

## **Product Data Sheet**

## Alexa Fluor® 647 anti-human CD8a

Catalog # / Size: 301025 / 25 tests

301022 / 100 tests

Clone: RPA-T8

**Isotype:** Mouse IgG1,  $\kappa$ 

Workshop Number: IV T171

Reactivity: Human, Cross-Reactivity: Chimpanzee, Baboon, Cynomolgus, Rhesus,

Pigtailed Macaque, Sooty Mangabey

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 647 under optimal conditions. The solution is free of

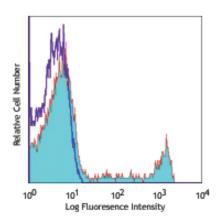
unconjugated Alexa Fluor® 647.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and

0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA)

**Storage:** The antibody solution should be stored undiluted at 4°C and protected from

prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with RPA-T8 Alexa Fluor®

## **Applications:**

Applications: FC - Quality tested

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For immunofluorescent staining, the suggested use of this reagent is 5 µl per million cells or 5 µl per 100 µl of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Alexa Fluor® 647 has a maximum emission of 668 nm when it is excited at 633nm / 635nm.

\*\* Alexa Fluor® is a registered trademark of Molecular Probes, Inc. Alexa Fluor® dye antibody conjugates are sold under license from Molecular Probes, Inc. for research use only, except for use in combination with microarrays and high content screening, and are covered by pending and issued patents.

Application Notes: The RPA-T8 antibody does not block the binding of HIT8a antibody to CD8a. Additional reported applications of this antibody (for the relevant formats) include: immunohistochemical staining of paraformaldehyde-fixed frozen sections³ and costimulation of T cell responses⁴. The LEAF™ purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/μg, Azide-Free, 0.2 μm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 301018).

- Application References: 1. Knapp W, et al. Eds. 1989. Leucocyte Typing IV. Oxford University Press. New York. 2. Schlossman S, et al. Eds. 1995. Leucocyte Typing V. Oxford University Press. New York. 3. Mack CL, et al. 2004. Pediatr. Res. 56:79. (IHC) 4. Magi CD. 1995. Leucocyte Typing V. Oxford University Press. New York. 3. Mack CL, et al. 2004. Pediatr. Res. 56:79. (IHC) 4. Magi CD. 1995. Leucocyte Typing IV. Oxford University Press. New York. 3. Mack CL, et al. 2004. Pediatr. Res. 56:79. (IHC) 4. Magi CD. 1995. Leucocyte Typing IV. Oxford University Press. New York. 3. Mack CL, et al. 2004. Pediatr. Res. 56:79. (IHC) 4. Magi CD. 1995. Leucocyte Typing IV. Oxford University Press. New York. 3. Mack CL, et al. 2004. Pediatr. Res. 56:79. (IHC) 4. Magi CD. 1995. Leucocyte Typing IV. Oxford University Press. New York. 3. Mack CL, et al. 2004. Pediatr. Res. 56:79. (IHC) 4. Magi CD. 1995. Leucocyte Typing IV. Oxford University Press. New York. 3. Mack CL, et al. 2004. Pediatr. Res. 56:79. (IHC) 4. Magi CD. 1995. Leucocyte Typing IV. Oxford University Press. New York. 3. Mack CL, et al. 2004. Pediatr. Res. 56:79. (IHC) 4. Magi CD. 1995. Leucocyte Typing IV. Oxford University Press. New York. 3. Mack CL, et al. 2007. Provided Sci. 1995. Leucocyte Typing IV. Oxford University Press. New York. 3. Mack CL, et al. 2007. Provided Sci. 1995. Leucocyte Typing IV. Oxford University Press. New York. 3. Mack CL, et al. 2007. Provided Sci. 1995. Leucocyte Typing IV. Oxford University Press. New York. 3. Mack CL, et al. 2007. Provided Sci. 1995. Leucocyte Typing IV. Oxford University Press. New York. 3. Mack CL, et al. 2007. Provided Sci. 1995. Leucocyte Typing IV. Oxford University Press. New York. 4. Magi CD. 1995. Leucocyte Typing IV. Oxford University Press. New York. 4. Magi CD. 1995. Leucocyte Typing IV. Oxford University Press. New York. 4. Magi CD. 1995. Leucocyte Typing IV. Oxford University Press. New York. 4. Magi CD. 1995. Leucocyte Typing IV. 1995. Leucocyte Typing IV. 1995. Leucocyte Typing IV. 1995. Leucocyte Typ

  - 5. Thakarl D, *et al.* 2008. *J. immunol.* 180:7431. PubMed 5. Kmieciak M, *et al.* 2009. *J. Transl. Med.* 7:89. (FC) PubMed
  - 6. Thakral D, et al. 2008. J. Immunol. 180:7431. (FC) PubMed
  - 7. Yoshino N, *et al.* 2000. *Exp. Anim. (Tokyo)* 49:97. (FC) 8. Rout N, *et al.* 2010. *PLoS One* 5:e9787. (FC)

Description: CD8a is a 32-34 kD type I glycoprotein. It forms a homodimer (CD8a/a) or heterodimer (CD8a/b) with CD8b. CD8, also known as T8 and Leu2, is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily found on the majority of thymocytes, a subset of peripheral blood T cells, and NK cells (which express almost exclusively CD8a homodimers). CD8 acts as a co-receptor with MHC class I-restricted T cell receptors in antigen recognition and T cell activation, and has been shown to play a role in thymic differentiation. Two domains in CD8a are important for function: the extracellular IgSF domain binds the  $\alpha_3$  domain of MHC class I and the cytoplasmic CXCP motif binds the tyrosine kinase p56 Lck.

Antigen References: 1. Barclay N, et al. 1993. The Leucocyte Antigen FactsBook. Academic Press Inc. San Diego.

**Application Related Products: Product** Clone

Cell Staining Buffer RBC Lysis Buffer (10X) Alexa Fluor® 647 Mouse IgG1,  $\kappa$  Isotype Ctrl (FC)

Human TruStain FcX™ (Fc Receptor Blocking Solution)

MOPC-21

FC, ICC, ICFC FC, ICFC FC, IF FC, ICC, ICFC



