

Datasheet



Mouse mAb to **CD5**
Clone **Cris-1**
Isotype **IgG2a-κ**

Source

A BALB/c mouse was immunized with stimulating human leukocytes.
Fusion partner: NS-1.

Specifications

Cris-1 reacts with a 67 kDa protein, consistent with human CD5. Cris-1 was assigned at the Ist and IIIrd International Leucocyte Typing Workshops. CD5 is a pan T-cell marker that also reacts with a B-cell marker subset and 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 the diagnosis of mature T-cell neoplasms.

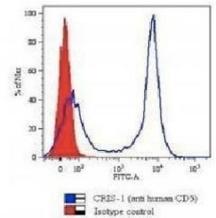


Figure 1: Human PBMC's stained with Cris-1 (FACS).

Species reactivity

Positive: human, rhesus monkey.

Applications

CD5 is a marker for mantle cell lymphoma. Aberrant expression is useful in making a diagnosis of mature T-cell neoplasms.

Flow cytometry	Frozen sections	Immunofluorescence	Immunoprecipitation
+	+	+	+

Format

Produced in tissue culture, contains no host Ig. Antibodies are affinity purified and presented in PBS with 0,02% sodium azide.

Stored at 4°C-8°C, shelf life is at least 24 months after purchase.

Dilution advice

- Flow cytometry (0,5-1,0 µg/million cells in 0,1 ml).
- Immunofluorescence (0,5-1,0µg/ml).
- Immunohistology (1-2 µg/ml for 30-60 minutes at RT; for staining of formalin-fixed tissues no suitable antigen retrieval method is known to date).
- Immunoprecipitation (1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total cell lysate protein/ 1 ml of anti-mouse coated Sepharose-4B suspension).

Positive control

293T, Ramos, or MOLT-4 Cells. Tonsil.

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References

- Proceedings of the first international workshop and conference on human leukocyte differentiation antigens. Oxford University Press, Oxford (1983).
- Leukocyte Typing III, McMichael A. J. et al. (Eds.), Oxford University Press, Oxford (1987).
- Alberola-Ila J, et al, *J Immunol.* **148(5)**: 1287-93 (1992).
- Arrizabalaga P. et al, *Nephron* **53**: 41-49 (1989).
- Guarne A. et al, *Protein Science* **5**: 167-169 (1996).