



1B-204-C025

## Monoclonal Antibody to CD5 Biotin conjugated (0.025 mg)

<b>Clone:</b>	MEM-32
<b>Isotype:</b>	Mouse IgG1
<b>Specificity:</b>	The antibody MEM-32 reacts with the cell surface glycoprotein CD5, a 67kDa single-chain transmembrane glycoprotein expressed on mature T-lymphocytes, most of thymocytes and B-lymphocytes subset (B-1a lymphocytes). HLDA III; WS Code T 523
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Crude thymus membrane fraction.
<b>Species Reactivity:</b>	Human
<b>Preparation:</b>	The purified antibody is conjugated with Biotin-LC-NHS under optimum conditions. The reagent is free of unconjugated biotin.
<b>Concentration:</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	Phosphate buffered saline (PBS) with 15 mM sodium azide, approx. pH 7.4
<b>Storage / Stability:</b>	Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Do not use after expiration date stamped on vial label.
<b>Usage:</b>	Biotinylated antibody is designed for indirect immunofluorescence analysis by flow cytometry and for Western blotting. Suggested working dilution for flow cytometry is 1:70. Indicated dilution is recommended starting point for use of this product. Working concentrations should be determined by the investigator.
<b>Expiration:</b>	See vial label
<b>Lot Number:</b>	See vial label
<b>Background:</b>	<p>CD5 antigen (T1; 67 kDa) is a human cell surface T-lymphocyte single-chain transmembrane glycoprotein. CD5 is expressed on all mature T-lymphocytes, most of thymocytes, subset of B-lymphocytes and on many T-cell leukemias and lymphomas. It is a type I membrane glycoprotein whose extracellular region contains three scavenger receptor cysteine-rich (SRCR) domains.</p> <p>The CD5 is a signal transducing molecule whose cytoplasmic tail is devoid of any intrinsic catalytic activity. CD5 modulates signaling through the antigen-specific receptor complex (TCR and BCR). CD5 crosslinking induces extracellular Ca<sup>++</sup> mobilization, tyrosine phosphorylation of intracellular proteins and DAG production. Preliminary evidence shows protein associations with ZAP-70, p56lck, p59fyn, PC-PLC, etc. CD5 may serve as a dual receptor, giving either stimulatory or inhibitory signals depending both on the cell type and development stage. In thymocytes and B1a cells seems to provide inhibitory signals, in peripheral mature T lymphocytes it acts as a costimulatory signal receptor. CD5 is the phenotypic marker of a B cell subpopulation involved in the production of autoreactive antibodies.</p> <p>Disease relevance: CD5 is a phenotypic marker for some B cell lymphoproliferative disorders (B-CLL, Hairy cell leukemia, etc.). The CD5<sup>+</sup> population is expanded in some autoimmune disorders (Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.). Herpes virus infections induce loss of CD5 expression in the expanded CD8<sup>+</sup> human T cells.</p>

**For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.**



**Antibodies**

**References:**

\*Freedman AS, Freeman G, Whitman J, Segil J, Daley J, Levine H, Nadler LM: Expression and regulation of CD5 on in vitro activated human B cells. *Eur J Immunol.* 1989 May;19(5):849-55.

Raman C.: CD5, an important regulator of lymphocyte selection and immune tolerance. *Immunol Res.* 2002;26(1-3):255-63.

\*Horejsi V. et al.: Monoclonal antibodies against human leucocyte antigens. I. Antibodies against beta-2-microglobulin, immunoglobulin kappa light chains, HLA-DR-like antigens, T8 antigen, T1 antigen, a monocyte antigen, and a pan-leucocyte antigen. *Folia Biol. (Praha)* 32, 12 (1986).

\*Leukocyte Typing III., McMichael A. J. et al. (Eds.), Oxford University Press (1987).

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