

Product datasheet

anti-CD8a mouse monoclonal, 143-44, purified

Short overview

Cat. No. 691556

Quantity1 ml (100 μ g/ml)Concentration100 μ g/ml

Product description

HostMouseAntibody TypeMonoclonalIsotypeIgG1 kappaClone143-44ImmunogenHuman PBL

Formulation PBS with 0.02% sodium azide

UniprotID P01732 (Human)

Synomym T-cell surface glycoprotein CD8 alpha chain, T-lymphocyte differentiation antigen T8/Leu-2, CD

antigen CD8a, CD8A, MAL

Conjugate Unconjugated

Purification Affinity chromatography

Storage 2-8°C

Intended use Research use only
Application FACS, ICC/IF, IHC

Reactivity Human

Applications

Flow Cytometry (FACS)0.5-1.0 μg/million cells in 0.1 mlImmunocytochemistry (ICC)1:100-1:200 (0.5-1.0 μg/ml)Immunohistochemistry (IHC) - frozen1:50-1:100 (1-2 μg/ml)

Immunohistochemistry (IHC) - paraffin 1:50-1:100 (1-2 μg/ml; microwave treatment in 10 mM citrate buffer

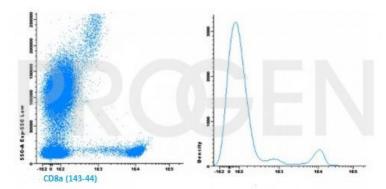
pH 6.0 recommended)

Background

143-44 recognizes a protein of 32 kDa, identified as CD8a. The CD8 molecule consists of alpha and beta chains, which are disulphide-linked into heterodimers or homodimers. CD8 is expressed on a T-cell subset (cytotoxic/suppressor T-cells), thymocytes and NK-cells. The majority of CD8+ T-cells express CD8 as a heterodimer. Some subpopulations of CD8+ T-cells as well as NK-cells may express it as a homodimer. CD8 functions as a co-receptor in concert with TCR for binding the MHC class I/peptide complex. The HIV-2 envelope glycoprotein binds CD8 alpha chain, but not beta chain. 124-1D1 was assigned at the IVth International Workshop.

Positive control: TuT78 or hPBL, tonsil.

Product images



FACS with human peripheral blood lymphocytes (PBL)