

## Technical Data Sheet

### Anti-Mouse CD8a

**Catalog Number:** 201001, 201002

**Size:** 100 ug, 500 ug

**Target Name:** CD8, CD8 alpha, T8, Lyt2, Ly-2

**Regulatory Status:** RUO

#### Product Details

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**Clone:** 53-6.7

**Application:** FC

**Reactivity:** Mouse

**Format:** Purified

**Isotype:** Rat IgG2a

**Antibody Type:** Monoclonal

**Formulation:** Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide

**Protein Concentration:** 0.5 mg/mL

**Storage and Handling:** The antibody solution should be stored between 2°C and 8°C

#### Background Information

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CD8, also known as Lyt-2, Ly-2, or T8, is a cell surface glycoprotein that functions as a co-receptor for antigen recognition and T cell activation. It is typically expressed as a disulfide-linked heterodimer of CD8 $\alpha$  and CD8 $\beta$  (CD8 $\alpha\beta$ ), though CD8 $\alpha$  can also form homodimers (CD8 $\alpha\alpha$ ). The CD8 $\alpha$  chain is an approximately 32–34 kDa protein of the immunoglobulin superfamily. CD8 $\alpha\beta$  heterodimers are expressed on most thymocytes and a subset of mature TCR $\alpha\beta$  T cells, while CD8 $\alpha\alpha$  homodimers are found on subsets of  $\gamma\delta$  T cells, intestinal intraepithelial lymphocytes (IELs), NK cells, and some dendritic cells. CD8 binds to MHC class I molecules on antigen-presenting or target cells and, through its cytoplasmic domain association with the tyrosine kinase p56<sup>lck</sup>, facilitates intracellular signaling events essential for T cell development, activation, and cytotoxic effector function. CD8<sup>+</sup> cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTLs) play a key role in eliminating virus-infected cells, tumor cells, and cells infected by intracellular pathogens.