

**PRODUCT INFORMATION SHEET**

Monoclonal antibodies detecting human antigens

**CD8**

PURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RUO	<input type="checkbox"/> REF	IQP-104P	▼	100 tests				
FITC	<input type="checkbox"/> IVD	<input type="checkbox"/> REF	IQP-104F	▼	100 tests	<input type="checkbox"/> REF	IQP-104F200	▼	200 tests
R-PE	<input type="checkbox"/> IVD	<input type="checkbox"/> REF	IQP-104R	▼	100 tests	<input type="checkbox"/> REF	IQP-104R200	▼	200 tests
CyQ	<input type="checkbox"/> IVD	<input type="checkbox"/> REF	IQP-104C	▼	100 tests	<input type="checkbox"/> REF	IQP-104C200	▼	200 tests
APC	<input type="checkbox"/> IVD	<input type="checkbox"/> REF	IQP-104A	▼	100 tests	<input type="checkbox"/> REF	IQP-104A200	▼	200 tests
PerCP	<input type="checkbox"/> RUO	<input type="checkbox"/> REF	IQP-104PC	▼	100 tests	<input type="checkbox"/> REF	IQP-104PC200	▼	200 tests

IVD  CE **In Vitro Diagnostic medical device**  
 RUO **For Research Use Only**

 **Description**

**Clone** MCD8

**Isotype** murine IgG1

**Specificity** The CD8 molecule is expressed as a heterodimer of CD8a (32-34 kD) and CD8b (32-34 kD) glycoproteins.

**Antigen distribution**

The CD8 antigen is present on most T lymphocytes, T cytotoxic/suppressor cells and a subpopulation of NK cells.

**Summary**

CD8 acts as a co-receptor with the TcR in recognizing antigens presented by MHC Class I and plays a role in the T cell-mediated immune response. MCD8 is commonly used in routine immunophenotyping, the determination of CD4/CD8 ratios in HIV/AIDS patients and aids in the identification of T cell leukemias (common T-ALL or mature T-ALL)s. MCD8 also distinguishes between chronic B and T cell lymphoid leukemias.

**Applications**

Flow cytometry and in immunohistochemistry using frozen and paraffin embedded tissue sections.

**Usage**

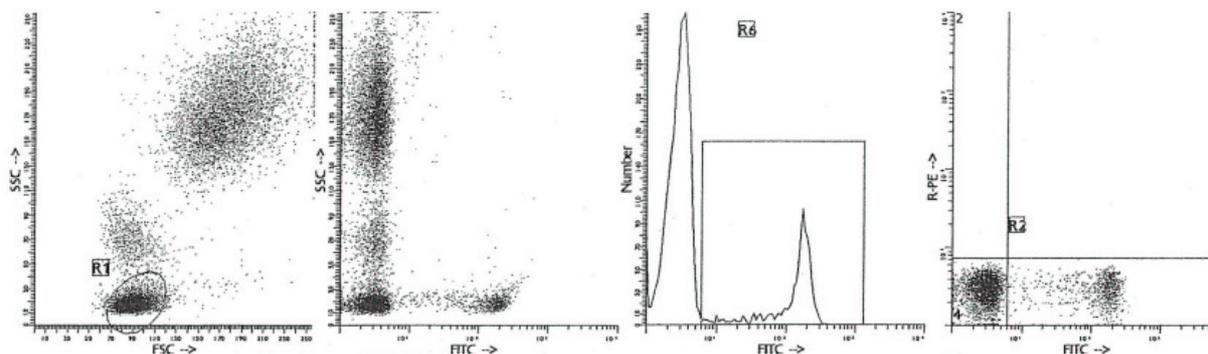
All these reagents are effectively formulated for direct immunofluorescent staining of human tissue for flow cytometric analysis using 10 µl/10<sup>6</sup> leukocytes for singles and 20 µl/10<sup>6</sup> leukocytes in case of dual and triple combinations. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.

**HLDA Workshop**

6<sup>th</sup> Leukocyte Typing Workshop - Kishimoto T., et al., Eds. Kobe, Japan. Garland Pub. Inc. (1998)

**Representative Data**

Staining with clone MCD8 (CD8) monoclonal antibodies is illustrated by flow cytometry analysis of normal blood cells. Direct staining was performed using 10 µl of the FITC-conjugated antibody and 100 µl blood sample.



## Reproducibility

Monoclonal antibodies from IQ Products were tested by flow cytometry using a 'lyse-wash' method on whole blood from healthy donors. Obtained data support the premise that these reagents are equivalent in their reactivity with peripheral blood lymphocytes. Values are expressed in terms of % of the total lymphocyte count (see table).

Reagent	n	Mean % positive	S.D.	% CV	Product code
CD8 FITC	10	26.21	4.55	17.36	IQP-104F
CD8 R-PE	10	31.53	4.58	14.52	IQP-104R
CD8 CyQ	10	33.94	4.76	14.03	IQP-104C
CD8 APC	10	40.51	5.95	14.70	IQP-104A

## Limitations

1. Conjugates with brighter fluorochromes, like PE and APC, will have a greater separation than those with dyes like FITC and CyQ. When populations overlap, the percentage of positive cells using a selected marker can be affected by the choice of fluorescent label.
2. Use of monoclonal antibodies in patient treatment can interfere with antigen target recognition by this reagent. This should be taken into account when samples are analyzed from patients treated in this fashion. IQ Products has not characterized the effect of the presence of therapeutic antibodies on the performance of this reagent.
3. Reagents can be used in different combinations, therefore laboratories need to become familiar performance characteristics of each antibody in relation with the combined markers in normal and abnormal samples.
4. Reagent data performance is based on EDTA-treated blood. Reagent performance can be affected by the use of other anticoagulants.

