

CD8A

Reactivity: Human

Tested applications: WB IHC ICC IP FC

Recommended Dilution: WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 ICC 1:50 - 1:100 IP 1:10 - 1:50
FC 1:10 - 1:50

Calculated MW: 32kDa

Observed MW: Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

A synthetic peptide of human CD8A

Storage Buffer:

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Synonym:

CD8A; CD8; Leu2; MAL; p32; T-cell surface glycoprotein CD8 alpha chain; T-lymphocyte differentiation antigen T8/Leu-2 ;

Catalog #: A0529

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species: Rabbit

Gene ID: 925

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot: P01732

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

Background:

Cluster of Differentiation 8 (CD8) is a disulphide-linked heterodimer consisting of the unrelated α and β subunits. Each subunit is a glycoprotein composed of a single extracellular Ig-like domain, a polypeptide linker, a transmembrane part and a short cytoplasmic tail. On T cells, CD8 is the coreceptor for the T cell receptor (TCR), and these two distinct structures recognize the Antigen-Major Histocompatibility Complex (MHC). Specifically, the Ig-like domain of CD8 interacts with the 3-domain of the MHC class I molecule. CD8 ensures specificity of the TCR-antigen interaction, prolongs the contact between the T cell and the antigen presenting cell, and the α chain recruits the tyrosine kinase Lck, which is essential for T cell activation (1). Zamoyska, R. (1994) Immunity 1, 243-246.

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