

**CD8A / CD8 Alpha Antibody (C-Terminus)**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ALS11615****Specification**

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**CD8A / CD8 Alpha Antibody (C-Terminus) - Product Information**

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P01732</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	26kDa KDa

**CD8A / CD8 Alpha Antibody (C-Terminus) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 925**Other Names**

T-cell surface glycoprotein CD8 alpha chain, T-lymphocyte differentiation antigen T8/Leu-2, CD8a, CD8A, MAL

**Target/Specificity**

Peptide corresponding to the C-terminal amino acids of the cytoplasmic domain of human CD8 alpha chain

**Reconstitution & Storage**

+4°C, avoid freezing

**Precautions**

CD8A / CD8 Alpha Antibody (C-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**CD8A / CD8 Alpha Antibody (C-Terminus) - Protein Information****Name** CD8A**Synonyms** MAL**Function**

Integral membrane glycoprotein that plays an essential role in the immune response and serves multiple functions in responses against both external and internal offenses. In T-cells, functions primarily as a coreceptor for MHC class I molecule:peptide complex. The antigens presented by class I peptides are derived from cytosolic proteins while class II derived from extracellular proteins. Interacts simultaneously with the T-cell receptor (TCR) and the MHC class I proteins presented by antigen presenting cells (APCs). In turn, recruits the Src kinase LCK to the vicinity of the TCR-CD3 complex. LCK then initiates different intracellular signaling pathways by phosphorylating various substrates ultimately leading to lymphokine production, motility, adhesion and activation of cytotoxic T- lymphocytes (CTLs). This mechanism enables CTLs to recognize and

eliminate infected cells and tumor cells. In NK-cells, the presence of CD8A homodimers at the cell surface provides a survival mechanism allowing conjugation and lysis of multiple target cells. CD8A homodimer molecules also promote the survival and differentiation of activated lymphocytes into memory CD8 T-cells.

**Cellular Location**

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

**Tissue Location**

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

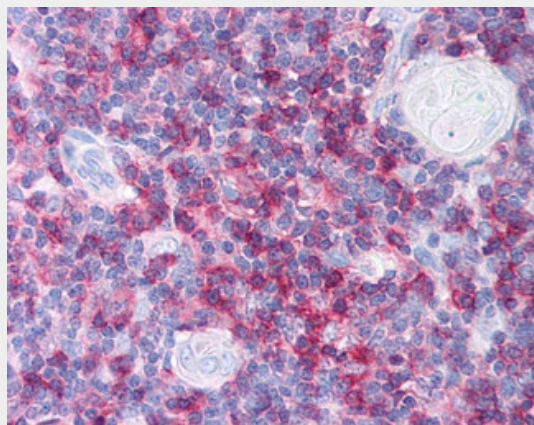
**Volume**

250 µl

**CD8A / CD8 Alpha Antibody (C-Terminus) - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**CD8A / CD8 Alpha Antibody (C-Terminus) - Images**

Anti-CD8A antibody IHC of human thymus.

**CD8A / CD8 Alpha Antibody (C-Terminus) - Background**

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.

**CD8A / CD8 Alpha Antibody (C-Terminus) - References**

Littman D.R.,et al.Cell 40:237-246(1985).  
Parnes J.R.,et al.Behring Inst. Mitt. 77:48-55(1985).  
Sukhatme V.P.,et al.Cell 40:591-597(1985).  
Nakayama K.,et al.Immunogenetics 30:393-397(1989).  
Norment A.M.,et al.J. Immunol. 142:3312-3319(1989).