

Datasheet: MCA800PE

Description:	MOUSE ANTI RABBIT T LYMPHOCYTES:RPE
Specificity:	T LYMPHOCYTES
Other names:	CD5-LIKE
Format:	RPE
Product Type:	Monoclonal Antibody
Clone:	KEN-5
Isotype:	IgG1
Quantity:	100 TESTS

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	Rabbit									
Species Cross Reactivity	Does not react with:Mouse									
Product Form	Purified IgG conjugated to R. Phycoerythrin (RPE) - lyophilized									
Reconstitution	Reconstitute with 1 ml distilled water									
Max Ex/Em	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Fluorophore</th> <th>Excitation Max (nm)</th> <th>Emission Max (nm)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RPE 488nm laser</td> <td>496</td> <td>578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RPE 561nm laser</td> <td>546</td> <td>578</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Fluorophore	Excitation Max (nm)	Emission Max (nm)	RPE 488nm laser	496	578	RPE 561nm laser	546	578
Fluorophore	Excitation Max (nm)	Emission Max (nm)								
RPE 488nm laser	496	578								
RPE 561nm laser	546	578								
Preparation	Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography on Protein A from tissue culture supernatant									
Buffer Solution	Phosphate buffered saline									

Preservative	0.09% Sodium Azide (NaN ₃)
Stabilisers	1% Bovine Serum Albumin 5% Sucrose
Immunogen	Rabbit Thymocytes
Fusion Partners	Spleen cells from immunised BALB/c mice were fused with cells of the PAI mouse myeloma cell line
Specificity	<p>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.</p> <p>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 et al. 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 et al. 2009).</p>
Flow Cytometry	Use 10ul of the suggested working dilution to label 1x10 ⁶ cells in 100ul
References	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Hoefler, 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 (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>). Kafkas Univ Vet Fak Derg. 23, 137-44. 8. Penadés, M. <i>et al.</i> (2018) Long-term implications of feed energy source in different genetic types of reproductive rabbit females. II. Immunologic status. Animal. 12 (9):

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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.
Store at +4°C. DO NOT FREEZE.
This product should be stored undiluted.

Guarantee 12 months from date of despatch

Health And Safety Information Material Safety Datasheet documentation #20487 available at: <https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/SDS/MCA800PE>

Regulatory For research purposes only

Product inquiries: www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/technical-support

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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