

anti-human CD5 APC-conjugated

APC- conjugated monoclonal antibody HISM2 to human CD5

Cat-No: **21810056**

500 µl

Clone: HISM2

Specificity: The antibody HISM2 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) and is a ligand for the CD72 antigen expressed on B lymphocytes.

Isotype subclass: Mouse IgG1

Form: The purified antibody is conjugated with APC under optimum conditions. The conjugate is purified by size-exclusion chromatography and adjusted for direct use. 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: CD5 antigen 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.

References:

1. Tadimitsu K, K.Hitoshi, A.E.G.Kr.van der Borne, et al. eds 1997. Leucocyte Typing VI:
2. White Cell Differentiation Antigens. P: 210, 240 Garland Publishing, Inc. New York

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.

This material is offered for **research use only**. Not for use in human. For in vitro use only. ImmunoTools will not be held responsible for patent infringement or other violations that may occur with the use of our products.

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