

## Technical Data Sheet

## BUV615 Mouse Anti-Human CD8

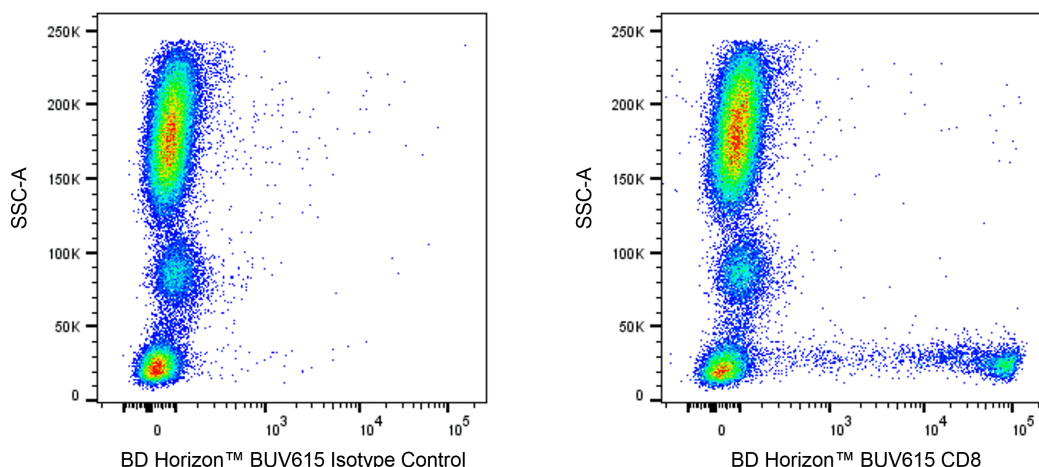
## Product Information

<b>Material Number:</b>	612995
<b>Alternate Name:</b>	CD8 $\alpha$ ; CD8A; CD8 alpha; Leu2a; MAL; T8; p32
<b>Size:</b>	25 Tests
<b>Vol. per Test:</b>	5 $\mu$ l
<b>Clone:</b>	SK1
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Human Peripheral Blood T Cells
<b>Isotype:</b>	Mouse (BALB/c) IgG1, $\kappa$
<b>Reactivity:</b>	QC Testing: Human Tested in Development: Rhesus, Cynomolgus, Baboon
<b>Workshop:</b>	I T51,74; III T118,152,571
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	Aqueous buffered solution containing $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide.

## Description

The SK1 monoclonal antibody specifically binds to CD8 alpha (CD8 $\alpha$ ). CD8 $\alpha$  is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein and a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily. CD8 $\alpha$  is expressed by the majority of thymocytes, by subpopulations of  $\alpha\beta$  T cells and  $\gamma\delta$  T cells and by some NK cells. Cell surface CD8 $\alpha$  is expressed either as a disulfide-linked homodimer (CD8 $\alpha\alpha$ ) or as a heterodimer (CD8 $\alpha\beta$ ) when disulfide-bonded to a CD8 beta chain (CD8 $\beta$ ). CD8-positive  $\alpha\beta$  T cells coexpress both CD8 $\alpha\alpha$  homodimers and CD8 $\alpha\beta$  heterodimers whereas some  $\gamma\delta$  T cells and NK cells express CD8 $\alpha\alpha$  homodimers. CD8 plays important roles in T cell activation and selection. The extracellular IgSF domain of CD8 $\alpha$  binds to a non-polymorphic determinant on HLA class I molecules ( $\alpha 3$  domain) and enables CD8 to function as a co-receptor with MHC class I-restricted TCR during T cell recognition of antigen. The cytoplasmic domain of CD8 $\alpha$  associates with Lck, a Src family protein tyrosine kinase that is involved in intracellular signaling.

The antibody was conjugated to BD Horizon BUV615 which is part of the BD Horizon Brilliant™ Ultraviolet family of dyes. This dye is a tandem fluorochrome with an Ex Max near 350 nm and an Em Max near 615 nm. BD Horizon Brilliant BUV615 can be excited by the ultraviolet laser (355 nm) and detected with a 610/20 filter and a 595 nm LP. Due to the excitation of the acceptor dye by the blue/yellow-green laser line, there may be significant spillover into channels detecting PE-CF594 like emissions (eg, 610/20-nm filter).



**Multiparameter flow cytometric analysis of CD8 expression on human peripheral blood leucocyte populations.** Whole blood was stained with either BD Horizon BUV615 Mouse IgG1,  $\kappa$  Isotype Control (Cat. No. 612986; Left Plot) or BD Horizon BUV615 Mouse Anti-Human CD8 antibody (Cat. No. 612994/612995; Right Plot). The erythrocytes were lysed with BD FACS™ Lysing Solution (Cat. No. 349202). A two-parameter pseudocolor density plot showing the correlated expression of CD8 (or Ig isotype control staining) versus side light-scatter (SSC-A) signals was derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact leucocyte populations. Flow cytometry and data analysis were performed using a BD LSRFortessa™ X-20 Cell Analyzer System and FlowJo™ software.

