

CD8 alpha Protein, Human (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P71662
Synonyms:	p32; T cell antigen Leu2; T cell co receptor; T-cell surface glycoprotein CD8 alpha chain; T-lymphocyte differentiation antigen T8/Leu-2; T8 T cell antigen; T8/Leu-2 T-lymphocyte differentiation antigen
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	P01732 (S22-D182)
Gene ID:	925
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 28 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	<p>S Q F R V S P L D R T W N L G E T V E L K C Q V L L S N P T S G C S W L F Q P R</p> <p>G A A A S P T F L L Y L S Q N K P K A A E G L D T Q R F S G K R L G D T F V L T</p> <p>L S D F R R E N E G Y Y F C S A L S N S I M Y F S H F V P V F L P A K P T T T P</p> <p>A P R P P T P A P T I A S Q P L S L R P E A C R P A A G G A V H T R G L D F A C</p> <p>D</p>
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against solution in PBS, 6% Trehalose, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH ₂ O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	<p>CD8 alpha, an integral membrane glycoprotein, plays a pivotal role in orchestrating immune responses against both external and internal threats. In T-cells, it serves as a coreceptor for MHC class I molecule:peptide complexes, facilitating the recognition of antigens derived from cytosolic proteins. Simultaneously interacting with the T-cell receptor (TCR) and MHC class I proteins on antigen-presenting cells (APCs), CD8 alpha recruits the Src kinase LCK to the TCR-CD3 complex, initiating intracellular signaling pathways that culminate in lymphokine production, cellular motility, adhesion, and activation of cytotoxic T-lymphocytes (CTLs). This mechanism empowers CTLs to identify and eliminate infected or tumor cells. In NK-cells, CD8 alpha homodimers at the cell surface contribute to a survival mechanism, enabling the conjugation and lysis of multiple target cells. Moreover, CD8 alpha homodimers promote the survival and differentiation of activated lymphocytes</p>
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into memory CD8 T-cells. The protein forms disulfide-linked heterodimers with CD8B on the cell surface and homodimers in various cell types, including NK-cells and peripheral blood T-lymphocytes. Interactions with the MHC class I HLA-A/B2M dimer and LCK, as well as its direct interaction with HLA-G, highlight the intricate network of molecular associations that underlie CD8 alpha's diverse functions in immune regulation.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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