# Recombinant Mouse CD8a/Lyt2 Protein(truncated) (His Tag)

**Catalog Number: PDMM100021**

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

## Description

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|---|---|
| **Species** | Mouse |
| **Source** | HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse CD8a/Lyt2 protein Met1-Gly182, with an C-terminal His |
| **Calculated MW** | 19.9 kDa |
| **Observed MW** | 50-60 kDa |
| **Accession** | P01731 |
| **Bio-activity** | Not validated for activity |

## Properties

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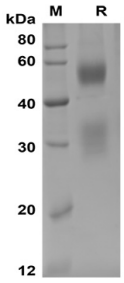
|---|---|
| **Purity** | > 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. |
| **Endotoxin** | < 1.0 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method |
| **Storage** | Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months. |
| **Shipping** | This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs. |
| **Formulation** | Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol. |
| **Reconstitution** | It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis. |

## Data




SDS-PAGE analysis of Mouse CD8a/Lyt2 proteins, 2 μg/lane of Recombinant Mouse CD8a/Lyt2 proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 50-60 kDa.

## Background

T-cell surface glycoprotein CD8 alpha chain, also known as CD8a, is a single-pass type I membrane protein. The CD8 glycoprotein is expressed by thymocytes, mature T cells and natural killer (NK) cells and has been implicated in the recognition of monomorphic determinants on major histocompatibility complex (MHC) Class I antigens, and in signal transduction during the course of T-cell activation. Both human and rodent CD8 antigens are comprised of two distinct polypeptide chains, alpha and beta. The Ig domains of CD8 alpha are involved in controlling the ability of CD8 to be expressed. Mutation of B-and F-strand cysteine residues in CD8 alpha reduced the ability of the protein to fold properly and, therefore, to be expressed. Defects in CD8A are a cause of familial CD8 deficiency. Familial CD8 deficiency is a novel autosomal recessive immunologic defect characterized by absence of CD8+ cells, leading to recurrent bacterial infections.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