

Elab Fluor® Violet 500 Anti-Human CD8a Antibody[OKT-8]

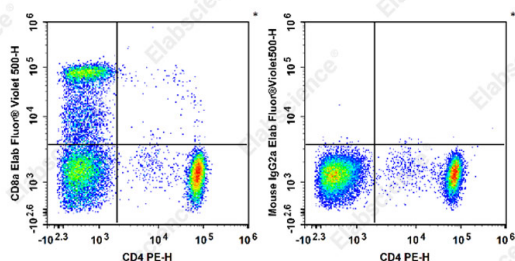
Catalog Number: GFH1110R

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

Description	
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG2a, κ
Clone No.	OKT-8
Isotype Control	Elab Fluor® Violet 500 Mouse IgG2a, κ Isotype Control[C1.18.4] [Product E-AB-F09802R]
Conjugation	Elab Fluor® Violet 500
Conjugation Information	Elab Fluor® Violet 500 is designed to be excited by the violet laser (405 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 501 nm (e.g., a 525/45 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Applications	Recommended usage
FCM	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. The amount of the reagent is suggested to be used 5 μL of antibody per test (million cells in 100 μL staining volume or per 100 μL of whole blood). Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.

Data



Staining of normal human peripheral blood cells with PE

Anti-Human CD4 Antibody[RPA-T4] and Elab Fluor® Violet 500 Anti-Human CD8a Antibody[OKT-8] (left) or Elab Fluor® Violet 500 Mouse IgG2a, κ Isotype Control (right). Cells in the lymphocytes gate were used for analysis.

Preparation & Storage	
Storage	Keep as concentrated solution. This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 12 months. Please protected from prolonged exposure to light and do not freeze.
Shipping	Ice bag

Antigen Information	
Alternate Names	CD8A;MAL;T-cell surface glycoprotein CD8 alpha chain;T-lymphocyte differentiation antigen T8/Leu-2
Gene ID	925

For Research Use Only

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 $\alpha 3$ domain of MHC class I and the cytoplasmic CXCP motif binds the tyrosine kinase p56 Lck.