

Datasheet: MCA1576A647

BATCH NUMBER 167150

Description:	MOUSE ANTI RABBIT CD8:Alexa Fluor® 647
Specificity:	CD8
Format:	ALEXA FLUOR® 647
Product Type:	Monoclonal Antibody
Clone:	12.C7
Isotype:	IgG1
Quantity:	100 TESTS/1ml

Product Details

Applications

This product has been reported to work in the following applications. This information is derived from testing within our laboratories, peer-reviewed publications or personal communications from the originators. Please refer to references indicated for further information. For general protocol recommendations, please visit www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols.

	Yes	No	Not Determined	Suggested Dilution
Flow Cytometry	▪			Neat - 1/10

Where this product has not been tested for use in a particular technique this does not necessarily exclude its use in such procedures. Suggested working dilutions are given as a guide only. It is recommended that the user titrates the product for use in their own system using appropriate negative/positive controls.

Target Species	Rabbit		
Product Form	Purified IgG conjugated to Alexa Fluor® 647 - liquid		
Max Ex/Em	Fluorophore	Excitation Max (nm)	Emission Max (nm)
	Alexa Fluor®647	650	665
Preparation	Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography on Protein A from tissue culture supernatant		
Buffer Solution	Phosphate buffered saline		
Preservative Stabilisers	0.09% Sodium Azide (NaN ₃) 1% Bovine Serum Albumin		
Approx. Protein Concentrations	IgG concentration 0.05 mg/ml		

Specificity	Mouse anti Rabbit CD8 antibody, clone 12.C7 recognizes the rabbit CD8 cell surface antigen, expressed by a subset of T lymphocytes with cytotoxic/suppressor activity.
Flow Cytometry	Use 10ul of the suggested working dilution to label 1×10^6 cells in 100ul
References	1. De Smet, W. <i>et al.</i> (1983) Rabbit leukocyte surface antigens defined by monoclonal antibodies. Eur J Immunol. 13: 919-28. 2. Wilkinson, J.M. <i>et al.</i> (1992) A cytotoxic rabbit T-cell line infected with a gamma-herpes virus which expresses CD8 and class II antigens. Immunology. 77: 106-8. 3. Schock, A. and Reid, H.W. (1996) Characterisation of the lymphoproliferation in rabbits experimentally affected with malignant catarrhal fever. Vet Microbiol. 53: 111-9. 4. Dewals, B. <i>et al.</i> (2008) Malignant catarrhal fever induced by alcelaphine herpesvirus 1 is associated with proliferation of CD8+ T cells supporting a latent infection. PLoS ONE 3: e1627. 5. Hanson, N.B. & Lanning, D.K. (2008) Microbial induction of B and T cell areas in rabbit appendix. Dev Comp Immunol. 32 (8): 980-91. 6. Anderson, I.E. <i>et al.</i> (2008) Production and utilization of interleukin-15 in malignant catarrhal fever. J Comp Pathol. 138 (2-3): 131-44. 7. Pakandl, M. <i>et al.</i> (2008) Dependence of the immune response to coccidiosis on the age of rabbit suckling. Parasitol Res. 103 (6): 1265-71. 8. Wacławicek, M. <i>et al.</i> (2009) Analysis of the early response to TSST-1 reveals Vbeta-unrestricted extravasation, compartmentalization of the response, and unresponsiveness but not anergy to TSST-1. J Leukoc Biol. 85 (1): 44-54. 9. Stich N <i>et al.</i> (2010) Staphylococcal superantigen (TSST-1) mutant analysis reveals that t cell activation is required for biological effects in the rabbit including the cytokine storm. Toxins (Basel). 2 (9): 2272-88. 10. Dewals, B. <i>et al.</i> (2011) <i>Ex vivo</i> bioluminescence detection of alcelaphine herpesvirus 1 infection during malignant catarrhal fever. J Virol. 85 (14): 6941-54. 11. Zhao, L. <i>et al.</i> (2011) Evaluation of immunocompatibility of tissue-engineered periosteum. Biomed Mater. 6:015005. 12. Dewals, B.G. & Vanderplasschen, A. (2011) Malignant catarrhal fever induced by Alcelaphine herpesvirus 1 is characterized by an expansion of activated CD3+CD8+CD4- T cells expressing a cytotoxic phenotype in both lymphoid and non-lymphoid tissues. Vet Res. 42 (1): 95. 13. Marques, R.M. <i>et al.</i> (2012) Early inflammatory response of young rabbits attending natural resistance to calicivirus (RHDV) infection. Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 150: 181-8. 14. Srivastava, R. <i>et al.</i> (2015) A Herpes Simplex Virus Type 1 Human Asymptomatic CD8+ T-Cell Epitopes-Based Vaccine Protects Against Ocular Herpes in a "Humanized" HLA Transgenic Rabbit Model. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 56 (6): 4013-28. 15. Myser, F. <i>et al.</i> (2015) Viral semaphorin inhibits dendritic cell phagocytosis and migration but is not essential for gammaherpesvirus-induced lymphoproliferation in malignant catarrhal fever. J Virol. 89 (7): 3630-47. 16. Khan AA <i>et al.</i> (2015) Therapeutic immunization with a mixture of herpes simplex virus 1 glycoprotein D-derived "asymptomatic" human CD8+ T-cell epitopes decreases spontaneous ocular shedding in latently infected HLA transgenic rabbits: association with low frequency of local PD-1+ TIM-3+ CD8+ exhausted T cells. J Virol. 89 (13): 6619-32. 17. Srivastava, R. <i>et al.</i> (2016) The Herpes Simplex Virus Latency-Associated Transcript

Gene Is Associated with a Broader Repertoire of Virus-Specific Exhausted CD8⁺ T Cells Retained within the Trigeminal Ganglia of Latently Infected HLA Transgenic Rabbits. [J Virol. 90 \(8\): 3913-28.](#)

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Storage

This product is shipped at ambient temperature. It is recommended to aliquot and store at -20°C on receipt. When thawed, aliquot the sample as needed. Keep aliquots at 2-8°C for short term use (up to 4 weeks) and store the remaining aliquots at -20°C.

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Storage in frost-free freezers is not recommended.

Guarantee

12 months from date of despatch

Acknowledgements

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Regulatory	For research purposes only
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