

#### CD<sub>5</sub>

Catalog # PVGS1894

## **Specification**

#### **CD5 - Product Information**

Primary Accession **Species** Human

P06127

**Sequence** 

Arg25-Asn371

# **Purity**

> 95% as determined by Bis-Tris PAGE<br/>> > 95% as determined by HPLC

#### **Endotoxin Level**

Less than 1EU per µg by the LAL method.

## **Biological Activity**

Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized CD5 hFc Chimera, Avi, Human at  $1 \mu g/ml$  (100  $\mu l/well$ ) on the plate can bind Biotinylated Anti-CD5 Antibody, hFc Tag. Test result was comparable to standard batch.

# **Expression System**

**HEK293** 

# **Theoretical Molecular Weight**

67.1 kDa

Formulation

Lyophilized from a 0.22  $\mu$ m filtered solution in PBS[(pH 7.4).

### Reconstitution

Centrifuge the tube before opening. Reconstituting to a concentration more than 100  $\mu$ g/ml is recommended. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.

# Storage & Stability

Upon receiving, the product remains stable up to 6 months at -20 °C or below. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for 3 months at -80 °C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

# **CD5 - Additional Information**

Gene ID 921

#### **Other Names**

T-cell surface glycoprotein CD5, Lymphocyte antigen T1/Leu-1, CD5, CD5, LEU1

# **Target Background**

CD5: a type I transmembrane protein found on T cells, thymocytes, and some B cells that is a



ligand for CD72 and is involved in cellular activation or adhesion; expressed in B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia and T-cell lymphoma.

## **CD5 - Protein Information**

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, Pl3K or CBL (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1384049" target="\_blank">1384049</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1385158" target="\_blank">1385158</a>/a>). Mechanistically, co- engagement of CD3 with CD5 enhances phosphorylated CBL recruitment leading to increased VAV1 phosphorylation and degradation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23376399" target="\_blank">23376399</a>/a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27499044" target="\_blank">27499044</a>/a>).

### **Cellular Location**

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

### CD5 - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

# CD5 - Images