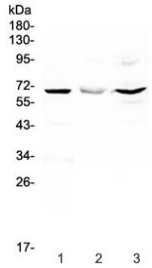
CD5 Antibody for WB / T Cell Signaling Regulator Antibody (RQ4028)

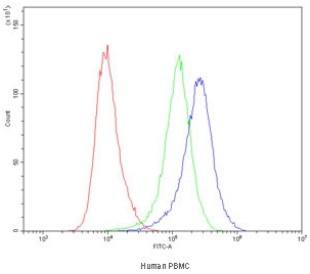
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ4028	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

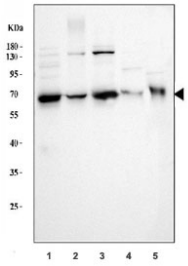
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Antigen affinity purified
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose
UniProt	P06127
Applications	Western Blot: 0.5-1ug/ml FACS: 1-3ug/10^6 cells
Limitations	This CD5 Antibody for WB / T Cell Signaling Regulator Antibody is available for research use only.



CD5 Antibody for WB. Western blot analysis of CD5 antibody in rat liver, mouse HEPA1-6, and human HeLa lysates using a T cell signaling regulator antibody at 0.5 ug/ml. Lane 1: rat liver lysate, Lane 2: mouse HEPA1-6 lysate, Lane 3: human HeLa lysate. A band is detected at approximately 55-67 kDa, consistent with the predicted molecular weight of CD5, with variation reflecting known glycosylation of this membrane receptor. Signal is strongest in human HeLa cells, with weaker detection in non-lymphoid samples, aligning with the known lymphocyte-associated expression profile of CD5.



Flow cytometry testing of human PBMC with CD5 antibody at 1ug/10^6 cells (blocked with goat sera); Red=cells alone, Green=isotype control, Blue=CD5 antibody.



CD5 Antibody for WB. Western blot analysis of CD5 antibody in human Jurkat, human CCRF-CEM, human MOLT-4, rat thymus, and mouse thymus lysates using a T cell signaling regulator antibody at 0.5 ug/ml. Lane 1: human Jurkat lysate, Lane 2: human CCRF-CEM lysate, Lane 3: human MOLT-4 lysate, Lane 4: rat thymus lysate, Lane 5: mouse thymus lysate. A band is detected at approximately 55-67 kDa, consistent with the predicted molecular weight of CD5, with size variation reflecting known glycosylation of this cell surface receptor. Strong signal is observed in T cell-derived lines and thymus tissue, aligning with the established enrichment of CD5 in T lymphocytes.

Description

CD5 (CD5) is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein belonging to the scavenger receptor cysteine-rich (SRCR) superfamily, localized to the plasma membrane of T lymphocytes and a subset of B cells. CD5 Antibody for WB / T Cell Signaling Regulator Antibody is optimized for detection of CD5 protein in western blot assays, enabling analysis of this immune regulatory receptor in cell lysates derived from lymphoid tissues and cultured T cell systems. CD5 antibody, also known as T cell surface glycoprotein CD5 antibody or LEU1 antibody, is widely used in immunoblot applications to confirm protein expression and to investigate signaling-associated protein dynamics in T cell biology.

CD5 plays a central role in modulating antigen receptor signaling, acting as a negative regulator of T cell receptor (TCR) activation and contributing to immune tolerance and signaling threshold control. Because CD5 expression and modification are closely linked to T cell activation state, CD5 antibody for WB is particularly valuable for studies examining signaling pathway regulation, receptor engagement, and downstream immune responses. Western blot detection enables direct assessment of CD5 protein levels across experimental conditions such as stimulation, inhibition, or genetic manipulation, providing insight into how CD5 contributes to immune signaling networks.

In western blot applications, CD5 is detected as a heavily glycosylated membrane protein, which often results in an apparent molecular weight higher than its predicted size. CD5 western blot antibody staining typically reveals a defined band corresponding to the mature glycosylated form in T cell lysates, including commonly used models such as Jurkat cells. Variability in band migration can occur depending on glycosylation state or sample preparation, which is consistent with CD5Ã¢Â€Â™s role as a cell surface receptor undergoing post-translational modification. This characteristic banding pattern supports confident identification of CD5 and enables comparative analysis across different experimental conditions.

CD5 expression is largely restricted to lymphoid lineages, resulting in strong detection in T cell-rich samples and minimal signal in most non-hematopoietic tissues. This restricted expression profile enhances specificity in western blot analysis and makes CD5 antibody for WB a reliable tool for confirming lymphocyte-derived protein expression. In addition, immunoblot detection of CD5 complements findings from flow cytometry and immunohistochemistry, providing a protein-level validation layer for studies of immune cell signaling and phenotype.

This rabbit polyclonal CD5 antibody is suitable for western blot applications requiring sensitive detection of signaling-associated membrane proteins. Its performance in identifying CD5 across lymphocyte-derived samples makes it well suited for investigating T cell activation mechanisms, receptor regulation, and immune signaling pathways in both basic research and disease-focused studies.

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 for WB / T Cell Signaling Regulator Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Amino acids KKLVKKFRQKKQRQWIGPTGMNQNMSFHRNHTATVRSH from the human protein were used as the immunogen for the CD5 antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the CD5 antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Alternate Names

CD5 western blot antibody, CD5 WB antibody, CD5 signaling antibody, CD5 T cell signaling antibody, CD5 immunoblot antibody

Copyright © NSJ Bioreagents. All rights reserved.