

# CD8 a (M163D) Mouse mAb

CatalogNo: AH0003

## •Main information

|                     |                                      |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Target</b>       | CD8                                  |
| <b>Reactivity</b>   | Human                                |
| <b>Applications</b> | IHC,IF,ELISA                         |
| <b>MW (kDa)</b>     | 26kD (Calculated)<br>35kD (Observed) |
| <b>Host Species</b> | Mouse                                |
| <b>Isotype</b>      | IgG2b,Kappa                          |

## •Recommended Dilutions

|   |
|---|
| IHC 1:200-400   |
| IF 1:200-1:1000   |
| ELISA 1:500-5000 Note: For IHC,<br>we suggest antigen retrieval with<br>TE buffer pH 9.0 (Cat#RH0011) |

## •Detailed information

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Specificity</b>  | The antibody can specifically recognize human CD8 protein, including two types of dimer: $\alpha\beta$ heterodimer or $\alpha\alpha$ homodimer. |
| <b>Storage</b>      | -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C, Ship by ice bag)   |
| <b>Formulation</b>  | PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA  |
| <b>Purification</b> | The antibody was affinity-purified from ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.  |
| <b>Clonality</b>    | Monoclonal  |
| <b>Clone Number</b> | M163D   |

## •Target Information

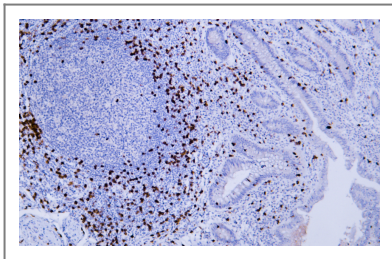
|                              |  |                      |                         |
|------------------------------|--|----------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Gene name</b>             | CD8A MAL   |                      |                         |
| <b>Protein Name</b>          | alpha polypeptide (p32);CD_antigen=CD8a;CD8;CD8 antigen alpha polypeptide;CD8 antigen alpha polypeptide (p32);CD8 antigen, alpha polypeptide (p32);CD8a;CD8A antigen;CD8A molecule;CD8A_HUMAN;Leu2;Leu2 T lymphocyte antigen;Ly 2;Ly 35;Ly B;Ly2;Ly3;Ly35;LyB;Lyt 2.1 lymphocyte differentiation antigen (AA at 100);LYT3;MAL;OKT8 T cell antigen;OTTHUMP00000160760;OTTHUMP00000160764;OTTHUMP00000203528;OTTHUMP00000203721;p32;T cell antigen Leu2;T cell co receptor;T lymphocyte differentiation antigen T8/Leu 2;T-cell surface glycoprotein CD8 alpha chain;T-cell surface glycoprotein Lyt 2;T-lymphocyte differentiation antigen T8/Leu-2;T8 T cell antigen;T8/Leu-2 T-lymphocyte differentiation antigen |                      |                         |
|                              | <b>Organism</b>  | <b>Gene ID</b>       | <b>UniProt ID</b>       |
|                              | Human  | <a href="#">925;</a> | <a href="#">P01732;</a> |
| <b>Cellular Localization</b> | Membranous   |                      |                         |
| <b>Tissue specificity</b>    | Tonsil/ Appendix   |                      |                         |

## Function

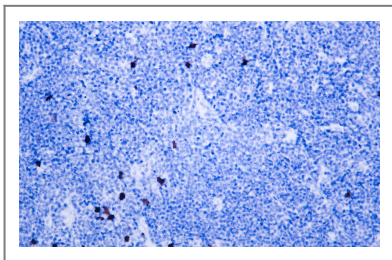
Disease: Defects in CD8A are a cause of familial CD8 deficiency (CD8 deficiency) [MIM:608957]. Familial CD8 deficiency is a novel autosomal recessive immunologic defect characterized by absence of CD8+ cells, leading to recurrent bacterial infections. Function: Identifies cytotoxic/suppressor T-cells 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. online information: CD8 entry, online information: CD8A mutation db, PTM: All of the five most carboxyl-terminal cysteines form inter-chain disulfide bonds in dimers and higher multimers, while the four N-terminal cysteines do not. similarity: Contains 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain. subunit: In general heterodimer of an alpha and a beta chain linked by two disulfide bonds. Can also form homodimers. Shown to be expressed as heterodimer on thymocytes and as homodimer on peripheral blood T-lymphocytes. Interacts with the MHC class I HLA-A/B2M dimer. Interacts with LCK in a zinc-dependent manner.

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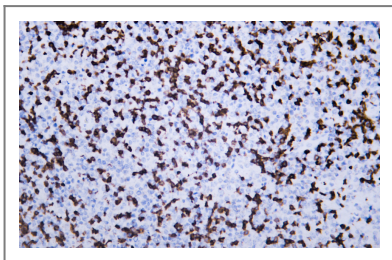
## •Validation Data



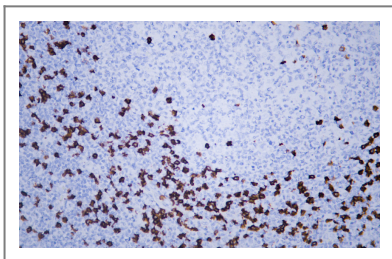
Human appendix tissue was stained with Anti-CD8 Antibody



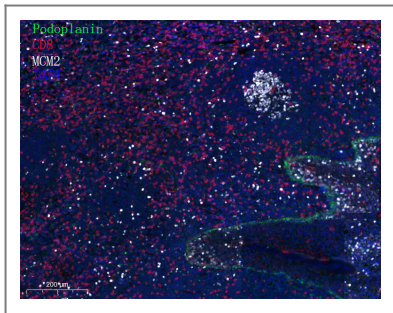
Human burkitt lymphoma tissue was stained with Anti-CD8 Antibody



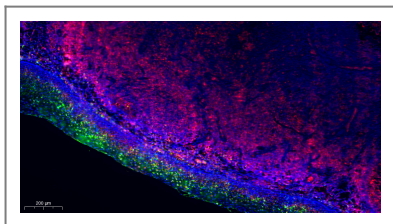
Human lymphoma tissue was stained with Anti-CD8 Antibody



Human tonsil tissue was stained with Anti-CD8 Antibody



Fluorescence multiplex immunohistochemical analysis of Human tonsil tissue (formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded section). Merged staining of Anti-Podoplanin , Anti-CD8 , Anti-MCM2 . The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® MAX instrument with an Sextuple-Fluorescence kit . The section was incubated in 3 rounds of staining; sequentially for Anti-Podoplanin , Anti-CD8 , Anti-MCM2 .; each using a separate fluorescent tyramide signal amplification system. EDTA based antigen retrieval (Leica Biosystems BOND® Epitope Retrieval Solution 2, pH 9.0, 20 minutes) was used in between rounds of tyramide signal amplification to remove the antibody from the previous round, to avoid any cross-reactivity. DAPI (dark blue) was used as a nuclear counter stain. Microscopy and pseudocoloring of individual dyes was performed using a Slideviewer Imaging System (3D histech).



Fluorescence multiplex immunohistochemical analysis of human tonsil tissue (formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded section). The immunostaining was performed by Sextuple-Fluorescence kit .Myeloperoxidase(MPO) mouse mAb(RED) and CD8 Mouse mAb(GREEN) was tested with different TSA Fluorescence reagent. Microscopy and pseudocoloring of individual dyes was performed using a Slideviewer Imaging System (Excilone).

## •Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:  
**CD8 a (M163D)**  
**Mouse mAb**

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