

Resource Summary Report

Generated by NIF on Aug 3, 2026

Brilliant Violet 510(TM) anti-mouse CD4

RRID:AB_2562608

Type: Antibody

Proper Citation

BioLegend Cat# 100559, RRID:AB_2562608

Antibody Information

URL: http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_2562608

Proper Citation: BioLegend Cat# 100559, RRID:AB_2562608

Target Antigen: CD4

Host Organism: rat

Clonality: monoclonal

Comments: Applications: FC

Antibody Name: Brilliant Violet 510(TM) anti-mouse CD4

Description: This monoclonal targets CD4

Target Organism: mouse

Clone ID: Clone RM4-5

Antibody ID: AB_2562608

Vendor: BioLegend

Catalog Number: 100559

Alternative Catalog Numbers: 100553

Record Creation Time: 20250819T211214+0000

Record Last Update: 20250819T221115+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Brilliant Violet 510(TM) anti-mouse CD4.

No alerts have been found for Brilliant Violet 510(TM) anti-mouse CD4.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Antibody Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 47 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [NIF](#) .

Zhou X, et al. (2025) Potentiating anti-tumor immunity by re-engaging immune synapse molecules. *Cell reports. Medicine*, 6(3), 101975.

León-Letelier RA, et al. (2025) Citrullinated ENO1 Vaccine Enhances PD-1 Blockade in Mice Implanted with Murine Triple-Negative Breast Cancer Cells. *Vaccines*, 13(6).

Wei H, et al. (2025) AKR1D1 suppresses liver cancer progression by promoting bile acid metabolism-mediated NK cell cytotoxicity. *Cell metabolism*, 37(5), 1103.

Cheung JF, et al. (2025) Distinct T cell functions enable efficient immunoediting and prevent tumor emergence of developing sarcomas. *Cancer cell*, 43(12), 2311.

Hesterberg RS, et al. (2025) Lymphoma accelerates T cell and tissue aging. *Cancer cell*.

Tang K, et al. (2025) Perturbation of calreticulin potentiates CD8+ T cell-mediated antitumor immunity. *The Journal of experimental medicine*, 222(10).

Vasudev A, et al. (2025) Coordinated changes in stromal and hematopoietic cells that define the perinatal to juvenile transition in the mouse thymus. *Cell reports*, 44(12), 116677.

Simons B, et al. (2025) Clonal persistence dominates homeostatic intestinal IgA responses. *Immunity*, 58(12), 3061.

Cheng X, et al. (2024) Loss of ZNF408 attenuates STING-mediated immune surveillance in breast carcinogenesis. *iScience*, 27(7), 110276.

Ray R, et al. (2024) Eliciting a single amino acid change by vaccination generates antibody protection against group 1 and group 2 influenza A viruses. *Immunity*, 57(5), 1141.

Zúquete S, et al. (2024) Combined TLR2/TLR4 activation equip non-mucosal dendritic cells to prime Th1 cells with gut tropism. *iScience*, 27(12), 111232.

Lim YJ, et al. (2024) MicroRNA-19b exacerbates systemic sclerosis through promoting Th9 cells. *Cell reports*, 43(8), 114565.

Chen S, et al. (2024) Application of a bespoke monoclonal antibody panel to characterize immune cell populations in cave nectar bats. *Cell reports*, 43(9), 114703.

Liu M, et al. (2024) The crosstalk between macrophages and cancer cells potentiates pancreatic cancer cachexia. *Cancer cell*, 42(5), 885.

Jin M, et al. (2024) Dynamic allosterity drives autocrine and paracrine TGF- β signaling. *Cell*, 187(22), 6200.

Liu Y, et al. (2024) Squalene-epoxidase-catalyzed 24(S),25-epoxycholesterol synthesis promotes trained-immunity-mediated antitumor activity. *Cell reports*, 43(4), 114094.

Shouse AN, et al. (2024) Interleukin-2 receptor signaling acts as a checkpoint that influences the distribution of regulatory T cell subsets. *iScience*, 27(12), 111248.

Arieta CM, et al. (2023) The T-cell-directed vaccine BNT162b4 encoding conserved non-spike antigens protects animals from severe SARS-CoV-2 infection. *Cell*, 186(11), 2392.

Tichet M, et al. (2023) Bispecific PD1-IL2v and anti-PD-L1 break tumor immunity resistance by enhancing stem-like tumor-reactive CD8⁺ T cells and reprogramming macrophages. *Immunity*, 56(1), 162.

Torow N, et al. (2023) M cell maturation and cDC activation determine the onset of adaptive immune priming in the neonatal Peyer's patch. *Immunity*, 56(6), 1220.