

# Datasheet: MCA2166F BATCH NUMBER 162433

Description:	MOUSE ANTI CHICKEN CD8 ALPHA:FITC
Specificity:	CD8 ALPHA
Format:	FITC
Product Type:	Monoclonal Antibody
Clone:	11-39
Isotype:	lgG1
Quantity:	0.1 mg

## **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 t			•	•		
		information. For general protocol recommendations, please visit <u>www.bio-</u>					
	-	rad-antibodies.com/protocols.					
		Yes	No	Not Determined	Suggested Dilution		
	Flow Cytometry	-			Neat - 1/5		
	Where this antibody has not been tested for use in a particular technique this does necessarily exclude its use in such procedures. Suggested working dilutions are giv a guide only. It is recommended that the user titrates the antibody for use in their or system using appropriate negative/positive controls.						
Target Species	Chicken						
Species Cross	Reacts with: Turkey						
Reactivity	-	<b>N.B.</b> Antibody reactivity and working conditions may vary between species. Cross reactivity is derived from testing within our laboratories, peer-reviewed publications or					
	personal communication	•		•	•		
	further information.		nginatoi	S. Flease lefel to lefe			
Product Form	Purified IgG - liquid						
Max Ex/Em	Fluorophore	Excitation Ma	x (nm)	Emission Max (nm)			
	FITC	490		525			
Preparation	Purified IgG prepared supernatant	by affinity chro	omatogra	aphy on Protein A from	n tissue culture		
Buffer Solution	Phosphate buffered sa	line					

Preservative Stabilisers	0.09% Sodium Azide 1% Bovine Serum Albumin
Approx. Protein Concentrations	IgG concentration 0.1 mg/ml
Immunogen	Chicken T-cells.
RRID	AB_2075649
Fusion Partners	Lymph node cells from immunised Balb/c mice were fused with cells of the SP2/0 myeloma cell line.
Specificity	Mouse anti chicken CD8 alpha, clone 11-39 recognizes the alpha chain of the chicken CD8 homologue, a 33-35 kDa cell surface protein. CD8 is expressed as either alpha/alpha homodimers or alpha/beta heterodimers on a subpopulation of T cells and NK cells. Mouse anti chicken CD8 alpha, clone 11-39 recognizes all polymorphic forms of chicken CD8 alpha. Mouse anti chicken CD8 alpha, clone 11-39 has been demonstrated to cross react with
	Turkey ( <u>Li <i>et al.</i> 1999</u> ).
Flow Cytometry	Use 10ul of the suggested working dilution to label 10 <sup>6</sup> cells in 100ul.
References	<ol> <li>Luhtala, M. <i>et al.</i> (1995) Characterization of chicken CD8-specific monoclonal antibodies recognizing novel epitopes. <u>Scand J Immunol, 42 (1): 171-4.</u></li> <li>Luhtala, M. <i>et al.</i> (1997) Polymorphism of chicken CD8-alpha, but not CD8-beta. <u>Immunogenetics. 46 (5): 396-401.</u></li> <li>Li, Z. <i>et al.</i> (1999) Cross-reactive anti-chicken CD4 and CD8 monoclonal antibodies suggest polymorphism of the turkey CD8alpha molecule. <u>Poult Sci. 78 (11): 1526-31.</u></li> <li>McKenna, G.F. (2003) Immunopathologic investigations with an attenuated chicken anemia virus in day-old chickens. <u>Avian Dis. 47: 1339-45.</u></li> <li>Morimura, T. <i>et al.</i> (1996) Apoptosis and CD8-down-regulation in the thymus of chickens infected with Marek's disease virus. <u>Arch Virol. 141 (11): 2243-9.</u></li> <li>Luhtala M (1998) Chicken CD4, CD8alphabeta, and CD8alphaalpha T cell co-receptor molecules. <u>Poult Sci. 77 (12): 1858-73.</u></li> <li>Imhof, B.A. <i>et al.</i> (2000) Intestinal CD8 alpha alpha and CD8 alpha beta intraepithelial lymphocytes are thymus derived and exhibit subtle differences in TCR beta repertoires. J <u>Immunol. 165 (12): 6716-22.</u></li> <li>Arstila, T.P. &amp; Lassila, O. (1993) Androgen-induced expression of the peripheral blood gamma delta T cell population in the chicken. J <u>Immunol. 151 (12): 6627-33.</u></li> <li>Bohls, R.L. <i>et al.</i> (2000) The use of flow cytometry to discriminate avian lymphocytes from contaminating thrombocytes. <u>Dev Comp Immunol. 30 (9): 843-50.</u></li> <li>Powell, F.L. <i>et al.</i> (2009) The turkey, compared to the chicken, fails to mount an effective early immune response to Histomonas meleagridis in the gut. <u>Parasite Immunol. 31 (6): 312-27.</u></li> <li>Katevuo, K. &amp; Vainio, O. (1996) Thymocyte emigration in the chicken: an over-representation of CD4+ cells over CD8+ in the periphery. <u>Immunology. 89 (3)</u>:</li> </ol>

