

Purified Anti-Human CD8a Antibody[OKT-8]

Catalog Number: GF1110A

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

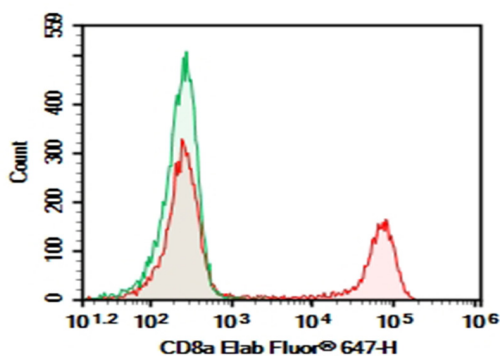
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| Reactivity | Human |
| Immunogen | Recombinant Human CD8a protein |
| Host | Mouse |
| Isotype | Mouse IgG2a, κ |
| Clone | OKT-8 |
| Purification | >98%, Protein A/G purified |
| Conjugation | Unconjugated |
| Buffer | Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.05% non-protein stabilizer. Dialyze to completely remove the stabilizer prior to labeling. |

Applications

Recommended Dilution

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| FCM | 2 µg/mL (0.5×10 ⁶ -1×10 ⁶ cells) |
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Data



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with 0.2 µg AF/LE Purified Anti-Human CD8a Antibody[OKT-8] (Right) and 0.2 µg Mouse IgG2a, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by Elab Fluor® 647-conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody.

Preparation & Storage

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| Storage | Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles. |
| Shipping | Ice bag |

Background

CD8a is a 32-34 kD type I glycoprotein. It forms a homodimer (CD8a/a) or heterodimer (CD8a/b) with CD8b. CD8, also known as T8 and Leu2, is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily found on the majority of thymocytes, a subset of peripheral blood T cells, and NK cells (which express almost exclusively CD8a homodimers). CD8 acts as a co-receptor with MHC class I-restricted T cell receptors in antigen recognition and T cell activation and has been shown to play a role in thymic differentiation. Two domains in CD8a are important for function: the extracellular IgSF domain binds the α3 domain of MHC class I and the cytoplasmic CXCP motif binds the tyrosine kinase p56 Lck.