

Anti-CD8 alpha Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # ABO13958

Product Information

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	P01732
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid
Description	Anti-CD8 alpha Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in IHC application. This antibody reacts with Human.

Additional Information

Gene ID	925
Other Names	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD8 alpha chain, T-lymphocyte differentiation antigen T8/Leu-2, CD8a, CD8A, MAL
Calculated MW	25729
Application Details	IHC 1:50-1:200
Subcellular Localization	Isoform 1: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.
Source	Eukaryota
Contents	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.
Clone Names	Clone: BDG-3
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human CD8 alpha
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Storage	Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name	CD8A
Synonyms	MAL
Function	Integral membrane glycoprotein that plays an essential role in the immune

response and serves multiple functions in responses against both external and internal offenses. In T-cells, functions primarily as a coreceptor for MHC class I molecule:peptide complex. The antigens presented by class I peptides are derived from cytosolic proteins while class II derived from extracellular proteins. Interacts simultaneously with the T-cell receptor (TCR) and the MHC class I proteins presented by antigen presenting cells (APCs). In turn, recruits the Src kinase LCK to the vicinity of the TCR-CD3 complex. LCK then initiates different intracellular signaling pathways by phosphorylating various substrates ultimately leading to lymphokine production, motility, adhesion and activation of cytotoxic T- lymphocytes (CTLs). This mechanism enables CTLs to recognize and eliminate infected cells and tumor cells. In NK-cells, the presence of CD8A homodimers at the cell surface provides a survival mechanism allowing conjugation and lysis of multiple target cells. CD8A homodimer molecules also promote the survival and differentiation of activated lymphocytes into memory CD8 T-cells.

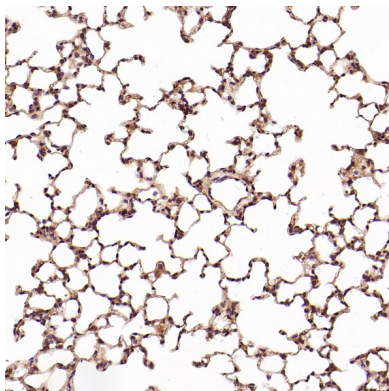
Cellular Location

[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein Note=CD8A localizes to lipid rafts only when associated with its partner CD8B.

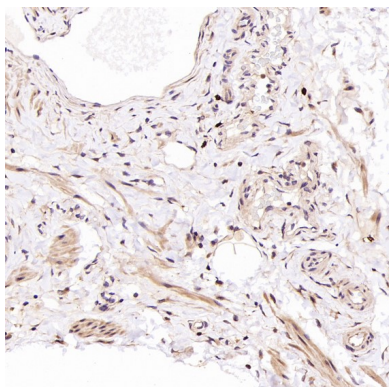
Tissue Location

CD8 on thymus-derived T-cells usually consists of a disulfide-linked alpha/CD8A and a beta/CD8B chain. Less frequently, CD8 can be expressed as a CD8A homodimer. A subset of natural killer cells, memory T-cells, intraepithelial lymphocytes, monocytes and dendritic cells expresses CD8A homodimers. Expressed at the cell surface of plasmacytoid dendritic cells upon herpes simplex virus-1 stimulation

Images

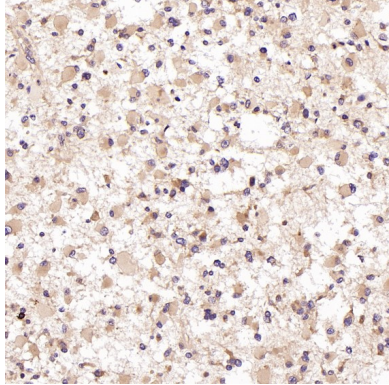
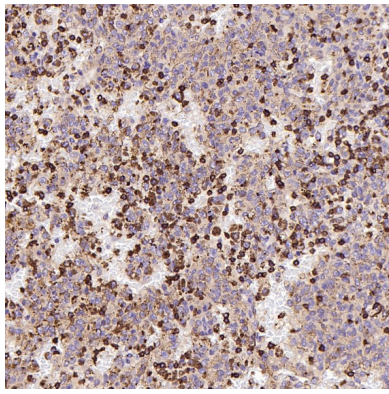


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat liver, using the Antibody at 1:100 dilution.

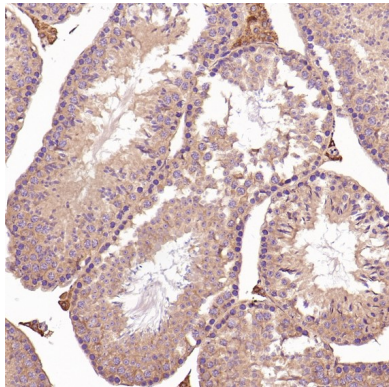


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human testis cancer, using the Antibody at 1:300 dilution.

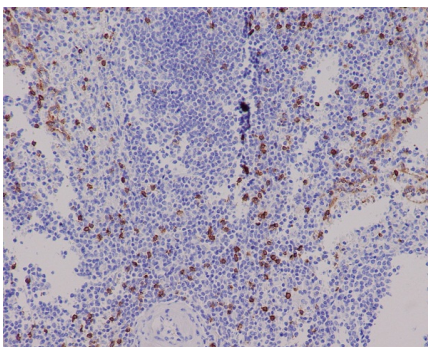
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human melanoma, using the Antibody at 1:300 dilution.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human astrocytoma, using the Antibody at 1:300 dilution.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse testis, using the Antibody at 1:100 dilution.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human spleen, using CD8 alpha Antibody.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.