Technical Data Sheet

PE-Cy[™]7 Mouse Anti-Human CD8

Product Information

Material Number: 557746

Alternate Name: CD8α; CD8A; CD8 alpha; Leu2; MAL; T8; p32

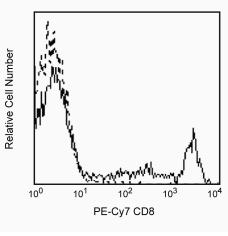
Tested in Development: Rhesus, Cynomolgus, Baboon

Workshop: IV T171; V T-CD08.03; VI 6T-CD8.1, 6T-081

Storage Buffer: Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA and ≤0.09% sodium azide.

Description

The RPA-T8 monoclonal antibody specifically binds to CD8 alpha (CD8 α). CD8 α is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein and a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily. CD8 α is expressed by the majority of thymocytes, by subpopulations of $\alpha\beta$ T cells and $\gamma\delta$ T cells and by some NK cells. Cell surface CD8 α is expressed either as a disulfide-linked homodimer (CD8 α) or as a heterodimer (CD8 α) when disulfide-bonded to a CD8 beta chain (CD8 β). CD8-positive $\alpha\beta$ T cells coexpress both CD8 α homodimers and CD8 α heterodimers whereas some $\gamma\delta$ T cells and NK cells express CD8 α homodimers. CD8 plays important roles in T cell activation and selection. The extracellular IgSF domain of CD8 α binds to a non-polymorphic determinant on HLA class I molecules (α 3 domain) and enables CD8 to function as a co-receptor with MHC class I-restricted TCR during T cell recognition of antigen. The cytoplasmic domain of CD8 α associates with Lck, a Src family protein tyrosine kinase that is involved in intracellular signaling. The RPA-T8 and HIT8a monoclonal antibodies are not cross-blocking. This clone has been reported to react with a subset of peripheral blood lymphocytes, but not monocytes nor granuloyctes, of baboon and both rhesus and cynomolgus macaque monkey. In general, a higher frequency of CD8+ and CD4+CD8+ lymphocytes are observed in non-human primates compared to normal human donors.



Profile of peripheral blood lymphocytes analyzed by flow cytometry.

Preparation and Storage

Store undiluted at 4°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.

The antibody was conjugated with PE-Cy7 under optimum conditions, and unconjugated antibody and free PE-Cy7 were removed.

Application Notes

Application

Flow cytometry Routinely Tested

Suggested Companion Products

 Catalog Number
 Name
 Size
 Clone

 557872
 PE-Cy^{TM7} Mouse IgG1 κ Isotype Control
 100 Tests
 MOPC-21

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Product Notices

- This reagent has been pre-diluted for use at the recommended Volume per Test. We typically use 1 × 10⁻⁶ cells in a 100-μl experimental sample (a test).
- An isotype control should be used at the same concentration as the antibody of interest. 2
- Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.
- Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States.
- PE-Cy7 is a tandem fluorochrome composed of R-phycoerythrin (PE), which is excited by 488-nm light and serves as an energy donor, coupled to the cyanine dye Cy7, which acts as an energy acceptor and fluoresces maximally at 780 nm. PE-Cy7 tandem fluorochrome emission is collected in a detector for fluorescence wavelengths of 750 nm and higher. Although every effort is made to minimize the lot-to-lot variation in the efficiency of the fluorochrome energy transfer, differences in the residual emission from PE may be observed. Therefore, we recommend that individual compensation controls be performed for every PE-Cy7 conjugate. PE-Cy7 is optimized for use with a single argon ion laser emitting 488-nm light, and there is no significant overlap between PE-Cy7 and FITC emission spectra. When using dual-laser cytometers, which may directly excite both PE and Cy7, we recommend the use of cross-beam compensation during data acquisition or software compensation during data analysis.
- Please observe the following precautions: Absorption of visible light can significantly alter the energy transfer occurring in any tandem fluorochrome conjugate; therefore, we recommend that special precautions be taken (such as wrapping vials, tubes, or racks in aluminum foil) to prevent exposure of conjugated reagents, including cells stained with those reagents, to room illumination.
- Warning: Some APC-Cy7 and PE-Cy7 conjugates show changes in their emission spectrum with prolonged exposure to formaldehyde. If you are unable to analyze fixed samples within four hours, we recommend that you use BDTM Stabilizing Fixative (Cat. No. 338036).
- Species testing during development may have been performed with a different format of the same clone. Selected applications have been tested for cross-reactivity.
- Cy is a trademark of Amersham Biosciences Limited.
- 10. For fluorochrome spectra and suitable instrument settings, please refer to our Multicolor Flow Cytometry web page at www.bdbiosciences.com/colors.
- 11. Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols.

References

Barclay NA, Brown MH, Birkeland ML, et al, ed. The Leukocyte Antigen FactsBook. San Diego, CA: Academic Press; 1997. (Biology) Roederer M, Kantor AB, Parks DR, Herzenberg LA. Cy7PE and Cy7APC: bright new probes for immunofluorescence. Cytometry. 1996; 24(3):191-197. (Biology) Schlossman SF, Boumsell L, Gilks W, et al, ed. Leucocyte Typing V. New York: Oxford University Press; 1995. (Clone-specific) Schlossman SF, Boumsell L, Gilks W, et al, ed. Leukocyte Typing V: White Cell Differentiation Antigens. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 1995. (Clone-specific)

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