

T5-207-T100

Monoclonal Antibody to CD8 PE-DyLight® 594 (100 tests)

Clone:	MEM-31
Isotype:	Mouse IgG2a
Specificity:	<p>The antibody MEM-31 recognizes a conformationally-dependent epitope of CD8, a cell surface glycoprotein found on most cytotoxic T lymphocytes that mediates efficient cell-cell interactions within the immune system. CD8 is a disulfide-linked dimer and exists as a CD8 alpha/alpha homodimer or CD8 alpha/beta heterodimer (each monomer approx. 32-34 kDa).</p> <p>The antibody does not react with formaldehyde-fixed cells; negative in Western Blotting application.</p> <p>HLDA III; WS Code T 575</p>
Regulatory Status:	RUO
Immunogen:	Crude thymus membrane fraction.
Species Reactivity:	Human
Preparation:	The purified antibody is conjugated with tandem dye PE-DyLight™ 594 (PE-DL594) under optimum conditions. The conjugate is purified by size-exclusion chromatography and adjusted for direct use. No reconstitution is necessary.
Storage Buffer:	The reagent is provided in stabilizing phosphate buffered saline (PBS) solution containing 15mM sodium azide.
Storage / Stability:	Store in the dark at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Avoid prolonged exposure to light. Do not use after expiration date stamped on vial label.
Usage:	<p>The reagent is designed for Flow Cytometry analysis of human blood cells using 4 µl reagent / 100 µl of whole blood or 10⁶ cells in a suspension.</p> <p>The content of a vial (0.4 ml) is sufficient for 100 tests.</p>
Expiration:	See vial label
Lot Number:	See vial label
Background:	<p>The CD8 T cell coreceptor (monomer approx. 32-34 kDa) is expressed as alpha/beta heterodimer on majority of MHC I-restricted conventional T cells and thymocytes and as alpha/alpha homodimer on subsets of memory T cells, intraepithelial lymphocytes, NK cells and dendritic cells. Regulation of CD8 beta level on T cell surface seems to be an important mechanism to control their effector function. Assembly of CD8 alpha-beta but not alpha-alpha dimers is connected with formation or localization to the lipid rafts. Recruiting triggered TCR complexes to these membrane microdomains as well as affinity of TCR to MHC I is modulated by CD8, thereby affecting the functional diversity of the TCR signaling.</p>

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

**Antibodies****References:**

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