biogems
A PEPROTECH BRAND

Technical Data Sheet

Anti-Human CD8a PE

Catalogue Number : 10131-60

RUO: For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

Product Information

Clone: RPA-T8
Format/Conjugate: PE
Concentration: 5 uL (0.125 ug)/test
Reactivity: Human
Laser: Blue (488nm), Yellow/Green (532-561nm)
Peak Emission: 578nm
Peak Excitation: 496nm
Filter: 585/40
Brightness (1=dim,5=brightest): 5
Isotype: Mouse IgG1, kappa
Formulation: Phosphate-buffered aqueous solution, ≤0.09% Sodium azide, may contain carrier protein/stabilizer, ph7.2.
Storage: Product should be kept at 2-8°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light.
Applications: FC

Description

The RPA-T8 monoclonal antibody specifically reacts with the human CD8a molecule, a 32 kDa cell surface receptor expressed either as a heterodimer (CD8 α/β) or as a homodimer (CD8 α/α) on the majority of thymocytes, a subpopulation of mature T cells, and natural killer cells. CD8 interacts with the major histocompatibility complex class I (MHC class I) molecules on antigen-presenting cells or epithelial cells. The RPA-T8 antibody reacts with 13-48% of peripheral lymphocytes, 80% of thymocytes, and a subset of natural killer cells.

RPA-T8, OKT8, and HIT8a antibodies do not compete with each other for binding to peripheral leukocytes, meaning that that they do not recognize the same epitope or block each other by steric hindrance.

Preparation & Storage

The monoclonal antibody was purified utilizing affinity chromatography and unreacted dye was removed from the product.

Application Notes

The antibody has been analyzed for quality through the flow cytometric analysis of the relevant cell type. The antibody can be used at less than or equal to 5 µL per test. A test is the amount of antibody required to stain a cell sample in the final volume of 100 µL.

References

1.Knapp W;(1989) Leucocyte typing IV: white cell differentiation antigens. Oxford University Press, 1989.

2. Schlossman, S., L. Bloumsell, et al. eds (1995). Leucocyte Typing V: White Cell Differentiation Antigens. Oxford University Press. New York