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Product datasheet for AM03103PU-N

CD5 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: CRIS1]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	CRIS1
Applications:	ELISA, FC, IHC, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	**Immunoprecipitation.** **Flow cytometry:** 1 µg/ml *Positive Control:* Peripheral Blood Lymphocytes (PBL) Jurkat human leukemia T-cell line. HPB human leukemia T-cell line. MOLT-4 human leukemia T-cell line. **Western blot:** Laurylmaltoside lysing buffer; non-reducing conditions; 1-2 µg/ml. *Positive Control:* Jurkat human leukemia T-cell line. HPB human leukemia T-cell line. **Immunohistochemistry (Frozen sections).** **ELISA:** Can be used in the Sandwich ELISA as the detection antibody in pair with the capture antibody MEM-32.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2a
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Stimulated human leukocytes.
Specificity:	The antibody CRIS1 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).
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.4 with 15 mM sodium azide as preservative. State: Aff - Purified State: Liquid purified IgG fraction (> 95% pure by SDS-PAGE).
Concentration:	lot specific

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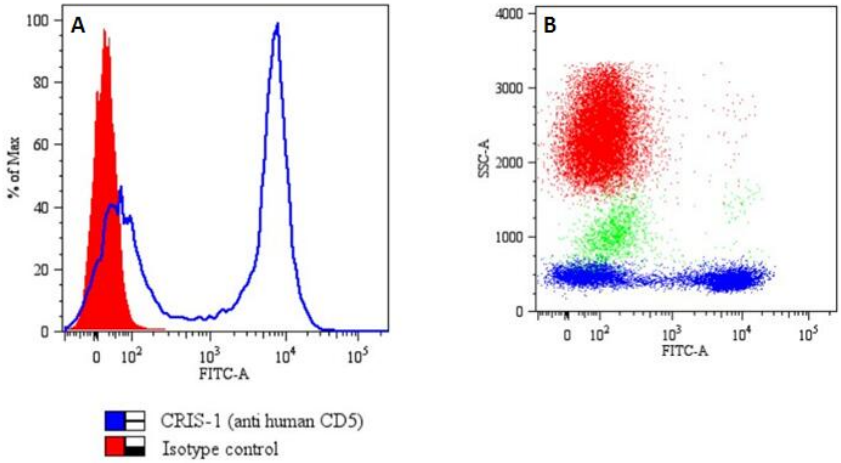
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography on Protein-A.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	CD5 molecule
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 921 Human P06127
Background:	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. 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++ 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 lymhocytes it acts as a costimulatory signal receptor. CD5 is the phenotypic marker of a B cell subpopulation involved in the production of autoreactive antibodies. Disease relevance: CD5 is a phenotypic marker for some B cell lymphoproliferative disorders (B-CLL, Hairy cell leukemia, etc.). The CD5+ popuation is expanded in some autoimmune disorders (Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.). Herpes virus infections induce loss of CD5 expression in the expanded CD8+ human T cells.
Synonyms:	CD5, LEU1

Product images:



Flow Cytometry analysis of human Peripheral Blood Lymphocytes (PBL) stained with CRIS1 antibody (dilution of purified antibody 1 ug/ml); Fig. A:Histogram - gated on lymphocytes, overlay with isotypic control (mouse IgG2a); Fig. B Dot plot.

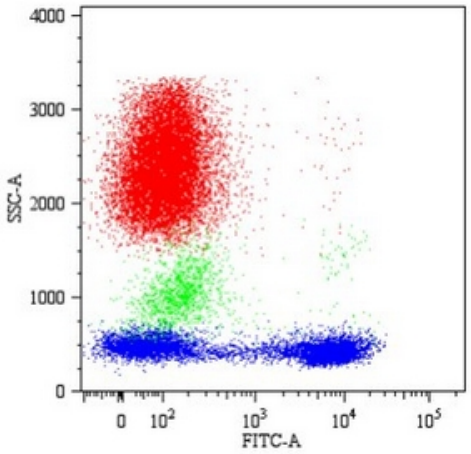


Figure 2. Flow Cytometry analysis -Dot plot.