

Recombinant Human CD8B (C-6His)

Catalog No: C581

Description	Recombinant Human T-Cell Surface Glycoprotein CD8 Beta Chain is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Leu22-Pro170 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C- terminus.
Expression System	Human cells
Alternative name	T-Cell Surface Glycoprotein CD8 Beta Chain; CD8b; CD8B; CD8B1
Accession No.	P10966
Predicted Molecular Weight	17.8kDa
Apparent Molecular Weight	25-32kDa, reducing conditions.
Quality Control	Purity: greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin: less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.
Background	T-Cell Surface Glycoprotein CD8β Chain (CD8 Antigen) is a cell surface glycoprotein found on most cytotoxic T lymphocytes that mediates efficient cell-cell interactions within the immune system. CD8 Antigen, acting as a coreceptor, and the T-cell receptor on the T lymphocyte recognize antigens displayed by an antigen presenting cell (APC) in the context of class I MHC molecules. The functional coreceptor is either a homodimer composed of two alpha chains, or a heterodimer composed of one alpha and one beta chain. Both alpha and beta chains share significant homology to immunoglobulin variable light chains. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct membrane associated or secreted isoforms have been described. A pseudogene, also located on chromosome 2, has been identified

SDS-PAGE

