

anti-rat CD8a

Monoclonal Antibody MRC OX-8 to CD8a (Rat)

Cat-No: **23150081**

100 µg in 100 µl

Clone: MRC OX-8

Specificity: This anti-rat T cytotoxic/suppressor cell monoclonal antibody recognizes a determinant on the majority of thymocytes (90-95%), a subset of peripheral T cells, the majority of NK cells, and the granular intraepithelial leukocytes in the small intestine. The antigen recognized is a complex of surface glycoproteins of Mr 34,39, and 76 kDa and is the rat homologue of the human CD8 and the mouse Ly 2.3 antigen. This antibody labels all peripheral T cells that are unlabelled by the W3/25 monoclonal antibody (CD4). It labels a T cell subset which mediates the suppression of antibody formation and the cytotoxic cell precursor. This antibody and the CD4 antibody can be used together to fractionate T cells by sorting in FACS or by rosette depletion or can be used together to study subsets of T cells in the rat which mediate lethal graft versus host disease. This antibody is one of the 3 monoclonal antibodies which labels T lymphocyte populations in the rat, these being (W3/13) which labels all T cells, as well as W3/25 and MRC OX-8 which label non overlapping T cell populations. These monoclonal antibodies used in concert are being employed extensively to investigate cellular aspects of the immune response in rats and prove to be useful as markers for functionally distinct subpopulations of lymphocytes.

Isotype subclass: Mouse IgG1

Form: purified

Physical state: Liquid

Buffer/Additives/Preservative: PBS containing 0.09 % sodium azide (pH 7.2).

Expiration date: The reagent is stable until the expiry date stated on the vial label.

Storage conditions: For long term storage, aliquot and freeze unused portion at -20°C in volumes appropriate for single usage. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Application: Flow Cytometry and Immunohistochemistry

References:

1. Dallman, M.J., Mason, D.W. and M. Webb. (1982) Eur. J. Immunol. 12, 511-518
2. Cantrell, D.A., Robins, R.A. and R.W. Baldwin. (1982) Immunology. 45, 97-103.
3. Lyscom, N. and M.J. Brueton. (1982) Immunology. 45, 775-783.
4. Johnson, P., Gagnon, J., Barclay, A.N. and A.F. Williams. (1985) EMBO J. 4, 2539-2545.
5. Barclay, A.N. (1981) Immunology, 42, 593-600.
6. Mason, D.W. (1981) Transplantation, 32, 22-226.
7. Thomas, M.L. and J.R. Green. (1983) Eur. J. Immunol. 13, 855-858.
8. Whiteland, J.L. et al (1995). J.Histochem. Cytochem. 43: 313-320

Warning: Sodium azide is harmful if swallowed (R22). Keep out of reach of children (S2). Keep away from food, drink, and animal feedingstuff (S13). Wear suitable protective clothing (S36). If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label (S46). Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas (R32). Azide compounds should be flushed with large volumes of water during disposal to avoid deposits in lead or copper plumbing where explosive conditions can develop.

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