

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

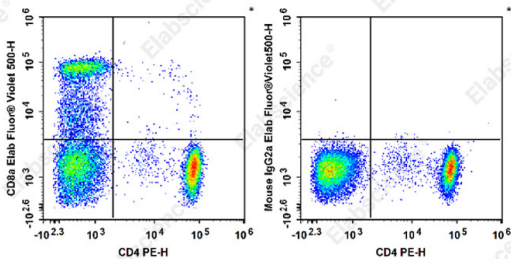
Catalog Number: E-AB-F1110R

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 and 1% BSA.

Applications	Recommended usage
FCM	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. <b>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).</b> 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
Uniprot ID	P01732

### For Research Use Only

**Gene ID**

925

**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.