azide.

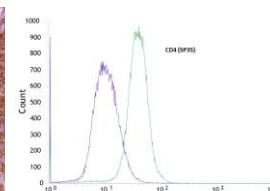
**M3352** 0.5 ml rabbit monoclonal antibody purified by protein A/G in PBS/1% BSA buffer pH 7.6 with less than 0.1% sodium azide.

**M3354** 1.0 ml rabbit monoclonal antibody purified by protein A/G in PBS/1% BSA buffer pH 7.6 with less than 0.1% sodium azide.

**M3351** 7.0 ml pre-diluted rabbit monoclonal antibody purified by protein A/G in TBS/1% BSA buffer pH 7.6 with less than 0.1% sodium azide.



Human tonsil stained with anti-CD4 antibody



Flow cytometric analysis of rabbit anti-CD4 (SP35) antibody in Jurkat (green) compare to negative control of rabbit IgG (blue)

### INTENDED USE:

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

### CLONE:

SP35

### IMMUNOGEN:

Synthetic peptide corresponding to internal region of human CD4.

### IG ISOTYPE:

Rabbit IgG

### EPITOPE:

Not determined

### MOLECULAR WEIGHT

59kDa

### SPECIES REACTIVITY:

Human (tested). (See [www.springbio.com](http://www.springbio.com) for information on species reactivity predicted by sequence homology.)

### DESCRIPTION:

CD4, a single chain transmembrane glycoprotein, is found on a T cell subset (helper/inducer) representing 45% of peripheral blood lymphocytes. It is also present on 80% of thymocytes and at a lower level on monocytes. It is involved in recognition of antigen presented along with MHC class II by APCs. It serves as receptor for HIV and is expressed in T cell lymphomas. Non-specific nuclear staining is sometimes seen in follicles with this antibody; however in most cases it does not interfere with the interpretation of the CD4 membrane staining.

### APPLICATIONS:

Immunohistochemistry (IHC) and Flow Cytometry

### IHC PROCEDURE:

**Specimen Preparation:** Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues are suitable for use with this primary antibody.

**Deparaffinization:** Deparaffinize slides using xylene or xylene alternative and graded alcohols.

**Antibody Dilution:** If using the concentrate format of this product, dilute the antibody 1:50. The dilutions are estimates; actual results may differ because of variability in methods and protocols.

**Antigen Retrieval:** Boil tissue section in EDTA buffer for 10 min followed by cooling at room temperature for 20 min.

**Primary Antibody Incubation:** Incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature.

**Slide Washing:** Slides must be washed in between steps. Rinse slides with PBS/0.05% Tween.

**Visualization:** Detect the antibody as instructed by the instructions provided with the visualization system.

### IHC POSITIVE CONTROL:

Tonsil, T Cell Lymphoma

### FLOW CYTOMETRY:

Recommended starting protocol: Dilute the antibody 1:100. Incubate for 30 minutes at 4°C.

The dilution is an estimate; actual results may differ because of variability in methods and protocols. Optimal dilution and procedure should be determined by the end user.

### FLOW CYTOMETRY

### POSITIVE CONTROL:

Jurkat cell line

### CELLULAR LOCALIZATION:

Membrane

**STORAGE & STABILITY**

Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. The user must validate any other storage conditions. When properly stored, the reagent is stable to the date indicated on the label. Do not use the reagent beyond the expiration date.

There are no definitive signs to indicate instability of this product; therefore, positive and negative controls should be tested simultaneously with unknown specimens.

If unexpected results are observed which cannot be explained by variations in laboratory procedures and a problem with the reagent is suspected, contact Technical Support at [spring.tech@ventana.roche.com](mailto:spring.tech@ventana.roche.com).

**WARNINGS &  
PRECAUTIONS:**

1. Avoid contact of reagents with eyes and mucous membranes. If reagents come into contact with sensitive areas, wash with copious amounts of water.
2. This product is harmful if swallowed.
3. Consult local or state authorities with regard to recommended method of disposal.
4. Avoid microbial contamination of reagents.