

## Datasheet: MCA2166F

<b>Description:</b>	MOUSE ANTI CHICKEN CD8 ALPHA:FITC
<b>Specificity:</b>	CD8 ALPHA
<b>Format:</b>	FITC
<b>Product Type:</b>	Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Clone:</b>	11-39
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG1
<b>Quantity:</b>	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 the originators. Please refer to references indicated for further information. For general protocol recommendations, please visit [www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols](http://www.bio-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 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 antibody for use in their own system using appropriate negative/positive controls.

<b>Target Species</b>	Chicken		
<b>Species Cross Reactivity</b>	Reacts with: Turkey <b>N.B.</b> Antibody reactivity and working conditions may vary between species.		
<b>Product Form</b>	Purified IgG - liquid		
<b>Max Ex/Em</b>	<b>Fluorophore</b>	<b>Excitation Max (nm)</b>	<b>Emission Max (nm)</b>
	FITC	490	525
<b>Preparation</b>	Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography on Protein G from tissue culture supernatant		
<b>Buffer Solution</b>	Phosphate buffered saline		
<b>Preservative</b>	0.09% Sodium Azide		
<b>Stabilisers</b>	1% Bovine Serum Albumin		
<b>Approx. Protein Concentrations</b>	IgG concentration 0.1 mg/ml		
<b>Immunogen</b>	Chicken T-cells.		
<b>RRID</b>	AB_2075649		

<b>Fusion Partners</b>	Lymph node cells from immunised Balb/c mice were fused with cells of the SP2/0 myeloma cell line.
<b>Specificity</b>	<p><b>Mouse anti chicken CD8 alpha, clone 11-39</b> 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.</p> <p>Mouse anti chicken CD8 alpha, clone 11-39 has been demonstrated to cross react with Turkey (<a href="#">Li et al. 1999</a>).</p>
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	Use 10ul of the suggested working dilution to label 10 <sup>6</sup> cells in 100ul.
<b>References</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Luhtala, M. <i>et al.</i> (1995) Characterization of chicken CD8-specific monoclonal antibodies recognizing novel epitopes. <a href="#">Scand J Immunol. 42 (1): 171-4.</a></li> <li>2. Luhtala, M. <i>et al.</i> (1997) Polymorphism of chicken CD8-alpha, but not CD8-beta. <a href="#">Immunogenetics. 46 (5): 396-401.</a></li> <li>3. Li, Z. <i>et al.</i> (1999) Cross-reactive anti-chicken CD4 and CD8 monoclonal antibodies suggest polymorphism of the turkey CD8alpha molecule. <a href="#">Poult Sci. 78 (11): 1526-31.</a></li> <li>4. McKenna, G.F. (2003) Immunopathologic investigations with an attenuated chicken anemia virus in day-old chickens. <a href="#">Avian Dis. 47: 1339-45.</a></li> <li>5. Morimura, T. <i>et al.</i> (1996) Apoptosis and CD8-down-regulation in the thymus of chickens infected with Marek's disease virus. <a href="#">Arch Virol. 141 (11): 2243-9.</a></li> <li>6. Luhtala M (1998) Chicken CD4, CD8alphabeta, and CD8alphaalpha T cell co-receptor molecules. <a href="#">Poult Sci. 77 (12): 1858-73.</a></li> <li>7. 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. <a href="#">J Immunol. 165 (12): 6716-22.</a></li> <li>8. Arstila, T.P. &amp; Lassila, O. (1993) Androgen-induced expression of the peripheral blood gamma delta T cell population in the chicken. <a href="#">J Immunol. 151 (12): 6627-33.</a></li> <li>9. Bohls, R.L. <i>et al.</i> (2006) The use of flow cytometry to discriminate avian lymphocytes from contaminating thrombocytes. <a href="#">Dev Comp Immunol. 30 (9): 843-50.</a></li> <li>10. Powell, F.L. <i>et al.</i> (2009) The turkey, compared to the chicken, fails to mount an effective early immune response to <i>Histomonas meleagridis</i> in the gut. <a href="#">Parasite Immunol. 31 (6): 312-27.</a></li> <li>11. Katevuo, K. &amp; Vainio, O. (1996) Thymocyte emigration in the chicken: an over-representation of CD4+ cells over CD8+ in the periphery. <a href="#">Immunology. 89 (3): 419-23.</a></li> <li>12. Morimura, T. <i>et al.</i> (1995) Immunomodulation of peripheral T cells in chickens infected with Marek's disease virus: involvement in immunosuppression. <a href="#">J Gen Virol. 76 ( Pt 12): 2979-85.</a></li> <li>13. Powell, F. <i>et al.</i> (2009) Development of reagents to study the turkey's immune response: Identification and molecular cloning of turkey CD4, CD8<math>\alpha</math> and CD28. <a href="#">Dev Comp Immunol. 33 (4): 540-6.</a></li> <li>14. Juul-Madsen, H.R. <i>et al.</i> (2002) Major histocompatibility complex-linked immune response of young chickens vaccinated with an attenuated live infectious bursal disease virus vaccine followed by an infection. <a href="#">Poult Sci. 81 (5): 649-56.</a></li> <li>15. Wang, Y. <i>et al.</i> (2003) A novel method to analyze viral antigen-specific cytolytic activity in the chicken utilizing flow cytometry. <a href="#">Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 95 (1-2): 1-9.</a></li> <li>16. Arstila, T.P. <i>et al.</i> (1995) Primed avian <math>\gamma\delta</math> T cells respond to mycobacterial antigens, but show no preference for the 65-kDa heat shock protein. <a href="#">Cell Immunol. 162 (1): 74-9.</a></li> <li>17. Arstila, T.P. <i>et al.</i> (1994) <math>\gamma\delta</math> and <math>\alpha\beta</math> T cells are equally susceptible to apoptosis. <a href="#">Scand J Immunol. 40 (2): 209-15.</a></li> <li>18. Rosa, A.C. <i>et al.</i> (2014) Isolation and molecular characterization of Brazilian turkey reovirus from immunosuppressed young poults. <a href="#">Arch Virol. 159 (6): 1453-7.</a></li> <li>19. Röhe I. <i>et al.</i> (2017) Effect of feeding soybean meal and differently processed peas on the gut</li> </ol>

mucosal immune system of broilers. [Poult Sci. 96 \(7\): 2064-73.](#)

20. Kannan, T.A. *et al.* (2017) Age Related Changes in T Cell Subsets in Thymus and Spleen of Layer Chicken (*Gallus domesticus*) [Int J Curr Microbiol App Sci. 6 \(1\): 15-9.](#)

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**Storage**

Store at +4°C or at -20°C if preferred.

This product should be stored undiluted.

Storage in frost-free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.

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**Guarantee**

12 months from date of despatch

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**Health And Safety Information**

Material Safety Datasheet documentation #10041 available at:  
10041: <https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/uploads/MSDS/10041.pdf>

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**Regulatory**

For research purposes only

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## Related Products

### Recommended Negative Controls

[MOUSE IgG1 NEGATIVE CONTROL:FITC \(MCA928F\)](#)

**North & South America**

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'M366274:200529'

**Printed on 11 Aug 2020**