CD8 (PN0371) Nb-FC recombinant antibody

CatalogNo: YA0411 Recombinant

Key Features

Reactivity
- Human

Applications
- ELISA,FC

Recommended Dilution Ratios

ELISA 1:5000-100000
Flow Cyt 1-2μg/Test

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles)
Formulation	Phosphate-buffered solution

Basic Information

Source	Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain , recombinantly produced from 293F cell
Purification	Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain , recombinantly produced from 293F cell
Clone Number	PN0371

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Purified recombinant Human CD8
Specificity	This recombinant monoclonal antibody can detects endogenous levels of CD8 protein.

Target Information

Gene name CD8A MAL

Protein Name T-cell surface glycoprotein CD8 alpha chain (T-lymphocyte differentiation antigen T8/Leu-2) (CD antigen CD8a)

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	925;	P01732;

Cellular Localization [Isoform 1]: Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein. CD8A localizes to lipid rafts only when associated with its partner CD8B. .; [Isoform 2]: Secreted .

Tissue specificity CD8 on thymus-derived T-cells usually consists of a disulfide-linked alpha/CD8A and a beta/CD8B chain. Less frequently, CD8 can be expressed as a CD8A homodimer. A subset of natural killer cells, memory T-cells, intraepithelial lymphocytes, monocytes and dendritic cells expresses CD8A homodimers. Expressed at the cell surface of plasmacytoid dendritic cells upon herpes simplex virus-1 stimulation.

Function Disease:Defects in CD8A are a cause of familial CD8 deficiency (CD8 deficiency) [MIM:608957]. Familial CD8 deficiency is a novel autosomal recessive immunologic defect characterized by absence of CD8+ cells, leading to recurrent bacterial infections.,Identifies cytotoxic/suppressor T-cells that interact with MHC class I bearing targets. CD8 is thought to play a role in the process of T-cell mediated killing. CD8 alpha chains binds to class I MHC molecules alpha-3 domains.,online information:CD8 entry,online information:CD8A mutation db,PTM:All of the five most carboxyl-terminal cysteines form inter-chain disulfide bonds in dimers and higher multimers, while the four N-terminal cysteines do not.,similarity:Contains 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.,subunit:In general heterodimer of an alpha and a beta chain linked by two disulfide bonds. Can also form homodimers. Shown to be expressed as heterdimer on thymocytes and as homodimer on peripheral blood T-lymphocytes. Interacts with the MHC class I HLA-A/B2M dimer. Interacts with LCK in a zinc-dependent manner.,

Validation Data

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information: **CD8 (PN0371) Nb-FC recombinant antibody**