

Datasheet: MCA1037PB

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| Description: | RAT ANTI DOG CD5:Pacific Blue® |
| Specificity: | CD5 |
| Format: | Pacific Blue® |
| 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.

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| Target Species | Dog | | |
| Product Form | Purified IgG conjugated to Pacific Blue® - liquid | | |
| Max Ex/Em | Fluorophore | Excitation Max (nm) | Emission Max (nm) |
| | Pacific Blue® | 410 | 455 |
| Preparation | Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography on Protein G from tissue culture supernatant | | |
| Buffer Solution | Phosphate buffered saline | | |
| Preservative Stabilisers | 0.09% Sodium Azide (NaN ₃) 1% Bovine Serum Albumin | | |
| Approx. Protein Concentrations | IgG concentration 0.05 mg/ml | | |
| Immunogen | Concanavilin A activated canine peripheral blood cells | | |

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| 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. Aresu, L. et al. (2014) VEGF and MMP-9: biomarkers for canine lymphoma. Vet Comp Oncol. 12: 29-36. Moreira, M.L. et al. (2016) Vaccination against canine leishmaniasis increases the |

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Storage This product is shipped at ambient temperature. It is recommended to aliquot and store at -20°C on receipt. When thawed, aliquot the sample as needed. Keep aliquots at 2-8°C for short term use (up to 4 weeks) and store the remaining aliquots at -20°C.

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Storage in frost-free freezers is not recommended.

Guarantee 12 months from date of despatch

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

Regulatory For research purposes only

Related Products

Recommended Negative Controls

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

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| North & South America | Tel: +1 800 265 7376 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 |
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To find a batch/lot specific datasheet for this product, please use our online search tool at: bio-rad-antibodies.com/datasheets
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