

Monoclonal Antibody to CD8 - FITC

Alternate names:	CD8 alpha chain, CD8A, MAL, T-cell surface glycoprotein CD8 alpha chain, T-lymphocyte differentiation antigen T8/Leu-2
Catalog No.:	AM05901FC-N
Quantity:	100 Tests
Concentration:	0.1 mg/ml
Background:	The CD8 antigen is a cell surface glycoprotein found on most cytotoxic T lymphocytes that mediates efficient cell to cell interactions within the immune system. The CD8 antigen, acting as a coreceptor, and the T cell receptor on the T lymphocyte recognize antigen displayed by an antigen presenting cell (APC) in the context of class I MHC molecules. The functional coreceptor is either a homodimer composed of two alpha chains, or a heterodimer composed of one alpha and one beta chain. Both alpha and beta chains share significant homology to immunoglobulin variable light chains.
Uniprot ID:	P31783
NCBI:	NP_776440.1
GeneID:	281060
Host / Isotype:	Mouse / IgG2a
Clone:	CC63
Format:	State: Liquid Ig fraction Purification: Affinity chromatography on Protein G Buffer System: Phosphate buffered saline, 0.09% Sodium Azide, 1% Bovine Serum Albumin Label: FITC – Fluorescein Isothiocyanate Isomer 1
Applications:	Flow Cytometry: Use 10 µl of neat antibody to label 10e6 cells in 100 µl. Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
Specificity:	This antibody reacts with the CD8 antigen expressed by a subset of T lymphocytes. The antibody precipitates molecules of 34kD and 38kD under reducing conditions. Species: Bovine, Goat, Sheep. Other species not tested.
Storage:	Store the antibody at 2 - 8 °C up to one month or (in aliquots) at -20 °C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. This antibody is photosensitive and should be protected from light. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use. Shelf life: one year from despatch.

- General Readings:**
1. MacHugh. N. et al. (1991) Individual antigens of cattle. Bovine CD8 (Bo CD8). Vet. Immunol. Immunopathol. 27:65-69.
 2. Twizere JC, Kerkhofs P, Burny A, Portetelle D, Kettmann R, Willems L. Discordance between bovine leukemia virus tax immortalization in vitro and oncogenicity in vivo. J Virol. 2000 Nov;74(21):9895-902. PubMed PMID: 11024116.
 3. Gutierrez M, Forster FI, McConnell SA, Cassidy JP, Pollock JM, Bryson DG. The detection of CD2+, CD4+, CD8+, and WC1+ T lymphocytes, B cells and macrophages in fixed and paraffin embedded bovine tissue using a range of antigen recovery and signal amplification techniques. Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 1999 Nov 30;71(3-4):321-34. PubMed PMID: 10587310.
 4. Winkler MT, Doster A, Jones C. Bovine herpesvirus 1 can infect CD4(+) T lymphocytes and induce programmed cell death during acute infection of cattle. J Virol. 1999 Oct;73(10):8657-68. PubMed PMID: 10482619.
 5. Winkler MT, Doster A, Jones C. Persistence and reactivation of bovine herpesvirus 1 in the tonsils of latently infected calves. J Virol. 2000 Jun;74(11):5337-46. PubMed PMID: 10799611.

Pictures: AM05901FC-N staining of bovine peripheral blood lymphocytes.

