

# CD5 (Mantle Cell Lymphoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone B-B8 ]

Catalog # AH12615

## Product Information

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|-------------------|---|
| Application       | IF, FC                                      |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">P06127</a>                      |
| Other Accession   | <a href="#">921</a> , <a href="#">58685</a> |
| Reactivity        | Human                                       |
| Host              | Mouse                                       |
| Clonality         | Monoclonal                                  |
| Isotype           | Mouse / IgG1, kappa                         |
| Clone Names       | B-B8  |
| Calculated MW     | 54578                                       |

## Additional Information

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|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Gene ID          | 921   |
| Other Names      | T-cell surface glycoprotein CD5, Lymphocyte antigen T1/Leu-1, CD5, CD5, LEU1  |
| Application Note | IF~~1:50~200 FC~~1:10~50  |
| Storage          | Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.   |
| Precautions      | CD5 (Mantle Cell Lymphoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. |

## Protein Information

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|          |   |
|----------|---|
| Name     | CD5   |
| Synonyms | LEU1  |
| Function | Lymphoid-specific receptor expressed by all T-cells and in a subset of B-cells known as B1a cells. Plays a role in the regulation of TCR and BCR signaling, thymocyte selection, T-cell effector differentiation and immune tolerance. Acts by interacting with several ligands expressed on B-cells such as CD5L or CD72 and thereby plays an important role in contact-mediated, T-dependent B-cell activation and in the maintenance of regulatory T and B-cell homeostasis. Functions as a negative regulator of TCR signaling during thymocyte development by associating with several signaling proteins including LCK, CD3Z chain, PI3K or CBL (PubMed: <a href="#">1384049</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">1385158</a> ). Mechanistically, co- engagement of CD3 with CD5 enhances phosphorylated CBL recruitment leading to increased VAV1 phosphorylation and degradation |

(PubMed:[23376399](#)). Modulates B-cell biology through ERK1/2 activation in a Ca(2+)-dependent pathway via the non-selective Ca(2+) channel TRPC1, leading to IL-10 production (PubMed:[27499044](#)).

#### Cellular Location

Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P13379}; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P13379}

## Background

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Recognizes a 67kDa transmembrane protein which is identified as CD5. The CD5 antigen is found on 95% of thymocytes and 72% of peripheral blood lymphocytes. In lymph nodes, the main reactivity is observed in T cell areas. Anti-CD5 is a pan T-cell marker that also reacts with a range of neoplastic B-cells, e.g. chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma (CLL/SLL), mantle cell lymphoma, and a subset (~10%) of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma. CD5 aberrant expression is useful in making a diagnosis of mature T-cell neoplasms. Note that this MAb is not suitable for frozen tissues.

## References

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Berezowski K; et al. American Journal of Clinical Pathology, 1996 Oct, 106(4):483-6. | Ferry JA; et al. American Journal of Clinical Pathology, 1996 Jan, 105(1):31-7

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.