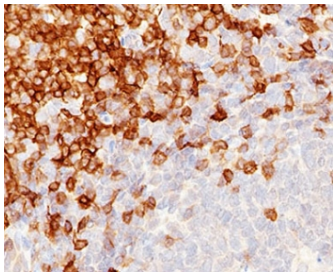
CD5 Antibody CLDA5-1 / Inflammatory Response Regulation Marker Antibody [clone CLDA5-1] (V7018)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V7018-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V7018-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V7018SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	CLDA5-1
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
Buffer	1X PBS, pH 7.4
Gene ID	921 (Human)
Localization	Cell surface
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT
Limitations	This CD5 Antibody CLDA5-1 / Inflammatory Response Regulation Marker Antibody is available for research use only.



CD5 Antibody CLDA5-1 for IHC. Immunohistochemistry analysis of CD5 antibody staining in FFPE human tonsil tissue using an inflammatory response regulation marker antibody, clone CLDA5-1. Strong membranous staining is observed in interfollicular T lymphocytes with dense labeling of T cell zones surrounding germinal centers, while follicular B cell regions remain largely negative. The staining pattern highlights normal tonsillar architecture and reflects the role of CD5 in regulating immune activation and inflammatory signaling within lymphoid tissue. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed using pH 9 Tris-EDTA buffer for 10-20 minutes followed by cooling at room temperature prior to antibody incubation.

Description

CD5 (CD5) is a transmembrane glycoprotein expressed on T lymphocytes and a subset of B cells, where it plays a role in regulating immune responses and inflammatory signaling. CD5 Antibody CLDA5-1 / Inflammatory Response Regulation Marker Antibody is used to detect CD5 in the context of inflammation, where it contributes to the modulation of immune activation and cytokine-driven responses. CD5 antibody, also known as T cell surface glycoprotein CD5 antibody or LEU1 antibody, is widely used in studies of inflammatory pathways and immune system regulation.

Inflammatory responses require precise control to ensure effective defense against pathogens while preventing excessive tissue damage. CD5 contributes to this balance by regulating signaling pathways that influence T cell activation and cytokine production. By modulating activation thresholds, CD5 helps limit excessive inflammatory responses and supports maintenance of immune homeostasis. CD5 antibody is therefore a valuable tool for studying mechanisms that control inflammation at the cellular level.

CD5-positive T lymphocytes are key contributors to inflammatory processes, particularly in contexts involving infection, autoimmune disease, and chronic inflammatory conditions. Detection of CD5 enables identification of these cells within tissues and experimental systems, supporting analysis of inflammatory cell populations and their functional states. CD5 antibody is frequently used to investigate how immune cells respond during inflammatory conditions and how signaling pathways are altered under these circumstances.

CD5 is also involved in regulating cytokine signaling pathways that control inflammatory responses. Its role in modulating signal strength influences how immune cells produce and respond to inflammatory mediators. Detection of CD5 provides insight into how lymphocytes coordinate inflammatory responses and maintain balance during immune activation.

In disease contexts, dysregulated inflammation is associated with a wide range of conditions including autoimmune disorders, cancer, and chronic inflammatory diseases. Altered CD5 expression or function may contribute to these processes by affecting signaling pathways that regulate immune responses. CD5 antibody supports research into these conditions by enabling detection of immune cells involved in inflammatory pathways and providing insight into mechanisms of immune dysregulation.

CD5 is also relevant in studies of tissue-specific inflammation, where immune cell localization and activation state influence disease progression. Detection of CD5 helps characterize the distribution of lymphocytes within inflamed tissues and supports studies of immune cell behavior in these environments.

This antibody is suitable for detecting CD5 in research applications focused on inflammatory response and immune regulation. Its ability to identify CD5-positive lymphocytes supports studies of inflammation, immune activation, cytokine signaling, and disease-associated changes in immune function.

Because CD5 plays a role in regulating inflammatory responses, CD5 antibody is widely used in studies of immune activation, cytokine-mediated signaling, and inflammation-related disease processes.

For additional CD5 research, explore our CD5 Antibody CD5/2416, a mouse monoclonal antibody with HuProt protein microarray specificity validation and supporting Western blot, IHC, and flow cytometry data.

Application Notes

The concentration stated for each application is a general starting point. Variations in protocols, secondaries and substrates may require the CD5 Antibody CLDA5-1 / Inflammatory Response Regulation Marker Antibody to be titered up or down for optimal performance.

Immunogen

Recombinant human protein was used as the immunogen for this CD5 antibody.

Storage

Store the CD5 antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).

Alternate Names

CD5 inflammation regulator antibody, CD5 inflammatory response antibody, CD5 immune inflammation marker antibody, CD5 cytokine response antibody, CD5 inflammation signaling antibody

References (2)

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