

## 30-2337: Anti-CD5 Monoclonal Antibody (Clone:L17F12)-PE Conjugated

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	L17F12
<b>Application :</b>	FACS, IP, WB, ICC
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Conjugate :</b>	PE
<b>Gene :</b>	CD5
<b>Gene ID :</b>	921
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P06127
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	CD5,LEU1
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG2a
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Human acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) T cells

### Description

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 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. 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.

### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	100 tests
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Store in the dark at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Avoid prolonged exposure to light.

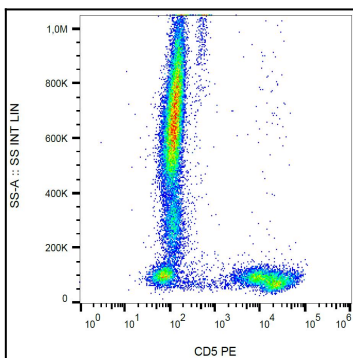


Figure 1: Surface staining of CD5 in human peripheral blood cells with anti-CD5 (L17F12) PE.