

Datasheet: MCA1037A647

BATCH NUMBER 154204

Description:	RAT ANTI DOG CD5:Alexa Fluor®647
Specificity:	CD5
Format:	ALEXA FLUOR® 647
Product Type:	Monoclonal Antibody
Clone:	YKIX322.3
Isotype:	IgG2a
Quantity:	100 TESTS/1ml

Product Details

Applications

This product has been reported to work in the following applications. This information is derived from testing within our laboratories, peer-reviewed publications or personal communications from the originators. Please refer to references indicated for further information. For general protocol recommendations, please visit www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols.

	Yes	No	Not Determined	Suggested Dilution
Flow Cytometry	▪			Neat - 1/10

Where this product has not been tested for use in a particular technique this does not necessarily exclude its use in such procedures. Suggested working dilutions are given as a guide only. It is recommended that the user titrates the product for use in their own system using appropriate negative/positive controls.

Target Species	Dog		
Product Form	Purified IgG conjugated to Alexa Fluor® 647 - liquid		
Max Ex/Em	Fluorophore	Excitation Max (nm)	Emission Max (nm)
	Alexa Fluor®647	650	665
Preparation	Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography on Protein G from tissue culture supernatant		
Buffer Solution	Phosphate buffered saline		
Preservative	0.09% Sodium Azide (NaN ₃)		
Stabilisers	1% Bovine Serum Albumin		
Approx. Protein Concentrations	IgG concentration 0.05mg/ml		

Immunogen	Concanavilin A activated canine peripheral blood cells
RRID	AB_10842661
Fusion Partners	Spleen cells from an immunised DA rat were fused with cells of the rat Y3/Ag1.2.3 myeloma cell line
Specificity	<p>Rat anti Dog CD5 antibody, clone YKIX322.3 recognizes canine CD5, a 67 kDa cell surface type 1 transmembrane glycoprotein also known as lymphocyte antigen T1, Ly-1 or Leu-1. CD5 is expressed on the surface of T-cells and thymocytes, CD5 is also expressed by NK cells at low levels (Huang et al. 2008). Rat anti dog CD5, clone YKIX322.3 was clustered as canine CD5 in the First Canine Leucocyte Antigen Workshop (Cobbold et al. 1994).</p> <p>In a study of 73 cases of canine chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) CD5 expression was absent on all cases of B-cell CLL as defined by CD21 expression and lack of CD3 or other T cell antigen expression (Vernau and Moore 1999). Rat anti dog CD5 serves as a useful marker for the discrimination of canine leukemias of differing origins (Deravi et al. 2017).</p>
Flow Cytometry	Use 10ul of the suggested working dilution to label 10 ⁶ cells or 100ul of whole blood.
References	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cobbold, S/ & Metcalfe, S. (1994) Monoclonal antibodies that define canine homologues of human CD antigens: summary of the First International Canine Leukocyte Antigen Workshop (CLAW). Tissue Antigens. 43 (3): 137-54. Hewicker-Trautwein, M. et al. (1999) Immunocytochemical demonstration of lymphocyte subsets and MHC class II antigen expression in synovial membranes from dogs with rheumatoid arthritis and degenerative joint disease. Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 67 (4): 341-57. Huang, Y.C. (2008) CD5-low expression lymphocytes in canine peripheral blood show characteristics of natural killer cells. J Leukoc Biol. 84: 1501-10. Araújo, M.S. et al. (2011) Immunological changes in canine peripheral blood leukocytes triggered by immunization with first or second generation vaccines against canine visceral leishmaniasis. Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 141: 64-75. Burnett, R.C. et al. (2003) Diagnosis of canine lymphoid neoplasia using clonal rearrangements of antigen receptor genes. Vet Pathol. 40: 32-41. Fosmire, S.P. et al. (2007) Inactivation of the p16 cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor in high-grade canine non-Hodgkin's T-cell lymphoma. Vet Pathol. 44: 467-78. Guarga, J.L. et al. (2002) Evaluation of a specific immunochemotherapy for the treatment of canine visceral leishmaniasis. Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 88: 13-20. Vernau, W. Moore, P.F. et al. (1999) An immunophenotypic study of canine leukemias and preliminary assessment of clonality by polymerase chain reaction. Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 69: 145-64. Lamerato-kozicki, A.R. et al. (2006) Canine hemangiosarcoma originates from hematopoietic precursors with potential for endothelial differentiation. Exp Hematol. 34 (7): 870-8. Rütgen BC et al. (2012) Authentication of primordial characteristics of the CLBL-1 cell line prove the integrity of a canine B-cell lymphoma in a murine in vivo model. PLoS One. 7 (6): e40078.

