

**SM1584****Monoclonal Antibody to CD5 - Supernatant**

<b>Alternate names:</b>	LEU-1, LEU1, Ly-1, Lymphocyte antigen T1/Leu-1, Lyt-1, T-cell surface glycoprotein CD5
<b>Quantity:</b>	2 ml
<b>Background:</b>	CD5 is a 55kDa 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. CD5/Lyt1 antigen is a monomeric type I transmembrane glycoprotein expressed on thymocytes, T lymphocytes, and a subset of B lymphocytes, but not on natural killer (NK) cells. It has been identified as the major ligand of the B cell antigen CD72. The frequency of CD5+ B cells exhibits strain dependent variation, and the phenotypic, anatomical, functional, developmental, and pathological 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.
<b>Host / Isotype:</b>	Mouse / IgG1
<b>Clone:</b>	FE1.1B11
<b>Format:</b>	<b>State:</b> Liquid Tissue Culture Supernatant <b>Buffer System:</b> Containing 0.09% Sodium Azide
<b>Applications:</b>	Flow Cytometry. Immunohistochemistry on frozen sections. Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
<b>Specificity:</b>	This antibody recognises CD5, a 67kD cell surface glycoprotein expressed by peripheral T lymphocytes and thymocytes. <b>Species:</b> Cat. Other species not tested.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Shelf life: one year from despatch.
<b>General Readings:</b>	1. Power C, Buist R, Johnston JB, Del Bigio MR, Ni W, Dawood MR, et al. Neurovirulence in feline immunodeficiency virus-infected neonatal cats is viral strain specific and dependent on systemic immune suppression. J Virol. 1998 Nov;72(11):9109-15. PubMed PMID: 9765456.