

Datasheet: MCA800GA

Description:	MOUSE ANTI RABBIT T LYMPHOCYTES
Specificity:	T LYMPHOCYTES
Other names:	CD5-LIKE
Format:	Purified
Product Type:	Monoclonal Antibody
Clone:	KEN-5
Isotype:	IgG1
Quantity:	0.1 mg

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	▪			1/50 - 1/200
Immunohistology - Frozen	▪			
Immunohistology - Paraffin			▪	
ELISA	▪			
Immunoprecipitation	▪			
Western Blotting			▪	

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	Rabbit
Species Cross Reactivity	Does not react with: Mouse
Product Form	Purified IgG - liquid
Preparation	Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography on Protein A from tissue culture supernatant
Buffer Solution	Phosphate buffered saline

Preservative Stabilisers	0.09% Sodium Azide (NaN ₃)
Carrier Free	Yes
Approx. Protein Concentrations	IgG concentration 1.0 mg/ml
Immunogen	Rabbit Thymocytes
Fusion Partners	Spleen cells from immunised BALB/c mice were fused with cells of the PAI mouse myeloma cell line
Specificity	Mouse anti Rabbit T lymphocytes, clone KEN-5, recognizes rabbit (lapine) T-cells. Clone KEN-5 recognizes >90% thymocytes and approximately 40-45% mesenteric lymph node cells and immunoprecipitates a ~67 kDa protein from rabbit thymocytes. In contrast to humans and mice where only a very small population of B-cells express the CD5 antigen, in rabbits it is widely expressed by peripheral blood B cells. However, the KEN-5 antibody, while originally reported as recognizing rabbit CD5 (Kotani <i>et al.</i> 1993), does not bind to rabbit CD5 transfectants. Furthermore, clone KEN-5, unlike other known antibodies recognizing rabbit CD5 and anti human cross reactive CD5 antibodies, shows very limited binding to rabbit B-cells, which in adult rabbits express CD5 (Raman & Knight 1992) Clone KEN-5 may recognize a epitope that is dependant on glycosylation to maintain its structural configuration which may explain why this antibody does not recognize recombinant rabbit CD5 produced in insect cells which contain different glycans from those found in mammalian cells. KEN-5 may distinguish between different isoforms of CD5 in lapine T and B cells (Pospisil <i>et al.</i> 2009).
Flow Cytometry	Use 10ul of the suggested working dilution to label 10 ⁶ cells in 100ul.
References	1. Matsumura, T. <i>et al.</i> (1999) Suppression of atherosclerotic development in Watanabe heritable hyperlipidemic rabbits treated with an oral antiallergic drug, tranilast. Circulation. 99 (7): 919-24. 2. Gu, W. <i>et al.</i> (2004) Immune response in rabbit ovaries following infection of a recombinant myxoma virus expressing rabbit zona pellucida protein B. Virology. 318 (2): 516-23. 3. Hoefer, I.E. <i>et al.</i> (2005) Leukocyte subpopulations and arteriogenesis: specific role of monocytes, lymphocytes and granulocytes. Atherosclerosis. 181 (2): 285-93. 4. Dewals, B. <i>et al.</i> (2008) Malignant catarrhal fever induced by alcelaphine herpesvirus 1 is associated with proliferation of CD8+ T cells supporting a latent infection. PLoS One. 3 (2): e1627. 5. Gillet, L. <i>et al.</i> (2009) Anchoring tick salivary anti-complement proteins IRAC I and IRAC II to membrane increases their immunogenicity. Vet Res. 40: 51. 6. Guerrero, I. <i>et al.</i> (2010) Evolution of the peripheral blood lymphocyte populations in multiparous rabbit does with two reproductive management rhythms. Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 140: 75-81. 7. Milanovic, V. <i>et al.</i> (2017) Histological and immunological changes in uterus during the

different reproductive stages at Californian rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*). [Kafkas Univ Vet Fak Derg. 23, 137-44.](#)

