

## Purified Anti-Human CD8a Antibody[OKT-8]

catalog number: E-AB-F1110A

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

### Description

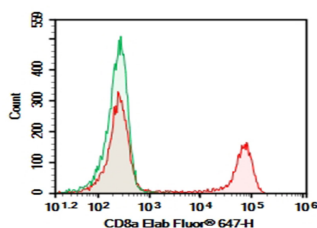
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Human CD8 protein
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Isotype</b>	Mouse IgG2a, κ
<b>Clone</b>	OKT-8
<b>Purification</b>	>98%, Protein A/G purified
<b>Buffer</b>	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.05% non-protein stabilizer. Dialyze to completely remove the stabilizer prior to labeling.

### Applications

### Recommended Dilution

<b>FCM</b>	2 μg/mL(0.5×10 <sup>6</sup> -1×10 <sup>6</sup> cells)
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### Data



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with 0.2 μg 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

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

### For Research Use Only