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Biotin Human CD4 Protein (C-Fc-Avi)

Catalog Number:	811003, 811004
Size:	25 ug, 100 ug
Target Name:	CD4, CD4mut, LEU3
Regulatory Status:	RUO

PRODUCT DETAILS

Application:	ELISA, BLI
Format:	Liquid, Biotinylated
Expression Host:	CHO
Species:	Human
Sources:	Recombinant Human CD4 Protein (Lys26-Trp390) with C-terminus Fc-Avi-tag is expressed in CHO cell. This protein was site-specifically labeled with Biotin by BirA ligase.
Accession Number:	P01730
Molecular Weight:	The protein has a predicted molecular weight of 69 kDa. Under DTT-reducing conditions, it migrates at approximately 80 kDa on SDS-PAGE.
Affinity Tag:	C-Fc-Avi
Purity:	>90% based on SDS-PAGE under reducing condition
Formulation:	1xPBS buffer, pH7.4, 0.22 μm filtered
Endotoxin level:	Not tested
Protein Concentration:	25μg size is bottled at 0.2mg/mL concentration. 100 μg size is supplied at a lot-specific concentration.
Storage and Handling:	Briefly centrifuge the vial upon receipt. An unopened vial can be stored at 4°C for up to 2 weeks, or at -20°C or below for up to six months. The protein may be further diluted to 0.1 mg/mL using 0.22 μm-filtered PBS buffer (pH 7.4). For long-term storage, the diluted stock solution should be aliquoted and stored at ≤ –70°C to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. If additional dilution is required, carrier proteins such as FBS or BSA should be added to maintain protein stability.
Recommended Usage:	For detection, use a secondary reagent with this product.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

CD4 is a cell surface glycoprotein best known for its essential role in adaptive immunity. It is primarily expressed on helper T lymphocytes ($CD4^+$ T cells), as well as on subsets of dendritic cells, macrophages, and monocytes. CD4 functions as a co-receptor for the T cell receptor (TCR), enhancing antigen recognition and signal transduction during immune activation. Through its central role in coordinating immune responses, $CD4^+$ T cells help regulate both cellular and humoral immunity.

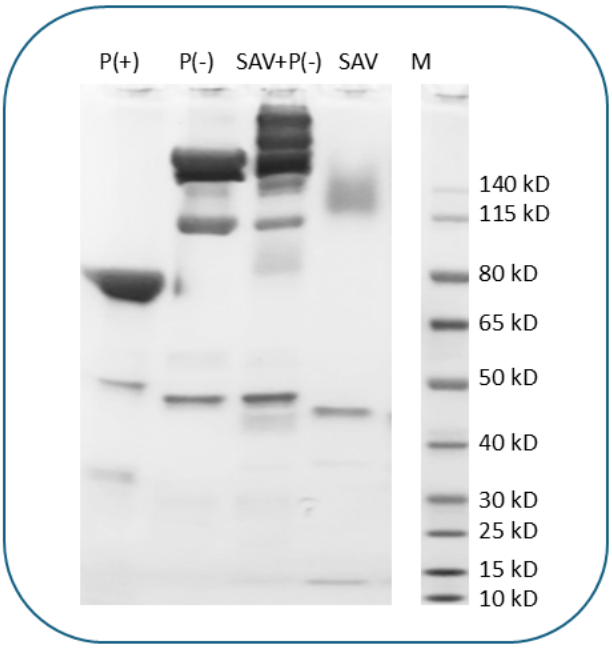
The primary ligand for CD4 is the major histocompatibility complex class II (MHC II), which is expressed on professional antigen-presenting cells such as dendritic cells, B cells, and macrophages. During antigen presentation, CD4 binds to a conserved region of MHC II while the TCR recognizes the antigenic peptide. This interaction stabilizes the immunological synapse and recruits the Src-family kinase Lck to the TCR complex, amplifying downstream signaling. Through this mechanism, CD4 lowers the threshold for T cell activation and promotes effective immune responses. CD4 can also interact with other ligands, most notably the HIV envelope glycoprotein gp120, which exploits CD4 as a receptor for viral entry.

$CD4^+$ T cells differentiate into multiple functional subsets, including Th1, Th2, Th17, T follicular helper (Tfh), and regulatory T cells (Tregs). Each subset produces distinct cytokines and performs specialized functions, ranging from activation of macrophages and cytotoxic T cells to support of antibody production and maintenance of immune tolerance. Proper balance among these subsets is critical for immune homeostasis.

Dysregulation or loss of $CD4^+$ T cells is associated with a wide range of diseases. The most well-known example is HIV infection, in which viral-mediated depletion of $CD4^+$ T cells leads to progressive immunodeficiency and increased susceptibility to opportunistic infections. Abnormal $CD4^+$ T cell responses also contribute to autoimmune diseases such as multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, and inflammatory bowel disease, as well as allergic and chronic inflammatory conditions.

CD4 plays an important role in therapeutics both as a biomarker and a direct target. $CD4^+$ T cell counts are routinely used to monitor immune status in HIV patients. Therapeutic strategies aimed at modulating $CD4^+$ T cell function-such as immune checkpoint inhibitors, cytokine-targeting biologics, and tolerogenic therapies-are widely used in cancer, autoimmunity, and transplantation. Additionally, CD4 is a key consideration in vaccine design, as effective and durable immune responses depend on robust $CD4^+$ T cell help.

PRODUCT DATA



Human CD4 (C-Fc-Avi) was biotinylated in vitro using BirA ligase. SDS-PAGE analysis under reducing (P+) and non-reducing (P−) conditions shows the protein has a purity greater than 90%. A gel shift assay using co-incubation with streptavidin indicates that the biotinylation efficiency of the CD4 protein exceeds 80%.

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