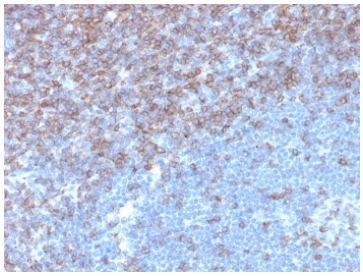
# CD5 Antibody rC5/6976 / Lymphoid Malignancy Marker Antibody [clone rC5/6976] (V4165)

| Catalog No. | Formulation | Size |
|---|---|---|
| V4165-100UG | 0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide | 100 ug |
| V4165-20UG | 0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide | 20 ug |
| V4165SAF-100UG | 1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free | 100 ug |

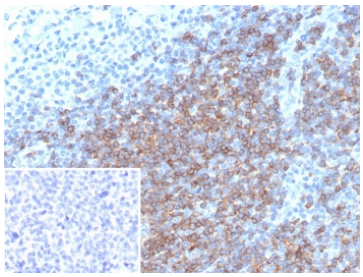
Recombinant | MOUSE MONOCLONAL

**Bulk quote request**

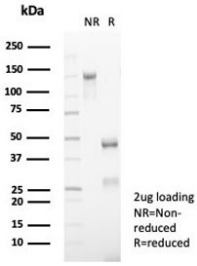
| | |
|---|---|
| **Availability** | 1-3 business days |
| **Species Reactivity** | Human |
| **Format** | Purified |
| **Host** | Mouse |
| **Clonality** | Recombinant Mouse Monoclonal |
| **Isotype** | Mouse IgG1, kappa |
| **Clone Name** | rC5/6976 |
| **Purity** | Protein A/G affinity |
| **UniProt** | P06127 |
| **Localization** | Cell surface |
| **Applications** | Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT |
| **Limitations** | This CD5 Antibody rC5/6976 / Lymphoid Malignancy Marker Antibody is available for research use only. |



CD5 Antibody rC5/6976 for IHC. Immunohistochemistry analysis of CD5 antibody staining in FFPE human tonsil tissue using a lymphoid malignancy marker antibody, clone rC5/6976. Strong membranous staining is observed in interfollicular T lymphocytes with dense labeling of T cell zones surrounding germinal centers, while follicular B cell areas remain largely negative. The staining pattern highlights normal tonsillar architecture and reflects the utility of CD5 in identifying lymphocyte populations relevant to lymphoid malignancy research and disease characterization. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed using pH 9 Tris-EDTA buffer for 20 minutes followed by cooling prior to antibody incubation.



CD5 Antibody rC5/6976 for IHC. Immunohistochemistry analysis of CD5 antibody staining in FFPE human tonsil tissue using a lymphoid malignancy marker antibody, clone rC5/6976. 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 relevance of CD5 in identifying lymphocyte populations associated with lymphoid malignancy and immune cell lineage analysis. Inset: PBS used in place of primary antibody shows no specific staining, confirming secondary antibody specificity. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed using pH 9 Tris-EDTA buffer for 20 minutes followed by cooling prior to antibody incubation.




SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free CD5 antibody (clone rC5/6976) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

## Description

CD5 (CD5) is a cell surface glycoprotein expressed on T lymphocytes and a subset of B cells, where it serves as a key marker in both normal immune function and disease. CD5 Antibody / Lymphoid Malignancy Marker Antibody is used to detect CD5 in the context of hematologic malignancies, where its expression is associated with specific disease subtypes and immune cell origins. CD5 antibody, also known as T cell surface glycoprotein CD5 antibody or LEU1 antibody, is widely used in studies of leukemia, lymphoma, and lymphoid disorders.

CD5 is consistently expressed on mature T cells, making it a reliable marker for identifying T cell-derived malignancies. In addition, its expression on certain B cell populations is a defining feature of diseases such as chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) and mantle cell lymphoma. This dual expression pattern makes CD5 antibody particularly valuable for distinguishing between different lymphoid malignancies and understanding their cellular origins.

In lymphoma research, CD5 expression is used to classify disease subtypes and to characterize tumor cell phenotype. The presence or absence of CD5 provides important biological context that can inform disease mechanisms and progression. CD5 antibody enables detection of these patterns, supporting studies focused on tumor biology, immune involvement, and disease heterogeneity within lymphoid cancers.

Beyond classification, CD5 is also relevant in studies of disease-associated signaling and immune dysregulation. Alterations in CD5 expression or function can influence signaling pathways that regulate lymphocyte behavior, contributing to tumor growth or immune evasion. CD5 antibody supports investigation of these processes by enabling detection of CD5 in experimental systems examining disease mechanisms and therapeutic response.

CD5 is also useful for studying the tumor microenvironment in hematologic malignancies, where interactions between malignant cells and surrounding immune cells play a critical role in disease progression. Detection of CD5-positive populations provides insight into these interactions and supports studies exploring immune-mediated aspects of cancer biology.

This antibody is suitable for detecting CD5 in research applications focused on lymphoid malignancies and hematologic disease. Its ability to identify CD5-positive populations supports studies of leukemia, lymphoma, and immune-related disorders.

Because CD5 is a key marker associated with lymphoid malignancies, CD5 antibody is widely used in studies of cancer

biology, disease classification, and immune system dysfunction.

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

Optimal dilution of the CD5 Antibody rC5/6976 / Lymphoid Malignancy Marker Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

## Immunogen

A recombinant human protein fragment corresponding to the CD5 extracellular domain was used as the immunogen for the CD5 antibody.

## Storage

Aliquot the CD5 antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

## Alternate Names

CD5 lymphoma marker antibody, CD5 leukemia marker antibody, CD5 hematologic malignancy antibody, CD5 CLL marker antibody, CD5 mantle cell lymphoma antibody


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