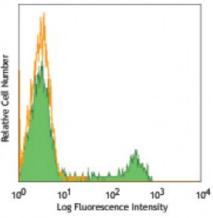
## **Product Data Sheet**

## Pacific Blue<sup>™</sup> anti-human CD8a

Catalog # / Size:	2104635 / 25 tests 2104640 / 100 tests	Γ
Clone:	HIT8a	Relative Cell Number
Isotype:	Mouse lgG1, к	
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human	
Preparation:	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with Pacific Blue <sup>™</sup> under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Pacific Blue <sup>™</sup> .	
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).	10 <sup>0</sup> Huma
Workshop Number:	V CD08.10	lympi Pacifi
<b>Concentration:</b>	Lot-specific	



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with HIT8a Pacific Blue™

## **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.
	* Pacific Blue <sup>™</sup> has a maximum emission of 455 nm when it is excited at 405 nm. Prior to using Pacific Blue <sup>™</sup> conjugate for flow cytometric analysis, please verify your flow cytometer's capability of exciting and detecting the fluorochrome.
Application Notes:	Clone HIT8a recognizes the $\alpha$ 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 <sup>5,6</sup> . This clone was tested in-house and does not work on formalin fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue.
Application References:	<ol> <li>Schlossman S, <i>et al.</i> Eds. 1995. Leucocyte Typing V. Oxford University Press. New York.</li> <li>Knapp W. 1989. Leucocyte Typing IV. Oxford University Press New York.</li> <li>Barclay N, <i>et al.</i> 1997. The Leucocyte Antigen Facts Book. Academic Press Inc. San Diego.</li> <li>Awasthi, S., <i>et al.</i> 2011. <i>J. Virol</i> 85:10472. <u>PubMed</u></li> <li>Coppieters KT, <i>et al.</i> 2012. <i>J. Exp. Med.</i> 209:51. (IHC, epitope)</li> <li>Suzuki F, <i>et al.</i> 2012. <i>Arthritis Res. Ther.</i> 14:R48. (IHC)</li> </ol>
Description:	CD8a is a 32-34 kD type I glycoprotein. It forms a homodimer (CD8a/a) or

**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

For research use only. Not for diagnostic use. Not for resale. Sony Biotechnology Inc. will not be held responsible for patent infringement or other violations that may occur with the use of our products. Sony Biotechnology Inc. 1730 North First Street, San Jose, CA 95112 www.sonybiotechnology.com 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.

Antigen1. Barclay N, et al. 1993. The Leucocyte Antigen FactsBook. Academic Press Inc.References:San Diego.