CD8 alpha Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #52102

Package Size: #52102-1 50ul #52102-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

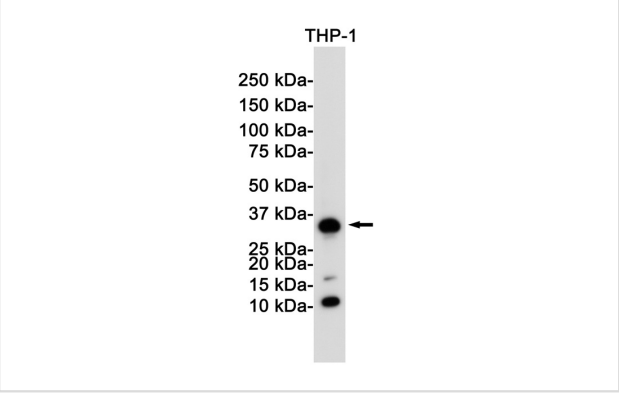
Description

Product Name	CD8 alpha Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	S09-8E7
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purification	Affinity Purified
Applications	WB IHC
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse
Immunogen Description	A synthetic peptide of human CD8
Conjugates	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodification
Other Names	CD8; MAL; p32; Leu2; CD8A
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:P01732GeneID:925
Uniprot	P01732
GeneID	925
Calculated MW	Calculated MW: 26 kDa; Observed MW: 29 kDa
Concentration	0.3 mg/ml
Formulation	50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40% Glycerol, 0.01% Sodium azide and 0.05% BSA
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

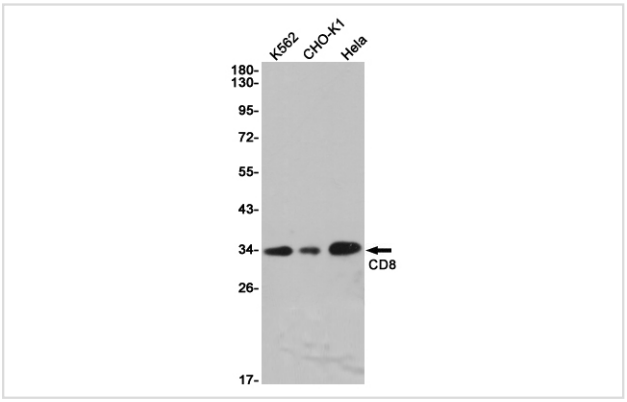
Application Details

WB: 1/1000; IHC: 1/50-1/200;

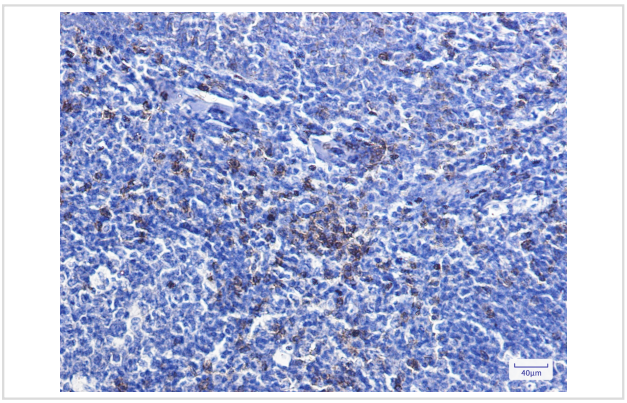
Images



Western blot detection of CD8 in THP-1 cell lysates using CD8 Rabbit mAb(1:1000 diluted).Predicted band size:26KDa.Observed band size:29KDa.



Western blot detection of CD8 in K562,CHO-K1,Hela cell lysates using CD8 Rabbit mAb(1:1000 diluted).Predicted band size:26KDa.Observed band size:29KDa.



Immunohistochemistry of CD8 in paraffin-embedded Human tonsil using CD8 Rabbit mAb at dilution 1/1

Background

Swiss-Prot Acc.P01732.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.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only