

Monoclonal Antibody to CD8 - PE

- Alternate names:** CD8 alpha chain, CD8A, MAL, T-cell surface glycoprotein CD8 alpha chain, T-lymphocyte differentiation antigen T8/Leu-2
- Catalog No.:** AM05901RP-N
- Quantity:** 100 Tests
- 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:** Lyophilized Ig fraction
Purification: Affinity chromatography on Protein G
Buffer System: Phosphate buffered saline 0.09% Sodium Azide, 1% Bovine Serum Albumin
Label: PE – R. Phycoerythrin (RPE)
Reconstitution: Reconstitute with 1 ml distilled water.
- 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:** Prior and following reconstitution store undiluted at 2-8°C. DO NOT FREEZE. This product 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.

For research and in vitro use only. Not for diagnostic or therapeutic work.

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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.

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