Product Datasheet

FITC Anti-Human CD8a Antibody [OKT-8]

Catalogue Code: AGEL0407

Antibody Data

Product SKU:	**AGEL0407**	**Clone:**	**OKT-8**
Applications:	**FCM**		
Reactivity:	**Human**		

Important Note:

Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Product Information:

Alternate Names: T-cell surface glycoprotein CD8 alpha chain;CD8A;T-lymphocyte differentiation antigen T8/Leu-2;MAL;

Uniprot ID: P01732

Background: CD8a is a 32-34 kD type I glycoprotein. It forms a homodimer (CD8a/a) or heterodimer (CD8a/b) with CD8b. CD8, also known as T8 and Leu2, is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily found on the majority of thymocytes, a subset of peripheral blood T cells, and NK cells (which express almost exclusively CD8a homodimers). CD8 acts as a co-receptor with MHC class I-restricted T cell receptors in antigen recognition and T cell activation and has been shown to play a role in thymic differentiation. Two domains in CD8a are important for function: the extracellular IgSF domain binds the α3 domain of MHC class I and the cytoplasmic CXCP motif binds the tyrosine kinase p56 Lck.

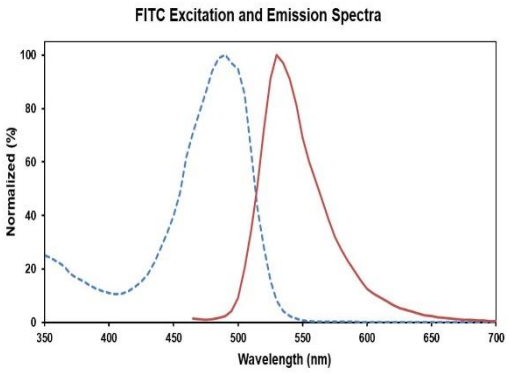
Form: Liquid

Conjugation: FITC

Size: 20 Tests, 100 Tests, 200 Tests

Host Species: Mouse

Isotype: Mouse IgG2a, κ



Ex:490 nm; Em:530 nm

Isotype Control: FITC Mouse IgG2a, κ Isotype Control[C1.18.4] [Product AGEL0407]

Storage Buffer: Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer and 1% protein protectant.

Shipping: Biological ice pack at 4℃

Stability & Storage:	Keep as concentrated solution. Store at 2~8°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze. Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents. This product is guaranteed up to one year from purchase.
Recommended Usage:	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. The amount of the reagent is suggested to be used 5 µL of antibody per test (million cells in 100 µL staining volume or per 100 µL of whole blood). Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.