

**CD8A / CD8 Alpha Antibody (C-Terminus, clone P17-V)**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ALS13059****Specification**

---

**CD8A / CD8 Alpha Antibody (C-Terminus, clone P17-V) - 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, clone P17-V) - 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**

Human CD8

**Reconstitution & Storage**

Store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

CD8A / CD8 Alpha Antibody (C-Terminus, clone P17-V) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**CD8A / CD8 Alpha Antibody (C-Terminus, clone P17-V) - 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

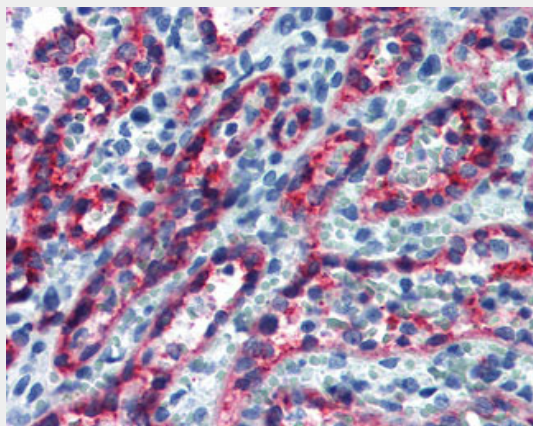
125 µl

### CD8A / CD8 Alpha Antibody (C-Terminus, clone P17-V) - 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, clone P17-V) - Images



Anti-CD8A antibody IHC of human spleen.

### CD8A / CD8 Alpha Antibody (C-Terminus, clone P17-V) - 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, clone P17-V) - 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).