## Preparation and Storage

Store undiluted at 4°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.

The antibody was conjugated to the dye under optimum conditions and unconjugated antibody and free dye were removed.

## Application Notes

## Application

Flow cytometry	Routinely Tested
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## Recommended Assay Procedure:

BD™ CompBeads can be used as surrogates to assess fluorescence spillover (Compensation). When fluorochrome conjugated antibodies are bound to BD CompBeads, they have spectral properties very similar to cells. However, for some fluorochromes there can be small differences in spectral emissions compared to cells, resulting in spillover values that differ when compared to biological controls. It is strongly recommended that when using a reagent for the first time, users compare the spillover on cells and BD CompBead to ensure that BD CompBeads are appropriate for your specific cellular application.

For optimal and reproducible results, BD Horizon Brilliant Stain Buffer should be used anytime two or more BD Horizon Brilliant dyes are used in the same experiment. Fluorescent dye interactions may cause staining artifacts which may affect data interpretation. The BD Horizon Brilliant Stain Buffer was designed to minimize these interactions. More information can be found in the Technical Data Sheet of the BD Horizon Brilliant Stain Buffer (Cat. No. 563794/566349) or the BD Horizon Brilliant Stain Buffer Plus (Cat. No. 566385).

Note: When using high concentrations of antibody, background binding of this dye to erythroid cell subsets (mature erythrocytes and precursors) has been observed. For researchers studying these cell populations, or in cases where light scatter gating does not adequately exclude these cells from the analysis, this background may be an important factor to consider when selecting reagents for panel(s).

## Suggested Companion Products

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone
554656	Stain Buffer (FBS)	500 mL	(none)
554657	Stain Buffer (BSA)	500 mL	(none)
612986	BUV615 Mouse IgG1, $\kappa$ Isotype Control	50 $\mu$ g	X40
612994	BUV615 Mouse Anti-Human CD8	100 Tests	SK 1
555899	Lysing Buffer	100 mL	(none)
349202	BD FACSTM Lysing Solution	100 mL	(none)
563794	Brilliant Stain Buffer	100 Tests	(none)
566349	Brilliant Stain Buffer	1000 Tests	(none)
566385	Brilliant Stain Buffer Plus	1000 Tests	(none)

## Product Notices

1. This reagent has been pre-diluted for use at the recommended Volume per Test. We typically use  $1 \times 10^6$  cells in a 100- $\mu$ l experimental sample (a test).
2. An isotype control should be used at the same concentration as the antibody of interest.
3. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.
4. For fluorochrome spectra and suitable instrument settings, please refer to our Multicolor Flow Cytometry web page at [www.bdbiosciences.com/colors](http://www.bdbiosciences.com/colors).
5. BD Horizon Brilliant Stain Buffer is covered by one or more of the following US patents: 8,110,673; 8,158,444; 8,575,303; 8,354,239.
6. BD Horizon Brilliant Ultraviolet 615 is covered by one or more of the following US patents: 8,110,673; 8,158,444; 8,227,187; 8,575,303; 8,354,239.
7. Please refer to <http://regdocs.bd.com> to access safety data sheets (SDS).
8. Species testing during development may have been performed with a different format of the same clone. Selected applications have been tested for cross-reactivity.
9. Please refer to [www.bdbiosciences.com/us/s/resources](http://www.bdbiosciences.com/us/s/resources) for technical protocols.

## References

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- Engleman EG, Benike CJ, Grumet FC, Evans RL. Activation of human T lymphocyte subsets: helper and suppressor/cytotoxic T cells recognize and respond to distinct histocompatibility antigens. *J Immunol.* 1981; 127(5):2124-2129. (Clone-specific: Cell separation, Flow cytometry, Fluorescence activated cell sorting)
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- Jonker M, Meurs G. Monoclonal antibodies specific for B cells, cytotoxic/suppressor T cells, and a subset of cytotoxic/suppressor T cells in the Rhesus monkey. In: Bernard A. A. Bernard .. et al., ed. *Leucocyte typing : human leucocyte differentiation antigens detected by monoclonal antibodies : specification, classification, nomenclature = Typage leucocytaire : antigènes de différenciation leucocytaire humains révélés par les anticorps monoclonaux : "Rapports des études communes"*. Berlin New York: Springer-Verlag; 1984:328-336. (Clone-specific: Flow cytometry)
- Warner NL, Lanier LL, Jackson A, Babcock G, Evans R. Multiparameter approaches to FACS analysis of human leucocyte cell surface antigens. In: Bernard A. A. Bernard .. et al., ed. *Leucocyte typing : human leucocyte differentiation antigens detected by monoclonal antibodies*. Berlin New York: Springer-Verlag; 1984:621-630. (Clone-specific: Flow cytometry)