

PE/Cy7 Anti-Mouse CD8 Monoclonal Antibody



天津三箭生物技术股份有限公司
Tianjin Sungene Biotech Co., Ltd.
精准 高效 稳定 Precision Efficient Stable

| Catalog Number | Vial Size |
|----------------|-----------|
| M10083-17A | 25 µg |
| M10083-17C | 100 µg |

Market | 400-621-0003
marketing@sungenebiotech.com

Support | 022-66211636-8024
techsupport@sungenebiotech.com

Web | www.sungenebiotech.com

Important Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.
This product is guaranteed up to one year from purchase.

Purified Antibody Characterization

| Clone | Isotype | Reactivity |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| YTS169.4 | Rat IgG2b | Mouse |

Description

CD8, also known as Lyt-2, Ly-2, or T8, consists of disulfide-linked α and β chains that form the α (CD8a)/ β (CD8b) heterodimer and α/α homodimer. The CD8 α/β heterodimer is expressed on the surface of most thymocytes and a subset of mature TCR α/β T cells. CD8 expression on mature T cells is non-overlapping with CD4. The CD8 α/α homodimer is expressed on a subset of γ/δ TCR-bearing T cells, NK cells, intestinal intraepithelial lymphocytes, and lymphoid dendritic cells. CD8 is an antigen co-receptor on T cells that interacts with MHC class I on antigen-presenting cells or epithelial cells. CD8 promotes T cell activation through its association with the TCR complex and protein tyrosine kinase lck.

Product Information

Conjugation: PE/Cy7

Formulation: PBS pH 7.2, 0.09% NaN_3 , 0.2% BSA

Concentration: 0.2 mg/ml

Storage: Keep as concentrated solution. Store at 4°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light. **Do not freeze.**

Application: Recommended Application: FC

Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis (The amount of the reagent is suggested to be used $\leq 0.25 \mu\text{g} / 10^6$ cells in 100 μl). Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.

References

- [1] Shih, F.F., et al. 2006. J. Immunol. 176:3438.
- [2] Bouwer, H.G.A., et al. 2006. P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 103:5102.

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