

Product datasheet for **AM32151SU-N**

Cd8a Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: ANK61]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	ANK61
Applications:	FC, IHC, IP
Recommended Dilution:	Flow Cytometry. Immunoprecipitation. Immunohistochemical on Freshly-Frozen Sections. Immunohistochemical on Formalin-Fixed/Paraffin-Embedded Sections (Citric acid pretreatment is recommended).
Reactivity:	Rat
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	The ANK61 monoclonal antibody was generated by immunizing mice with IL-2-activated cultured NK cells of Wag rats (Giezeman-Smits et al., 1997).
Specificity:	The antigen recognized by this Monoclonal antibody ANK61 is highly expressed on freshly isolated and cultured Rat NK cells. This ANK61 reactivity is Rat strain-independent. The antibodies also bind to Rat <i>alpha/beta</i> -TCR T cells and at a low level to rat B cells. Binding to other cell types is unknown. Triggering of the antigen by ANK61 antibodies activates the lytic machinery of Rat NK cells, but not of T cells.
Formulation:	State: Supernatant State: Hybridoma Culture Supernatant Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for Two months or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	CD8a molecule



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Database Link: [Entrez Gene 24930 Rat P07725](#)

Background: Natural killer cells (NK) are a type of lymphocyte and a component of innate immune defense. They share a common progenitor with T cells and have been described as large, granular, bone-marrow derived lymphocytes. These cells do not destroy the attacking microorganisms directly; they attack infected cells and cells that appear that they might be cancer. NK cells are not phagocytic; they weaken the target cell's plasma membrane, causing water and ions to diffuse into the cell and expanding it. Under this large pressure, the target cell lyses. NK cells are characterised immunohistochemically by the presence of CD56 and the absence of CD3 on the cell membrane. NK cells are activated in response to interferons or macrophage-derived cytokines. They serve to contain virus infections while the adaptive immune response is generating antigen specific cytotoxic T cells that can clear the infection. Patients deficient in NK cells prove to be highly susceptible to early phases of herpes virus infection.

Synonyms: CD8 alpha chain, CD8A, MAL