8. Penadés, M. *et al.* (2018) Long-term implications of feed energy source in different genetic types of reproductive rabbit females. II. Immunologic status. [Animal. 12 \(9\): 1877-85.](#)

9. Gates, K.V. & Griffiths, L.G. (2018) Chronic graft-specific cell-mediated immune response toward candidate xenogeneic biomaterial. [Immunol Res. 66 \(2\): 288-98.](#)

10. Penadés, M.*et al.* (2019) Early deviations in performance, metabolic and immunological indicators affect stayability in rabbit females. [Animal. : 1-10.](#)

11. Niedźwiedzka-Rystwej, P. *et al.* (2020) B and T lymphocytes in rabbits change according to the sex and throughout the year. [Pol J Vet Sci. 23 \(1\): 37-42.](#)

12. Muñoz-Silvestre, A. *et al.* (2020) Pathogenesis of Intradermal Staphylococcal Infections: Rabbit Experimental Approach to Natural *Staphylococcus aureus* Skin Infections. [Am J Pathol. 190 \(6\): 1188-210.](#)

13. Lin, W. *et al.* (2020) Rapid identification of anti-idiotypic mAbs with high affinity and diverse epitopes by rabbit single B-cell sorting-culture and cloning technology. [PLoS One. 15 \(12\): e0244158.](#)

14. Niedźwiedzka-Rystwej, P. *et al.* (2021) Reactivity of selected markers of innate and adaptive immunity in rabbits experimentally infected with antigenic variants of RHD (Lagovirus europaeus/GI.1a). [Vet Res Commun. Oct 29 \[Epub ahead of print\].](#)

15. Noreng, S. *et al.* (2022) Structure of the core human NADPH oxidase NOX2. [Nat Commun. 13 \(1\): 6079.](#)

16. Dewals, B.G. & Vanderplasschen, A. (2011) Malignant catarrhal fever induced by Alcelaphine herpesvirus 1 is characterized by an expansion of activated CD3+CD8+CD4+ T cells expressing a cytotoxic phenotype in both lymphoid and non-lymphoid tissues. [Vet Res. 42 \(1\): 95.](#)

17. Myser, F. *et al.* (2015) Viral semaphorin inhibits dendritic cell phagocytosis and migration but is not essential for gammaherpesvirus-induced lymphoproliferation in malignant catarrhal fever. [J Virol. 89 \(7\): 3630-47.](#)

Further Reading

1. Raman, C. & Knight, K.L. (1992) CD5+ B cells predominate in peripheral tissues of rabbit. [J Immunol. 149 \(12\): 3858-64.](#)

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

Health And Safety Information

Material Safety Datasheet documentation #10040 available at: <https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/SDS/MCA800GA>
10040

Regulatory

For research purposes only

Related Products

Recommended Secondary Antibodies

Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR12...)	RPE
Goat Anti Mouse IgG IgA IgM (STAR87...)	HRP
Goat Anti Mouse IgG (STAR76...)	RPE
Goat Anti Mouse IgG (STAR70...)	FITC
Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR13...)	HRP
Goat Anti Mouse IgG (Fc) (STAR120...)	FITC , HRP
Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR9...)	FITC
Goat Anti Mouse IgG (STAR77...)	HRP
Goat Anti Mouse IgG (H/L) (STAR117...)	Alk. Phos. , DyLight®488 , DyLight®550 , DyLight®650 , DyLight®680 , DyLight®800 , FITC , HRP

Recommended Useful Reagents

[MOUSE ANTI HUMAN CD79a \(MCA2538GA\)](#)
[RAT ANTI HUMAN CD3 \(MCA1477\)](#)
[MOUSE ANTI HUMAN CD14 \(MCA1568GA\)](#)
[MOUSE ANTI RABBIT CD4 \(MCA799GA\)](#)
[MOUSE ANTI RABBIT CD45 \(MCA808GA\)](#)
[MOUSE ANTI RABBIT CD8 \(MCA1576GA\)](#)

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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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