

Ferret T-Cell Surface Glycoprotein Cd4 ELISA Kit | Cd4 elisa kit

Ferret T-Cell Surface Glycoprotein Cd4 Primacu ELISA Kit

CATALOG #
AAA124223

REACTIVITY
Ferret

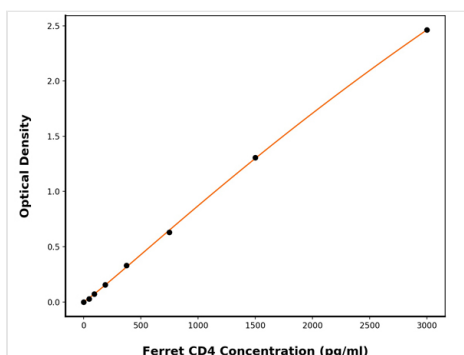
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Ferret T-Cell Surface Glycoprotein Cd4; Ferret T-Cell Surface Glycoprotein Cd4 Primacu ELISA Kit; T-cell surface glycoprotein CD4; CD4; Cd4 elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Ferret
Assay Type	Sandwich
Samples	Serum, plasma, cell culture supernates
Detection Range	46.88-3000pg/mL
Sensitivity	8.37pg/mL
Standard Solution	30ng/mL
Assay Time	3.5h
Preparation and Storage	Store at 2-8 degree C

IMAGES



Standard Curve (Sample)

Typical Testing Data/Standard Curve (for reference only)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for Cd4 elisa kit	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD4, is a single-pass type I membrane protein. CD4 contains three Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains and one Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain. CD4 is a glycoprotein expressed on the surface of T helper cells, regulatory T cells, monocytes, macrophages, and dendritic cells. The CD4 surface determinant, previously associated as a phenotypic marker for helper/inducer subsets of T lymphocytes, has now been critically identified as the binding/entry protein for human immunodeficiency viruses (HIV). The human CD4 molecule is readily detectable on monocytes, T lymphocytes, and brain tissues. All human tissue sources of CD4 bind radiolabeled gp120 to the same relative degree; however, the murine homologous protein, L3T4, does not bind the HIV envelope protein. CD4 is a co-receptor that assists the T cell receptor (TCR) to activate its T cell following an interaction with an antigen-presenting cell. Using its portion that resides inside the T cell, CD4 amplifies the signal generated by the TCR. CD4 interacts directly with MHC class II molecules on the surface of the antigen-presenting cell via its extracellular domain. The CD4 molecule is currently the object of intense interest and investigation both because of its role in normal T-cell function, and because of its role in HIV infection. CD4 is a primary receptor used by HIV-1 to gain entry into host T cells. HIV infection leads to a progressive reduction of the number of T cells possessing CD4 receptors. Viral protein U (VpU) of HIV-1 plays an important role in downregulation of the main HIV-1 receptor CD4 from the surface of infected cells. Physical binding of VpU to newly synthesized CD4 in the endoplasmic reticulum is an early step in a pathway leading to proteasomal degradation of CD4. Amino acids in both helices found in the cytoplasmic region of VpU in membrane-mimicking detergent micelles experience chemical shift perturbations upon binding to CD4, whereas amino acids between the two helices and at the C-terminus of VpU show no or only small changes, respectively. Paramagnetic spin labels were attached at three sequence positions of a CD4 peptide comprising the transmembrane and cytosolic domains of the receptor. VpU binds to a membrane-proximal region in the cytoplasmic domain of CD4
Product Categories/Family for Cd4 elisa kit	Primacu ELISA Kit; Immunology; Stem cells; Signal transduction

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.