CD8 a (M163D) Mouse mAb

CatalogNo: AH0003

•Main information

Target	CD8
Reactivity	Human
Applications	IHC,IF,ELISA
MW (kDa)	26kD (Calculated) 35kD (Observed)
Host Species	Mouse
Isotype	IgG2b,Kappa

•Recommended Dilutions

IHC 1:200-400

IF 1:200-1:1000

ELISA 1:500-5000 Note: For IHC, we suggest antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0 (Cat#RH0011)

•Detailed information

Specificity	The antibody can specifically recognize human CD8 protein, including two typies of dimer: αβ heterodimer or αα homodimer.
Storage	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C, Ship by ice bag)
Formulation	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Number	M163D

•Target Information

Gene name CD8A MAL

Protein Name alpha polypeptide (p32);CD_antigen=CD8a;CD8;CD8 antigen alpha polypeptide;CD8 antigen alpha polypeptide (p32);CD8 antigen, alpha polypeptide (p32);CD8a;CD8A antigen;CD8A molecule;CD8A_HUMAN;Leu2;Leu2 T lymphocyte antigen;Ly 2;Ly 35;Ly B;Ly2;Ly3;Ly35;LyB;Lyt 2.1 lymphocyte differentiation antigen (AA at 100);LYT3;MAL;OKT8 T cell antigen;OTTHUMP00000160760;OTTHUMP00000160764;OTTHUMP00000203528;OTTHUMP00000203721;p32;T cell antigen Leu2;T cell co receptor;T lymphocyte differentiation antigen T8/Leu 2;T-cell surface glycoprotein CD8 alpha chain;T-cell surface glycoprotein Lyt 2;T-lymphocyte differentiation antigen T8/Leu-2;T8 T cell antigen;T8/Leu-2 T-lymphocyte differentiation antigen

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	925;	P01732;

Cellular Localization Membranous

Tissue specificity Tonsil/ Appendix

Function	Disease:Defects in CD8A are a cause of familial CD8 deficiency (CD8 deficiency) [MIM:608957]. Familial CD8 deficiency is a novel autosomal recessive immunologic defect characterized by absence of CD8+ cells, leading to recurrent bacterial infections.,Function:Identifies cytotoxic/suppressor T-cells that interact with MHC class I bearing targets. CD8 is thought to play a role in the process of T-cell mediated killing. CD8 alpha chains binds to class I MHC molecules alpha-3 domains.,online information:CD8 entry,online information:CD8A mutation db,PTM:All of the five most carboxyl-terminal cysteines form inter-chain disulfide bonds in dimers and higher multimers, while the four N-terminal cysteines do not.,similarity:Contains 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.,subunit:In general heterodimer of an alpha and a beta chain linked by two disulfide bonds. Can also form homodimers. Shown to be expressed as heterdimer on thymocytes and as homodimer on peripheral blood T-lymphocytes. Interacts with the MHC class I HLA-A/B2M dimer. Interacts with LCK in a zinc-dependent manner.,

•Validation Data

•Contact information

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