

CD8B Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP1440a**Specification**

CD8B Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P10966](#)**CD8B Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 926**Other Names**

T-cell surface glycoprotein CD8 beta chain, CD8b, CD8B, CD8B1

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP1440a](/product/products/AP1440a) was selected from the N-term region of human CD8B1. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CD8B Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** CD8B**Synonyms** CD8B1**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. A palmitoylation site in the cytoplasmic tail of CD8B chain contributes to partitioning of CD8 into the plasma membrane lipid rafts where signaling proteins are enriched. Once LCK recruited, it initiates different intracellular signaling pathways by phosphorylating various substrates ultimately leading to lymphokine production, motility, adhesion and activation

of cytotoxic T-lymphocytes (CTLs). Additionally, plays a critical role in thymic selection of CD8+ T-cells.

Cellular Location

[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Requires the partner CD8A for efficient cell surface expression (PubMed:3145196). The heterodimer CD8A/CD8B localizes to lipid rafts due to CD8B cytoplasmic tail palmitoylation. [Isoform 3]: Secreted. [Isoform 5]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein [Isoform 7]: Secreted.

Tissue Location

Isoform 1, isoform 3, isoform 5, isoform 6, isoform 7 and isoform 8 are expressed in both thymus and peripheral CD8+ T-cells. Expression of isoform 1 is higher in thymus CD8+ T-cells than in peripheral CD8+ T-cells. Expression of isoform 6 is higher in peripheral CD8+ T-cells than in thymus CD8+ T-cells

CD8B Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

CD8B Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images

CD8B Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background

The CD8 antigen is a cell surface glycoprotein found on most cytotoxic T lymphocytes that mediates efficient cell-cell interactions within the immune system. The CD8 antigen, acting as a coreceptor, and the T-cell receptor on the T lymphocyte recognize antigen displayed by an antigen presenting cell (APC) in the context of class I MHC molecules. The functional coreceptor is either a homodimer composed of two alpha chains, or a heterodimer composed of one alpha and one beta chain. Both alpha and beta chains share significant homology to immunoglobulin variable light chains.

CD8B Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Nakayama,K., J. Immunol. 148 (6), 1919-1927 (1992)Terry,L.A., Tissue Antigens 35 (2), 82-91 (1990)Parnes,J.R.,Adv. Immunol. 44, 265-311 (1989)