Analyte Specific Reagent.
Analytical and performance characteristics are not established.

SPECIFICITY
The CD8 antigen is a disulfide-linked dimer, which exists either as a CD8α homodimer or as a CD8β heterodimer. CD8β is required for surface expression of CD8α. The molecular weight of each monomer α and β is approximately 32-34 kDa (1, 2). CD8 binds to a non polymorphic domain (α3 domain) of the MHC Class I molecules (3). The CD8 molecule is found on a T cell subset of human peripheral blood lymphocytes. A subset of NK cells expresses the CD8 antigen but with low to medium density of expression (4). CD8α homodimer is expressed by NK cells on γδ T cells. CD8 is also present on most lymphocytes where it is frequently co-expressed with CD4, and on a subpopulation of bone marrow cells. The CD8 molecule acts with the T Cell Receptor (TCR) as a co-receptor for MHC class I restricted antigen recognition (5, 6). CD8 is also required for binding to a non polymorphic domain (αβ heterodimer) of the MHC Class I molecules (3). CD8 is expressed with CD4, and on a medium density of expression (4). CD8 expression in lymphocytes. A subset of NK cells expresses the CD8 antigen but with low to medium density of expression (4). CD8α homodimer is expressed by NK cells on γδ T cells. CD8 is also present on most lymphocytes where it is frequently co-expressed with CD4, and on a subpopulation of bone marrow cells. The CD8 molecule acts with the T Cell Receptor (TCR) as a co-receptor for MHC class I restricted antigen recognition (5, 6). CD8 is widely used as a marker of cytotoxic T lymphocytes.

The B9.11 monoclonal antibody (mAb) reacts with the α subunit of the CD8 heterodimer. The B9.11 mAb has been assigned to the CD8 cluster of differentiation during the first International Workshop on Human Leucocyte Differentiation Antigens held in Paris, France in 1982 (8).

REAGENT
IOTest CD8-Krome Orange
Conjugated antibody
PN B00067 - 0.5 mL - Liquid - 10 µL/test*

Clone B9.11
Isotype IgG1, Mouse
Immunogen Clone CTL
Hybridoma NS1 x balb/c
Source Ascites fluid
Purification Affinity chromatography
Conjugation Krome Orange
Molar Ratio Krome Orange / Ig: 10.5-13.6
Fluorescence Excites at 405 nm
Emits at 528 nm

REAGENT CONTENTS
This antibody is provided in phosphate-buffered saline, containing 0.1% sodium azide and 2 mg/mL bovine serum albumin.

STATEMENTS OF WARNING
1. This reagent contains 0.1% sodium azide. Sodium azide under acid conditions yields hydrazoic acid, an extremely toxic compound. Azide compounds should be flushed with running water while being discarded. These precautions are recommended to avoid deposits in metal piping in which explosive conditions can develop. If skin or eye contact occurs, wash excessively with water.
2. Specimens, samples and all material coming in contact with them should be considered potentially infectious and disposed of with proper precautions.
3. Never pipet by mouth and avoid contact of samples with skin and mucous membranes.
4. Do not use antibody beyond the expiration date on the label.
5. Do not expose reagents to strong light or stored in direct sunlight.
6. Avoid microbial contamination of reagents or incorrect results might occur.
7. Use good laboratory practices when handling this reagent.

STORAGE CONDITIONS AND STABILITY
This reagent is stable up to the expiration date when stored at 2 – 8°C. Do not freeze.

REAGENT PREPARATION
No reconstitution is necessary. This monoclonal antibody may be used directly from the vial. Bring reagent to 18 – 25°C prior to use.

SELECTED RESEARCH REFERENCES

TRADEMARKS
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(*) 10 µL is the quantity of product sufficient to stain 5 x 10^5 cells in a standard immunofluorescence assay