anti-human CD5 APC-conjugated

APC- conjugated monoclonal antibody LT1 to CD5 (Human)

Cat-No: **21380056** 500 μl

Clone: LT1

Specificity: The antibody LT1 recognizes CD5 antigen, a 67 kDa monomeric type I transmembrane glycoprotein expressed on thymocytes, T lymphocytes and a subset of B lymphocytes, but not on natural killer (NK) cells.

Isotype subclass: Mouse IgG1

Form: The purified antibody is conjugated with cross-linked Allophycocyanin (APC) under optimum conditions.

No reconstitution is necessary.

Physical state: Liquid

Buffer/Additives/Preservative: PBS containing 1% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide (pH 7.2)

Expiration date: The reagent is stable until the expiry date stated on the vial label.

Storage conditions: Store at 4 °C. Avoid prolonged exposure to light.

Application: Flow Cytometry

Background: In humans CD5 is a 67 kDa T lymphocyte single chain transmembrane glycoprotein. It is present on all mature T lymphocytes, on most thymocytes and on many T cell leukemias and lymphomas. It reacts with a subpopulation of activated B cells. It has been identified as the major ligand of the B cell antigen CD72. The frequency of CD5+ B cells exhibites strain dependent variation, and the phenotypic, anatomical, functional, pevelopmental, and phatological characteristics of the CD5+ B cells suggest that they may represent a distinct lineage, known as B1 cells. Binding of CD5 on the T cell surface can augment alloantigen or mitogen induced lymphocyte proliferation and induces increased cytosolic free calcium, IL2 secretion, and IL2R expression. It has been proposed that CD5 negatively regulates signal transduction mediated by the T cell and B cell receptors.

References: Leukocyte Typing VI. Kishimoto T. et al. (Eds.), Garland Publishing Inc. (1997).

Warning: Sodium azide is harmful if swallowed (R22). Keep out of reach of children (S2). Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuff (S13). Wear suitable protective clothing (S36). If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label (S46). Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas (R32). Azide compounds should be flushed with large volumes of water during disposal to avoid deposits in lead or copper plumbing where explosive conditions can develop.

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