

### 36-3495: Anti-CD5 (Mantle Cell Lymphoma Marker) Monoclonal Antibody(Clone: CD5/2418)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	CD5/2418
<b>Application :</b>	FACS,IF,IHC
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Gene :</b>	CD5
<b>Gene ID :</b>	921
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P06127
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	CD5 antigen (p56 62), LEU1, Ly12, LyA, Lymphocyte antigen T1/Leu-1, Lymphocyte glycoprotein T1/Leu1, T-cell surface glycoprotein CD5
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG2c, kappa
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Recombinant fragment of human CD5 protein (around aa 269-366) (exact sequence is proprietary)

#### Description

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. Anti-CD5 detection is diagnostic in CLL/SLL within a panel of other B-cell markers, especially one that includes anti-CD23. Anti-CD5 is also very useful in differentiating among mature small lymphoid cell malignancies. In addition, anti-CD5 can be used in distinguishing thymic carcinoma (+) from thymoma (-). Anti-CD5 does not react with granulocytes or monocytes.

#### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	20 µg / 100 µg
<b>Content :</b>	200 µg/ml of Ab Purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous.

#### Application Note

Flow Cytometry (1-2ug/million cells);Immunofluorescence (1-2ug/mg); Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT)(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95°C followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes);

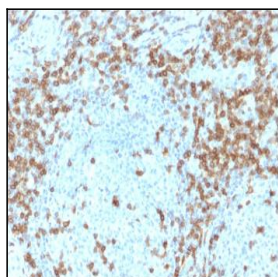


Fig. 1: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with CD5-Monospecific Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (CD5/2418).

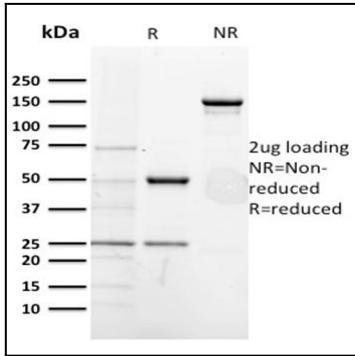


Fig. 2: SDS-PAGE Analysis  
Purified CD5-Monospecific Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (CD5/2418). Confirmation of Purity and Integrity of Antibody.

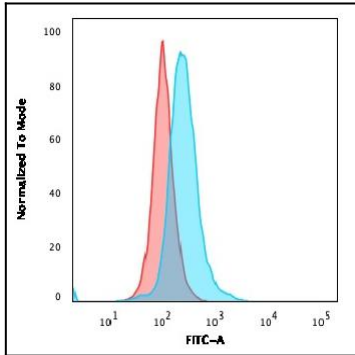


Fig. 3: Flow Cytometric Analysis of PFA-fixed Ramos cells. CD5-Monospecific Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (CD5/2418) followed by Goat anti-Mouse IgG-CF488 (Blue); Isotype Control (Red).

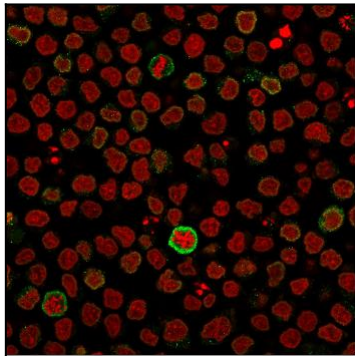


Fig. 4: Immunofluorescent staining of PFA-fixed Ramos cells using CD5-Monospecific Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (CD5/2418) followed by goat anti-Mouse IgG conjugated to CF488 (green). Nuclei are stained with Reddot.

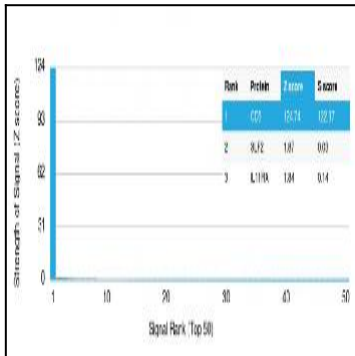


Fig. 5: Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using CD5-Monospecific Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (CD5/2418). Z- and S-Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (MAb) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt™ array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt™ are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a MAb to its intended target. A MAb is considered to be specific to its intended target, if the MAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a MAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that MAb to protein X is equal to 29.