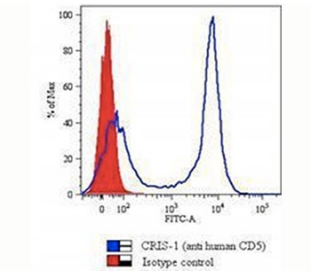
CD5 Antibody CRIS-1 / Immune Checkpoint-Associated Marker Antibody [clone CRIS-1] (V2038)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V2038-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V2038-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V2038SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

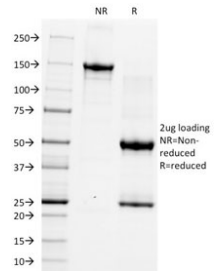
Citations (5)

Bulk quote request

Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG2a, kappa
Clone Name	CRIS-1
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
Buffer	1X PBS, pH 7.4
Gene ID	921
Localization	Cell surface
Applications	Flow cytometry: 0.5-1ug/10^6 cells Immunofluorescence: 0.5-1ug/ml Functional studies (order BSA/sodium azide-free format) Immunoprecipitation (0.5-1ug/500ug protein lysate)
Limitations	This CD5 Antibody CRIS-1 / Immune Checkpoint-Associated Marker Antibody is available for research use only.



CD5 Antibody CRIS-1. Flow cytometry analysis of CD5 antibody staining in human peripheral blood mononuclear (PBM) cells using an immune checkpoint-associated marker antibody. The histogram shows a clear rightward shift of the CD5-positive population (blue) compared to the isotype control (red), indicating strong and specific cell surface detection of CD5 on lymphocytes. The distinct separation of positive and negative populations supports reliable identification of CD5-expressing T cells and reflects the role of CD5 in regulating immune signaling thresholds and checkpoint-associated immune control.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free CD5 Antibody Clone CRIS-1 / Immune Checkpoint-Associated Marker Antibody as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

CD5 (CD5) is a transmembrane glycoprotein expressed on T lymphocytes and a subset of B cells, where it functions as a regulator of immune signaling. CD5 Antibody CRIS-1 / Immune Checkpoint-Associated Marker Antibody is used to detect CD5 in the context of immune regulation, where it exhibits checkpoint-like properties by modulating activation thresholds and maintaining signaling balance. CD5 antibody, also known as T cell surface glycoprotein CD5 antibody or LEU1 antibody, is widely used in studies of immune control mechanisms and regulatory signaling pathways.

CD5 acts as a negative regulator of antigen receptor signaling, attenuating T cell receptor activation and preventing excessive immune responses. This function aligns with broader immune checkpoint mechanisms that maintain immune homeostasis and prevent overactivation. By limiting signaling intensity, CD5 contributes to controlled immune responses and helps prevent tissue damage associated with uncontrolled inflammation. CD5 antibody is therefore useful for investigating signaling pathways that regulate immune activation and suppression.

Expression of CD5 on T cells allows it to influence signaling thresholds in response to antigenic stimulation, shaping the magnitude and duration of immune responses. This regulatory role is particularly important in maintaining balance between effective immunity and immune tolerance. CD5 antibody enables detection of this regulatory molecule in systems examining immune checkpoint-like signaling and control mechanisms.

In disease contexts, dysregulation of checkpoint-associated pathways can contribute to cancer progression, immune evasion, and chronic inflammatory conditions. CD5 is increasingly recognized as part of these regulatory networks, where its signaling function influences immune cell behavior. CD5 antibody supports studies exploring these processes by enabling detection of CD5 in models of immune dysfunction and therapeutic response.

CD5 is also relevant in studies of chronic immune activation and T cell exhaustion, where regulatory signaling pathways shape long-term immune function. Detection of CD5 provides insight into how immune cells maintain balance under sustained stimulation conditions and how regulatory mechanisms adapt over time.

This antibody is suitable for detecting CD5 in research applications focused on immune regulation and checkpoint-associated signaling. Its ability to identify CD5 supports studies of immune control mechanisms, signaling inhibition, and disease-associated immune dysfunction.

Because CD5 functions as a regulator of immune signaling, CD5 antibody is widely used in studies of immune checkpoint biology, signaling control, and immune system regulation.

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 Clone CRIS-1 / Immune Checkpoint-Associated Marker Antibody to be titered up or down for optimal performance.

Immunogen

Stimulated human leukocytes were 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 clone CRIS-1 antibody, CD5 CRIS-1 antibody, CD5 monoclonal antibody CRIS-1, CD5 immune marker antibody, CD5 lymphocyte surface antibody

References (4)

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