

Product datasheet for **SM3027P**

CD5 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: MEM-32]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	MEM-32
Applications:	ELISA, FC, IF, IHC, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Immunoprecipitation. Western blot (non reducing conditions): Laurylmaltoside lysing buffer, 1-2 µg/ml. Immunocytochemistry. Flow cytometry: 2 µg/ml. Immunohistochemistry (paraffin sections): 20 µg/ml. Positive tissue: spleen. ELISA: Can be used in the Sandwich ELISA as the capture antibody in pair with the detection antibody clone CRIS1.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Crude thymus membrane fraction
Specificity:	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).
Formulation:	Phosphate buffered saline (PBS) with 15 mM sodium azide, approx. pH 7.4 State: Purified State: Liquid Ig fraction
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein A affinity chromatography; purity: > 95% (by SDS-PAGE)
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody at 2 - 8 °C up to one month or (in aliquots) at -20 °C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.



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Gene Name:	CD5 molecule
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 921 Human P06127
Background:	<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⁺⁺ 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+ population is expanded in some autoimmune disorders (Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.). Herpes virus infections induce loss of CD5 expression in the expanded CD8+ human T cells.</p>
Synonyms:	CD5, LEU1