11. Aresu, L. *et al.* (2014) VEGF and MMP-9: biomarkers for canine lymphoma. [Vet Comp Oncol. 12: 29-36.](#)
12. Moreira, M.L. *et al.* (2016) Vaccination against canine leishmaniosis increases the phagocytic activity, nitric oxide production and expression of cell activation/migration molecules in neutrophils and monocytes. [Vet Parasitol. 220: 33-45.](#)
13. Gelain, M.E. *et al.* (2014) CD44 in canine leukemia: analysis of mRNA and protein expression in peripheral blood. [Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 159 \(1-2\): 91-6.](#)
14. Michael, H.T. *et al.* (2013) Isolation and characterization of canine natural killer cells. [Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 155 \(3\): 211-7.](#)
15. Karayannopoulou, M. *et al.* (2017) Evaluation of blood T-lymphocyte subpopulations involved in host cellular immunity in dogs with mammary cancer. [Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 186: 45-50.](#)
16. Bonnefont-Rebeix, C. *et al.* (2016) Characterization of a novel canine T-cell line established from a spontaneously occurring aggressive T-cell lymphoma with large granular cell morphology. [Immunobiology. 221 \(1\): 12-22.](#)
17. Gibbons, N. *et al.* (2017) Phenotypic heterogeneity of peripheral monocytes in healthy dogs. [Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 190: 26-30.](#)
18. Deravi, N. *et al.* (2017) Specific immunotypes of canine T cell lymphoma are associated with different outcomes. [Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 191: 5-13.](#)
19. GomesMde, O. *et al.* (2011) Old beagle dogs have lower faecal concentrations of some fermentation products and lower peripheral lymphocyte counts than young adult beagles. [Br J Nutr. 106 Suppl 1: S187-90.](#)
20. MariaA, P.J. *et al.* (2017) The effect of age and carbohydrate and protein sources on digestibility, fecal microbiota, fermentation products, fecal IgA, and immunological blood parameters in dogs. [J Anim Sci. 95 \(6\): 2452-66.](#)
21. Stokol, T. *et al.* (2015) Alkaline phosphatase is a useful cytochemical marker for the diagnosis of acute myelomonocytic and monocytic leukemia in the dog. [Vet Clin Pathol. 44 \(1\): 79-93.](#)
22. Michael, H.T. *et al.* (2013) Isolation and characterization of canine natural killer cells. [Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 155 \(3\): 211-7.](#)
23. Lin, C.S. *et al.* (2018) Activating natural killer (NK) cytotoxicity of canine CD5⁺CD21⁻ cells requires low surface CD5 density NK cells. [Iran J Vet Res. 19 \(2\): 87-95.](#)
24. Roatt, B.M. *et al.* (2017) A Vaccine Therapy for Canine Visceral Leishmaniasis Promoted Significant Improvement of Clinical and Immune Status with Reduction in Parasite Burden. [Front Immunol. 8: 217.](#)
25. Aricò, A. *et al.* (2013) The role of vascular endothelial growth factor and matrix metalloproteinases in canine lymphoma: *in vivo* and *in vitro* study. [BMC Vet Res. 9: 94.](#)
26. Aguiar-Soares, R.D.O. *et al.* (2020) Phase I and II Clinical Trial Comparing the LBSap, Leishmune[®], and Leish-Tec[®] Vaccines against Canine Visceral Leishmaniasis. [Vaccines \(Basel\). 8 \(4\)Nov 17 \[Epub ahead of print\].](#)

Storage

Store at +4°C or at -20°C if preferred.

This product should be stored undiluted.

Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. This product is photosensitive and should be protected from light.

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.

Guarantee 12 months from date of despatch

Acknowledgements This product is provided under an intellectual property licence from Life Technologies Corporation. The transfer of this product is contingent on the buyer using the purchase product solely in research, excluding contract research or any fee for service research, and the buyer must not sell or otherwise transfer this product or its components for (a) diagnostic, therapeutic or prophylactic purposes; (b) testing, analysis or screening services, or information in return for compensation on a per-test basis; (c) manufacturing or quality assurance or quality control, or (d) resale, whether or not resold for use in research. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than as described above, contact Life Technologies Corporation, 5791 Van Allen Way, Carlsbad CA 92008 USA or outlicensing@thermofisher.com

Health And Safety Information Material Safety Datasheet documentation #10041 available at: <https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/SDS/MCA1037A647>
10041

Regulatory For research purposes only

Related Products

Recommended Negative Controls

[RAT IgG2a NEGATIVE CONTROL:Alexa Fluor® 647 \(MCA1212A647\)](#)

North & South Tel: +1 800 265 7376

America Fax: +1 919 878 3751

Email: antibody_sales_us@bio-rad.com

Worldwide

Tel: +44 (0)1865 852 700

Fax: +44 (0)1865 852 739

Email: antibody_sales_uk@bio-rad.com

Europe

Tel: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 21

Fax: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 50

Email: antibody_sales_de@bio-rad.com

To find a batch/lot specific datasheet for this product, please use our online search tool at: [bio-rad-antibodies.com/datasheets](https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/datasheets)

'M364678:200529'

Printed on 05 Mar 2024

© 2024 Bio-Rad Laboratories Inc | [Legal](#) | [Imprint](#)