

#88879

CD8α (RPA-T8) Mouse mAb (PE Conjugate)



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For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

| | Application Flow Cytometry (Fixed/P Flow Cytometry (Live) | | | Dilution |
|-------|--|--|--|--|
| | Flow Cytoffietry (Live) | ermeabilized) | | 1:20 1:20 |
| | Supplied in 10 mM NaH2PO4, 150 mM NaCl, 0.09% NaN3, 0.1% gelatin, pH 7.2. This product is stable for 12 months when stored at 4°C. Do not aliquot the antibody. Protect from light. Do not freeze. | | | |
| ity | CD8 α (RPA-T8) Mouse mAb (PE Conjugate) recognizes endogenous levels of total CD8 α protein. This antibody detects an epitope within the extracellular domain. | | | |
| n | This monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant via affinity chromatography. The purified antibody was conjugated under optimal conditions, with unreacted dye removed from the preparation. | | | |
| | This Cell Signaling Technology antibody is conjugated to phycoerythrin (PE) and tested in-house for direct flow cytometry analysis in human cells. | | | |
| | Cluster of Differentiation 8 (CD8) is a disulphide-linked heterodimer consisting of the unrelated α and β subunits. Each subunit is a glycoprotein composed of a single extracellular Ig-like domain, a polypeptide linker, a transmembrane part and a short cytoplasmic tail. On T cells, CD8 is the coreceptor for the T cell receptor (TCR), and these two distinct structures recognize the Antigen–Major Histocompatibility Complex (MHC). Specifically, the Ig-like domain of CD8 α interacts with the α -domain of the MHC class I molecule. CD8 ensures specificity of the TCR–antigen interaction, prolongs the contact between the T cell and the antigen presenting cell, and the α chain recruits the tyrosine kinase Lck, which is essential for T cell activation (1). The RPA-T8 antibody is widely used as a phenotypic marker for CD8 on cytotoxic T cells and thymocytes (2,3), as well as on certain cell types that do not express the TCR, including some NK cells (4). | | | |
| ences | 1. Zamoyska, R. (1994) <i>Immunity</i> 1, 243-46. 2. Friberg, H. et al. (2011) <i>Immunol Cell Biol</i> 89, 122-9. 3. Reissfelder, C. et al. (2015) <i>J Clin Invest</i> 125, 739-51. 4. Addison, E.G. et al. (2005) <i>Immunology</i> 116, 354-61. | | | |
| | n | n This monoclonal antibody The purified antibody was preparation. This Cell Signaling Techn direct flow cytometry and Cluster of Differentiation subunits. Each subunit is polypeptide linker, a transfor the T cell receptor (TO Histocompatibility Comp domain of the MHC class the contact between the kinase Lck, which is esse The RPA-T8 antibody is w (2,3), as well as on certain 1. Zamoyska, R. (1994) Ir 2. Friberg, H. et al. (2011) 3. Reissfelder, C. et al. (2012) | n This monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue. The purified antibody was conjugated under opting preparation. This Cell Signaling Technology antibody is conjugated direct flow cytometry analysis in human cells. Cluster of Differentiation 8 (CD8) is a disulphide-ling subunits. Each subunit is a glycoprotein composed polypeptide linker, a transmembrane part and a sleptor the T cell receptor (TCR), and these two distince Histocompatibility Complex (MHC). Specifically, the domain of the MHC class I molecule. CD8 ensures the contact between the T cell and the antigen prekinase Lck, which is essential for T cell activation (The RPA-T8 antibody is widely used as a phenotype (2,3), as well as on certain cell types that do not expense the contact between the T cell specifically. It is a specific specifi | antibody detects an epitope within the extracellular domain. This monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatan The purified antibody was conjugated under optimal conditions, with a preparation. This Cell Signaling Technology antibody is conjugated to phycoerythrir direct flow cytometry analysis in human cells. Cluster of Differentiation 8 (CD8) is a disulphide-linked heterodimer co subunits. Each subunit is a glycoprotein composed of a single extracel polypeptide linker, a transmembrane part and a short cytoplasmic tail. for the T cell receptor (TCR), and these two distinct structures recogniz Histocompatibility Complex (MHC). Specifically, the Ig-like domain of C domain of the MHC class I molecule. CD8 ensures specificity of the TCF the contact between the T cell and the antigen presenting cell, and the kinase Lck, which is essential for T cell activation (1). The RPA-T8 antibody is widely used as a phenotypic marker for CD8 on (2,3), as well as on certain cell types that do not express the TCR, including the contact between the I cell specifically. Immunity 1, 243-46. 2. Friberg, H. et al. (2011) Immunity 1, 243-46. 2. Friberg, H. et al. (2011) Immunity 1, 243-46. 3. Reissfelder, C. et al. (2015) J Clin Invest 125, 739-51. |

Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Applications Key

FC-FP: Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized) FC-L: Flow Cytometry (Live)

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: Human

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