



11-482-C100

Monoclonal Antibody to CD5 Purified Antibody (0.1 mg)

Clone: CRIS1

Isotype: Mouse IgG2a

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).

HLDA I; WS Code T 29 HLDA III; WS Code T 530

Regulatory Status: RUO

Immunogen: stimulated human leukocytes

Species Reactivity: Human, Other species Not tested

Application: Flow Cytometry

Recommended dilution:

purified: 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

Immunoprecipitation Western Blotting

Recommended dilution: 1-2 µg/ml

Positive control:

Jurkat human leukemia T-cell line HPB human leukemia T-cell line

Immunohistochemistry (frozen sections)

ELISA

The antibody CRIS1 can be used in the Sandwich ELISA as the detection antibody

in pair with the capture antibody MEM-32

Purity: > 95% (by SDS-PAGE)

Purification: Purified by protein-A affinity chromatography

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Buffer: Phosphate buffered saline (PBS) with 15 mM sodium azide, approx. pH 7.4

Storage / Stability: Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Do not use after expiration date stamped on vial

label.

Expiration: See vial label

Lot Number: See vial label

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



PRODUCT DATA SHEET

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.

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.

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

*Arrizabalaga P, Mirapeix E, Darnell A, Torras A, Revert L: Cellular immunity analysis using monoclonal antibodies in human glomerulonephritis. Nephron. 1989;53(1):41-9.

*Alberola-lla J, Places L, Cantrell DA, Vives J, Lozano F: Intracellular events involved in CD5-induced human T cell activation and proliferation. J Immunol. 1992 Mar 1;148(5):1287-93.

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