	<ul> <li>419-23.</li> <li>12. Morimura, T. <i>et al.</i> (1995) Immunomodulation of peripheral T of with Marek's disease virus: involvement in immunosuppression. J. 2979-85.</li> <li>13. Powell, F. <i>et al.</i> (2009) Development of reagents to study the tresponse: Identification and molecular cloning of turkey CD4, CD8 Immunol. 33 (4): 540-6.</li> <li>14. Juul-Madsen, H.R. <i>et al.</i> (2002) Major histocompatibility compleresponse of young chickens vaccinated with an attenuated live inferior virus vaccine followed by an infection. Poult Sci. 81 (5): 649-56.</li> <li>15. Wang, Y. <i>et al.</i> (2003) A novel method to analyze viral antigen in the ability is presented by the second s</li></ul>	<u>Gen Virol. 76 ( Pt 12):</u> turkey's immune 3α and CD28. <u>Dev Comp</u> lex-linked immune fectious bursal disease
	in the chicken utilizing flow cytometry. <u>Vet Immunol Immunopathol</u> 16. Arstila, T.P. <i>et al.</i> (1995) Primed avian γδ T cells respond to m but show no preference for the 65-kDa heat shock protein. <u>Cell Im</u> 17. Arstila, T.P. <i>et al.</i> (1994) γδ and αβ T cells are equally suscept <u>J Immunol. 40 (2): 209-15.</u>	ycobacterial antigens, nmunol. 162 (1): 74-9.
	<ol> <li>Rosa, A.C. <i>et al.</i> (2014) Isolation and molecular characterization reovirus from immunosuppressed young poults. <u>Arch Virol. 159 (6</u></li> <li>Röhe I. <i>et al.</i> (2017) Effect of feeding soybean meal and different the gut mucosal immune system of broilers. <u>Poult Sci. 96 (7): 206</u></li> <li>Kannan, T.A. <i>et al.</i> (2017) Age Related Changes in T Cell Sub Spleen of Layer Chicken (<i>Gallus domesticus</i>) <u>Int J Curr Microbiol.</u> 21. Konieczka, P. <i>et al.</i> (2022) Increased arginine, lysine, and met improve the performance, gut integrity and immune status of turket interactive and depends on challenge conditions. <u>Vet Res. 53 (1):</u></li> </ol>	<u>a): 1453-7.</u> Tently processed peas on <u>4-73.</u> Disets in Thymus and <u>App Sci. 6 (1): 15-9.</u> Thionine levels can eys but the effect is
Storage	This product is shipped at ambient temperature. It is recommender -20°C on receipt. When thawed, aliquot the sample as needed. Ke short term use (up to 4 weeks) and store the remaining aliquots at Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the ant	eep aliquots at 2-8°C for t -20°C.
Guarantee	frost-free freezers is not recommended. 12 months from date of despatch	
Health And Safety Information	Material Safety Datasheet documentation #10041 available at: https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/SDS/MCA2166F 10041	
Regulatory	For research purposes only	

### **Related Products**

### **Recommended Negative Controls**

MOUSE IgG1 NEGATIVE CONTROL:FITC (MCA928F)

North & South	Tel: +1 800 265 7376	Worldwide	Tel: +44 (0)1865 852 700	Europe	Tel: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 21
America	Fax: +1 919 878 3751		Fax: +44 (0)1865 852 739		Fax: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 50

To find a batch/lot specific datasheet for this product, please use our online search tool at: bio-rad-antibodies.com/datasheets 'M403657:220727'

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