

PE-Labeled Monoclonal Anti-Human CD5 Antibody, Mouse IgG1 (2C8A7) (0.03% Proclin)

Catalog # FABm032-01



Source

Monoclonal Anti-Human CD5 Antibody, Mouse IgG1 (2C8A7) is a mouse monoclonal antibody produced from hybridoma.

Clone

2C8A7

Isotype

Mouse IgG1, Kappa

Host Species

Mouse

Reactivity

Human

Immunogen

Purified Human CD5 Protein

Conjugate

PE

Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm / 561 nm

Emission Wavelength: 575 nm

Specificity

This product is a specific antibody specifically reacts with CD5 protein.

Application

Flow Cytometry (Evaluation of the expression of CD5 on Human cells).

Recommended Dilution

1:20

Isotype Control

The isotype control is sold separately; please refer to Cat. No. [DNP-PM1](#) for product information.

Form

Liquid

Formulation

Supplied as 0.2 µm-filtered solution in PBS (pH 7.4) containing 0.03% ProClin 300 and 0.2% BSA, with trehalose as protectant.

Please contact us for customized product forms or formulations.

Shipping

Liquid product is shipped at blue ice.

Storage

Please protect from light and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

- Store at 2-8 °C for 12 months.

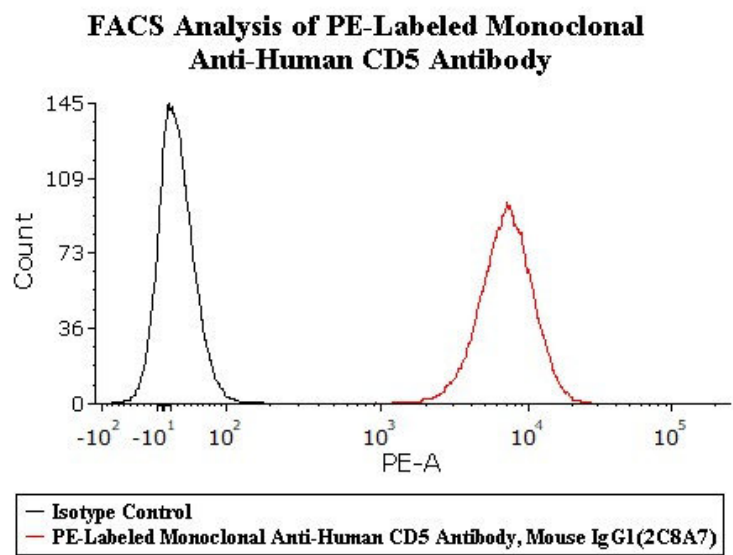
Notices

Product Specific Notices: For research use only.

ACRO Quality Management System

- [QMS\(ISO, GMP\)](#).
- [Quality Advantages](#)
- [Quality Control Process](#)

Bioactivity-FACS



Flow cytometric analysis of Jurkat staining with Anti-Human CD5 Antibody, Mouse IgG1 (2C8A7) (Cat. No. FABm032-01) FACS Protocol at 1:20 dilution (5 μ L of the antibody stock solution corresponds to labeling of 1e6 cells in a final volume of 100 μ L), compared with isotype control antibody. PE signal was used to evaluate the binding activity (QC tested).

Background

T-cell surface glycoprotein CD5 is also known as Lymphocyte antigen T1/Leu-1 and LEU1, which is phosphorylated on tyrosine residues by LYN, so CD5 can create binding sites for PTPN6/SHP-1. CD5 may act as a receptor in regulating T-cell proliferation. CD5 is expressed at various developmental and activation stages on human B cells. CD5 is a well established negative regulator of TCR and BCR signalling. CD5-positive cells may also prevent the emergence of autoimmunity by provision of cytokines such as IL-10. Development, selection and function of different B- and T-cell subsets or their preferential survival may be directly or indirectly dependent on different glycan structures associated with CD5 or CD5-like molecules.



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