

PerCP/Cy5.5 anti-human CD8a

Catalog # / Size: 2104620 / 100 tests
2104615 / 25 tests

Clone: HIT8a

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

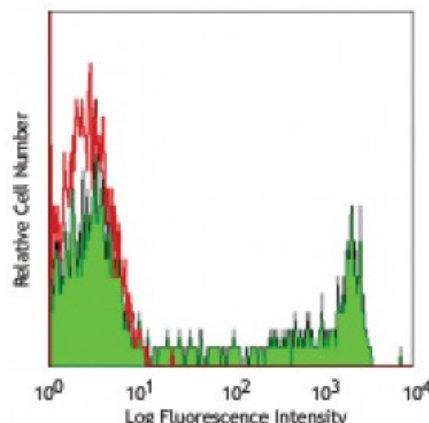
Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with PerCP/Cy5.5 under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PerCP/Cy5.5 and unconjugated antibody.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).

Workshop Number: V CD08.10

Concentration: Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with HIT8a PerCP/Cy5.5

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

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

* PerCP/Cy5.5 has a maximum absorption of 482 nm and a maximum emission of 690 nm.

Application Notes: Clone HIT8a recognizes the α chain of CD85. It does not block the binding of RPA-T8 antibody to CD8a.

Additional reported applications of this antibody (for the relevant formats) include: immunohistochemical staining of acetone-fixed frozen tissue sections^{5,6}. This clone was tested in-house and does not work on formalin fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue.

Application References:

1. Schlossman S, *et al.* Eds. 1995. Leucocyte Typing V. Oxford University Press. New York.
2. Knapp W. 1989. Leucocyte Typing IV. Oxford University Press New York.
3. Barclay N, *et al.* 1997. The Leucocyte Antigen Facts Book. Academic Press Inc. San Diego.
4. Awasthi, S., *et al.* 2011. *J. Virol* 85:10472. [PubMed](#)
5. Coppieters KT, *et al.* 2012. *J. Exp. Med.* 209:51. (IHC, epitope)
6. Suzuki F, *et al.* 2012. *Arthritis Res. Ther.* 14:R48. (IHC)

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 α_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.