

## anti-human CD5 Biotin -conjugated

**Biotin-conjugated monoclonal antibody to human CD5**

Cat-No: **21270052**

50 µg in 100 µl

**Clone:** MEM-32

**Specificity:** The antibody MEM-32 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 III; WS Code T 523**

**Isotype subclass:** Mouse IgG1

**Form:** The purified antibody is conjugated with Biotin-LC-NHS under optimum conditions. The reagent is free of unconjugated biotin.

**Physical state:** Liquid

**Buffer/Additives/Preservative:** PBS containing 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. For long-term storage aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

**Application:** Flow Cytometry, Immunoprecipitation, Western Blot non reducing conditions

**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<sup>++</sup> 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<sup>+</sup> population is expanded in some autoimmune disorders (Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.). Herpes virus infections induce loss of CD5 expression in the expanded CD8<sup>+</sup> human T cells.

### References:

Horejsi V. et al., Folia Biol. (Praha) 32, 12 (1986).

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

**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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