

CD8 alpha Protein, Mouse, Recombinant (hFc)

General Information

Synonyms:	BB154331;Ly-B;Ly-2;CD8 α ;Lyt-2;Ly-35;CD8a molecule
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the mouse CD8A (NP_001074579.1) (Met1-Tyr196) was expressed with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Lys 28
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	P01731
Molecular Weight:	45.6 kDa (predicted)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/ μ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μ m filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:	Reconstituted with sterile deionized water to 0.25 mg/mL. Reconstitution conditions may vary depending on the lot.
Stability & Storage:	It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots. <small>Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.</small>
Shipping:	In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

T-cell surface glycoprotein CD8 α 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

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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.

Reference

- 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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