



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Mouse CD5 Protein (aa 24-370, His Tag)
RPES0188

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES0188

Size: 10µg

Species: Mouse

Expression host: Human Cells

Uniprot: NP_031676.3

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 38.9 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 42-58 kDa

Tag: C-6His

Bio-activity:

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.

Storage: Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping: This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation: Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.

Reconstitution: Please refer to it for detailed information.

Application:

Synonyms: T-cell surface glycoprotein CD5; CD5; CD5 antigen; CD5 antigen (p56-62); CD5 molecule; LEU1T-cell surface glycoprotein CD5; Lymphocyte antigen T1;Leu; T1; Ly

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Gln24-Asn370

Background:

CD5 is a transmembrane glycoprotein of the conserved scavenger receptor cysteine-rich (SRCR) superfamily and expressed on thymocytes, peripheral T cells and a subset of B cells (B1-a). Moreover, CD5 also was found expressed in small lymphocytic lymphoma, hairy cell leukaemia and mantle cell lymphoma cells. The long cytoplasmic tail of CD5 has no intrinsic enzymatic activity, but contains four tyrosine phosphorylation sites, including an immunoreceptor tyrosine-based (ITAM)-like motif (pseudo-ITAM) and an immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory (ITIM)-like motif (pseudo-ITIM), as well as multiple potential serine and threonine phosphorylation sites. It physically associates with the T cell antigen receptor (TCR) and B cell antigen receptor (BCR), where it negatively modulates the activation and differentiation signals transduced by these receptors. CD5 also plays an important role in protection from activation-induced cell death and in the recognition of pathogen associated molecular patterns (PAMPS) present on fungal surfaces.