

T8-691-T025

Monoclonal Antibody to CD5 PE-Cy[™]5 conjugated (25 tests)

Clone: L17F12

Isotype: Mouse IgG2a

Specificity: The mouse monoclonal antibody L17F12 reacts with CD5, a 67kDa single-chain

transmembrane glycoprotein expressed on mature T lymphocytes, most of

thymocytes and B lymphocytes subset (B-1a lymphocytes).

Regulatory Status: RUO

Immunogen: Human acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) T cells

Species Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The purified antibody is conjugated with tandem dye PE-Cy™5 under optimum

conditions. The conjugate is purified by size-exclusion chromatography and

adjusted for direct use. No reconstitution is necessary.

Storage Buffer: The reagent is provided in stabilizing phosphate buffered saline (PBS) solution

containing 15mM sodium azide.

Storage / Stability: Store in the dark at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Avoid prolonged exposure to light. Do not

use after expiration date stamped on vial label.

Usage: The reagent is designed for Flow Cytometry analysis of human blood cells using 4

μl reagent / 100 μl of whole blood or 10° cells in a suspension.

The content of a vial (0.1 ml) is sufficient for 25 tests.

Expiration: See vial label

Lot Number: See vial label

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

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.

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



PRODUCT DATA SHEET

References:

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*Shuster JJ, Falletta JM, Pullen DJ, Crist WM, Humphrey GB, Dowell BL, Wharam MD, Borowitz M: Prognostic factors in childhood T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia: a Pediatric Oncology Group study. Blood. 1990 Jan 1;75(1):166-73.

*McAlister MS, Davis B, Pfuhl M, Driscoll PC: NMR analysis of the N-terminal SRCR domain of human CD5: engineering of a glycoprotein for superior characteristics in NMR experiments. Protein Eng. 1998 Oct;11(10):847-53.

*Gong JZ, Lagoo AS, Peters D, Horvatinovich J, Benz P, Buckley PJ: Value of CD23 determination by flow cytometry in differentiating mantle cell lymphoma from chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma. Am J Clin Pathol. 2001 Dec;116(6):893-7.

*Dunphy CH, Tang W: The value of CD64 expression in distinguishing acute myeloid leukemia with monocytic differentiation from other subtypes of acute myeloid leukemia: a flow cytometric analysis of 64 cases. Arch Pathol Lab Med. 2007 May;131(5):748-54.

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