

## CD8A

**Reactivity:**Human

**Tested applications:**WB IHC ICC IP FC

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 ICC 1:50 - 1:100 IP 1:10 - 1:50

FC 1:10 - 1:50

**Calculated MW:**32kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

A synthetic peptide of human CD8A

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Synonym:**

CD8A;CD8;Leu2;MAL;p32;T-cell surface glycoprotein CD8 alpha chain; T-lymphocyte differentiation antigen T8/Leu-2 ;

**Catalog #:**A0529

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**925

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**P01732

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

Cluster of Differentiation 8 (CD8) is a disulphide-linked heterodimer consisting of the unrelated  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  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 AntigenMajor Histocompatibility Complex (MHC). Specifically, the Ig-like domain of CD8 interacts with the 3-domain of the MHC class I molecule. CD8 ensures specificity of the TCRantigen interaction, prolongs the contact between the T cell and the antigen presenting cell, and the  $\beta$  chain recruits the tyrosine kinase Lck, which is essential for T cell activation (1).1.Zamoyska, R. (1994) Immunity 1, 243-246.

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