

Mouse CD8a / Lyt2 Protein (His Tag), Biotinylated

Catalog Number: 50389-M08H-B



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

BB154331; Ly-2; Ly-35; Ly-B; Lyt-2

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the CD8a (NP_001074579.1) (Met1-Tyr196) was expressed with a C-terminal polyhistidine tag. The purified protein was biotinylated in vitro.

Source: Mouse

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg protein as determined by the LAL method.

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Lys 28

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant CD8a consists of 180 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 20.3 kDa.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile Sterile PBS.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

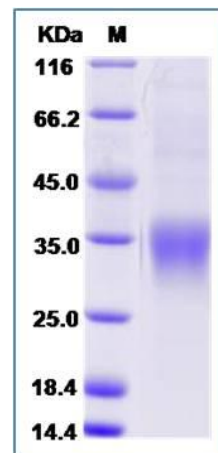
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

T-cell surface glycoprotein CD8 alpha chain, also known as CD8a, is a single-pass type I membrane protein. The CD8 glycoprotein is expressed by thymocytes, mature T cells and natural killer (NK) cells and has been implicated in the recognition of monomorphic determinants on major histocompatibility complex (MHC) Class I antigens, and in signal transduction during the course of T-cell activation. Both human and rodent CD8 antigens are comprised of two distinct polypeptide chains, alpha and beta. The Ig domains of CD8 alpha are involved in controlling the ability of CD8 to be expressed. Mutation of B- and F-strand cysteine residues in CD8 alpha reduced the ability of the protein to fold properly and, therefore, to be expressed. Defects in CD8A are a cause of familial CD8 deficiency. Familial CD8 deficiency is a novel autosomal recessive immunologic defect characterized by absence of CD8+ cells, leading to recurrent bacterial infections.

References

References Devine, L. et al., 2000, J Immunol. 164 (2): 833-8. Arcaro, A. et al., 2000, J Immunol. 165 (4): 2068-76. Saha, K. et al., 2001, Nat Med. 7 (1): 65-72. Romero, P. et al., 2005, Eur J Immunol. 35 (11): 3092-4.

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