

CD8 α (PT0117R) PT[®] Rabbit mAb

Catalog No :	YM8067
Reactivity :	Human; Mouse; Rat;
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;IP;ELISA
Target :	CD8
Fields :	>>Cell adhesion molecules;>>Antigen processing and presentation;>>Hematopoietic cell lineage;>>T cell receptor signaling pathway;>>Yersinia infection;>>Primary immunodeficiency
Gene Name :	CD8A MAL
Protein Name :	CD8 a
Human Gene Id :	925
Human Swiss Prot No :	P01732
Specificity :	endogenous
Formulation :	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source :	Monoclonal, rabbit, IgG, Kappa
Dilution :	IHC 1:200-1000,WB 1:1000-5000,IF 1:200-1000,ELISA 1:5000-20000,IP 1:50-200
Purification :	Protein A
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Molecularweight :	26kD
Observed Band :	35kD
Background :	The CD8 antigen is a cell surface glycoprotein found on most cytotoxic T

lymphocytes that mediates efficient cell-cell interactions within the immune system. The CD8 antigen acts as a coreceptor with the T-cell receptor on the T lymphocyte to recognize antigens displayed by an antigen presenting cell in the context of class I MHC molecules. The coreceptor functions as either a homodimer composed of two alpha chains or as a heterodimer composed of one alpha and one beta chain. Both alpha and beta chains share significant homology to immunoglobulin variable light chains. This gene encodes the CD8 alpha chain. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2011],

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. Sho

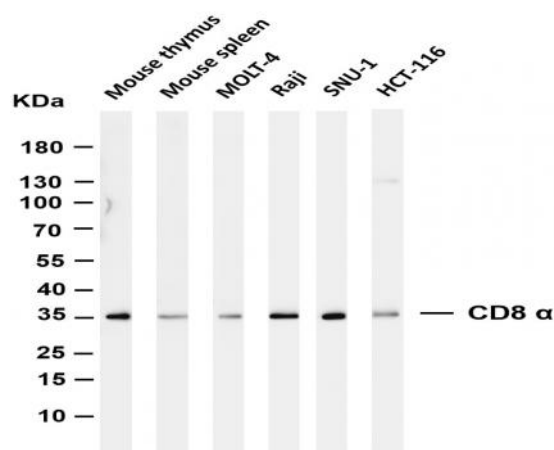
Subcellular Location :

Membranous

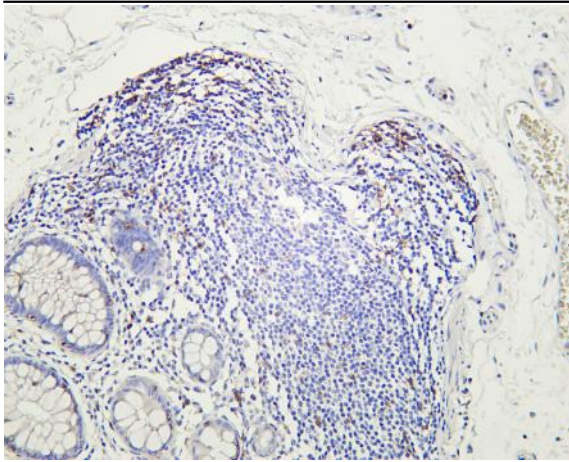
Expression :

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.

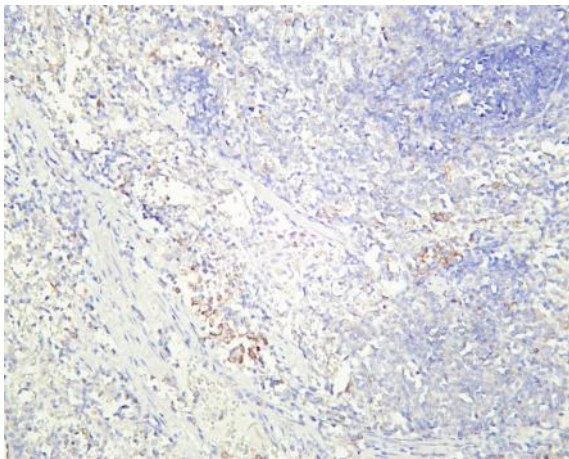
Products Images



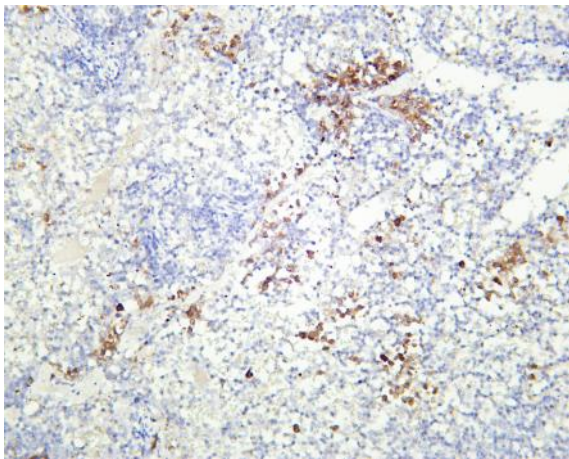
Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-CD8 α (PT0117R) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: Mouse thymus Lane 2: Mouse spleen Lane 3: MOLT-4 Lane 4: Raji Lane 5: SNU-1 Lane 6: HCT-116 Predicted band size: 26kDa Observed band size: 35kDa



Human colon was stained with Anti-CD8 α (PT0117R) rabbit antibody



Rat spleen was stained with Anti-CD8 α (PT0117R) rabbit antibody



Mouse spleen was stained with Anti-CD8 α (PT0117R) rabbit antibody