

## AF/LE Purified Anti-Mouse CD8a Antibody[53-6.7]

**Catalog Number:** GF11040

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

### Description

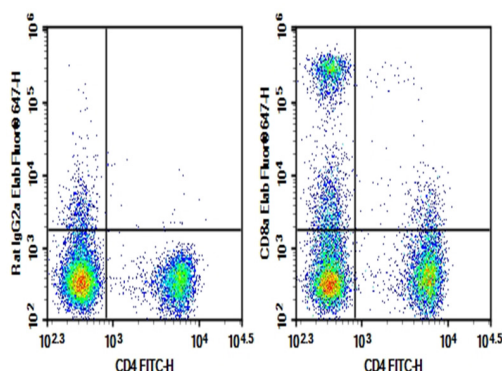
<b>Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Mouse CD8a protein
<b>Host</b>	Rat
<b>Isotype</b>	Rat IgG2a, $\kappa$
<b>Clone</b>	53-6.7
<b>Purification</b>	>98%, Protein A/G purified
<b>Conjugation</b>	None (AF/LE)
<b>Buffer</b>	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. < 1.0 EU per mg of the antibody as determined by the LAL method.

### Applications

### Recommended Dilution

<b>FCM</b>	2 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ( $0.5 \times 10^6$ - $1 \times 10^6$ cells)
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### Data



C57/BL6 Mouse splenocytes were stained with 0.2  $\mu\text{g}$  AF/LE Purified Anti-Mouse CD8a Antibody[53-6.7] (Right) and 0.2  $\mu\text{g}$  Rat IgG2a,  $\kappa$  Isotype Control (Left), followed by Elab

Fluor<sup>®</sup> 647-conjugated Goat Anti-Rat IgG Secondary Antibody, then anti-Mouse CD4 FITC-conjugated

Monoclonal Antibody.

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles. This preparation contains no preservatives, thus it should be handled under aseptic conditions.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bag

### Background

CD8, also known as Lyt-2, Ly-2, or T8, consists of disulfide-linked  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  chains that form the  $\alpha(\text{CD8a})/\beta(\text{CD8b})$  heterodimer and  $\alpha/\alpha$  homodimer. CD8a is a 34 kD protein that belongs to the immunoglobulin family. The CD8  $\alpha/\beta$  heterodimer is expressed on the surface of most thymocytes and a subset of mature TCR  $\alpha/\beta$  T cells. CD8 expression on mature T cells is non-overlapping with CD4. The CD8  $\alpha/\alpha$  homodimer is expressed on a subset of  $\gamma/\delta$  TCR-bearing T cells, NK cells, intestinal intraepithelial lymphocytes, and lymphoid dendritic cells. CD8 is an antigen co-receptor on T cells that interacts with MHC class I on antigen-presenting cells or epithelial cells. CD8 promotes T cell activation through its association with the TCR complex and protein tyrosine kinase Lck.