



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human CD8A/MAL Protein (His Tag)(Active)
RPES4646

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES4646

Size: 10µg

Species: Human

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_001759.3

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 19 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 28 kDa

Tag: C-His

Bio-activity: 1. Measured by its ability to bind biotinylated recombinant human B2M in a functional ELISA. 2. Measured by its ability to bind biotinylated recombinant human FCGRT+B2M in a functional ELISA. 3. Measured by its ability to bind biotinylated recombinant human LCK in a functional ELISA.

Purity: > 92 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

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

Storage: Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping: This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation: Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application: Functional ELISA

Synonyms: CD8;CD8 alpha;Leu-2;Leu2;MAL;p32;p32 186910

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Asp 182

Background:

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.