

Product datasheet for **AM32847PU-T**

CD8A Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: C8/468]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	C8/468
Applications:	FC, IF, IHC
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: Use BSA free Antibody for coating. Flow Cytometry: 0.5-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells. Immunofluorescence: 0.5-1 µg/ml. Western Blot: 0.5-1 µg/ml. Immunoprecipitation: 0.5-1 µg/500 µg protein lysate. Immunohistochemistry on Frozen Sections: 0.5-1 µg/ml. Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections: 0.5-1 µg/ml. Incubation Time: 30 minutes at RT. Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires boiling tissue sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes. Positive Control: HuT78 or hPBL, Tonsil.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Recombinant Human CD8 protein
Specificity:	Recognizes Human CD8. Other species not tested. Cellular Localization: Cell surface.
Formulation:	10mM PBS State: Purified State: Liquid purified IgG fraction from Bioreactor Concentrate Stabilizer: 0.05% BSA Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein A/G Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated



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Storage: Store undiluted at 2-8°C.

Stability: Shelf life: one year from despatch.

Predicted Protein Size: 32 kDa

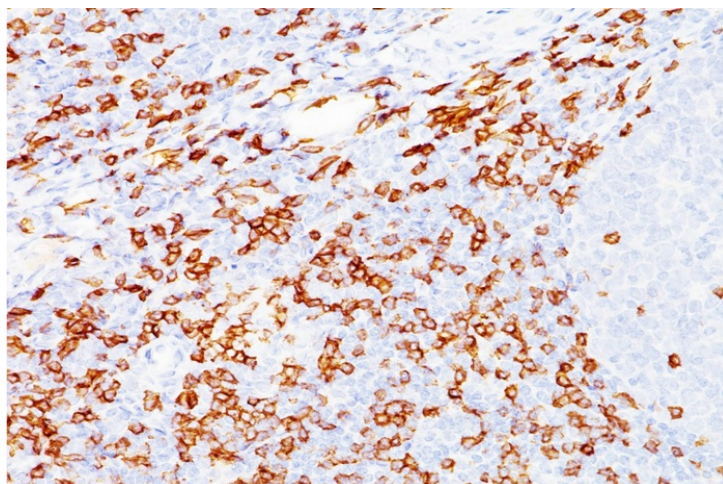
Gene Name: CD8a molecule

Database Link: [Entrez Gene 925 Human P01732](#)

Background: CD8 is a cell surface glycoprotein molecule expressed on the surface of a subset of T cells, generally the cytotoxic/suppressor cells, as well as on some natural killer cells. There are two forms of CD8, either as an alpha-alpha homodimer or alpha-beta heterodimer. The pathological role of CD8 has been observed in familial CD8 deficiency. A majority of thymocytes and a subpopulation of mature T cells and NK cells express CD8a. CD8 binds to MHC class 1 and through its association with protein tyrosine kinase p56lck plays a role in T cell development and activation of mature T cells. For mature T-cells, CD4 and CD8 are mutually exclusive, so anti-CD8, generally used in conjunction with anti-CD4. It is a useful marker for distinguishing helper/inducer T-lymphocytes, and most peripheral T-cell lymphomas are CD4+/CD8-. Anaplastic large cell lymphoma is usually CD4+ and CD8-, and in T-lymphoblastic lymphoma/leukemia, CD4 and CD8 are often co-expressed. CD8 is also found in littoral cell angioma of the spleen.

Synonyms: CD8 alpha chain, CD8A, MAL

Product images:



Formalin-Fixed, Paraffin-Embedded Human tonsil (20X) stained with CD8 Antibody (Clone C8/468). Note Cell surface staining.