## Reagents and materials required but not supplied

1. Flow cytometer
2. Flow cytometry disposable 12 x 75-mm capped polystyrene test tubes
3. Micropipette with disposable tips
4. Vortex mixer
5. Centrifuge
6. IQ Lyse - erythrocyte lysing solution (IQP-199)
7. IQ Starfiqs – fixation and permeabilization solution (IQP-200)
8. PBS (phosphate-buffered saline)
9. 1% paraformaldehyde solution in PBS (store at 2-8 °C in amber glass for up to 1 week)

## Immunofluorescence staining and lysing protocol

### - A - Flow cytometry method for use with purified monoclonal antibodies

1. Add 100 µl of EDTA-treated blood (i.e. approx.  $10^6$  leukocytes) to a 5 ml reagent tube. The content of one tube is sufficient to perform one test.
2. Add to each tube 10 µl of purified monoclonal antibody\*. Vortex the tube to ensure thorough mixing of antibody and cells.
3. Incubate the tube for 15 minutes at room temperature in the dark.
4. Wash the labeled cells by adding 2 ml of PBS containing 0.001% (v/v) Heparin, vortexing and centrifuging (2 min 1000 x g.) and discard the supernatant.
5. Add 50 µl of 1:10 dilution of IQ Products F(ab)<sub>2</sub> Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG fluorescent conjugate, [FITC (IQP-190F); R-PE (IQP-190R)] in PBS containing 0.001% (v/v) Heparin to the tube. It is recommended that the tube is protected from light.
6. Mix by vortexing and incubate for 15 minutes at room temperature in the dark.
7. Add 100 µl of IQ Lyse (IQP-199 ready-to-use) and mix immediately.
8. Incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature in the dark.
9. Add 2 ml of demineralized water and incubate for 10 minutes in the dark.
10. Centrifuge the labeled cell suspension for 2 minutes at 1000 x g.
11. Remove the supernatant and resuspend the cells in 200 µl of PBS.\*\*
12. Analyze by flow cytometry within four hours (alternatively, the cells may be fixed by 0.05% of formaline in buffered saline for analysis the next day. Some antigens are readily destroyed upon fixation and this should be taken into account when using this alternative).

- B - Flow cytometry method for use with labeled (FITC, R-PE, CyQ, APC or PerCP) monoclonal antibodies

1. Add 100 µl of EDTA-treated blood (i.e. approx.  $10^6$  leukocytes) to a 5 ml reagent tube. The content of one tube is sufficient to perform one test.
2. Add to each tube 10 µl of labeled monoclonal antibody\*. Vortex the tube to ensure thorough mixing of antibody and cells.
3. Incubate the tube for 15 minutes at room temperature in the dark.
4. Add 100 µl of IQ Lyse (IQP-199 ready-to-use) and mix immediately.
5. Incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature in the dark.
6. Add 2 ml of demineralized water and incubate for 10 minutes in the dark.
7. Centrifuge the labeled cell suspension for 2 minutes at 1000 x g.
8. Remove the supernatant and resuspend the cells in 200 µl of PBS.\*\*
9. Analyze by flow cytometry within four hours (alternatively, the cells may be fixed by 0.05% of formaline in buffered saline for analysis the next day. Some antigens are readily destroyed upon fixation and this should be taken into account when using this alternative).

- C - Flow cytometry method for use with dual and triple combinations

1. Add 100 µl of EDTA-treated blood (i.e. approx.  $10^6$  leukocytes) to a 5 ml reagent tube. The content of one tube is sufficient to perform one test.  
**For combinations with anti-kappa and/or anti-lambda Ig see application note below.**
2. Add to each tube 20 µl of labeled monoclonal antibody combination.\*
3. Vortex the tube to ensure thorough mixing of antibody and cells.
4. Incubate the tube for 15 minutes at room temperature in the dark.
5. Add 100 µl of IQ Lyse (IQP-199 ready-to-use) and mix immediately.
6. Incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature in the dark.
7. Add 2 ml of demineralized water and incubate for 10 minutes in the dark.
8. Centrifuge the labeled cell suspension for 2 minutes at 1000 x g.
9. Remove the supernatant and resuspend the cells in 200 µl of PBS.\*\*
10. Analyze by flow cytometry within four hours (alternatively, the cells may be fixed by 0.05% of formaline in buffered saline for analysis the next day. Some antigens are readily destroyed upon fixation and this should be taken into account when using this alternative).

\* Appropriate mouse Ig isotype control samples should always be included in any labeling study

\*\* PBS: Phosphate Buffered Saline, pH 7.2

**Application note for anti-kappa and/or anti-lambda Ig combinations**

Add 2 ml of PBS containing 0.001% (v/v) Heparin (heated to 37 °C!) to the cell suspension  
Vortex, centrifuge (2 min at 300x g) and discard the supernatant  
Repeat this step twice  
Resuspend the pelleted blood cells in 100 µl PBS containing 0.001% (v/v) Heparin



**Handling and Storage**

Antibodies are supplied either as 100 tests per vial (1 ml) or 200 tests per vial (2 ml) for singles or 50 tests per vial (1 ml) for dual and triple combinations. They are supplied in 0.01 M sodium phosphate, 0.15 M NaCl; pH 7.3, 0.2% BSA, 0.09% sodiumazide ( $\text{NaN}_3$ ). Store the vials at 2-8 °C. Monoclonal antibodies should be protected from prolonged exposure to light. Reagents are stable for the period shown on the vial label when stored properly.

**Warranty** Products sold hereunder are warranted only to conform to the quantity and contents stated on the label at the time of delivery to the customer. There are no warranties, expressed or implied, which extend beyond the description on the label of the product. IQ Products is not liable for property damage, personal injury, or economic loss caused by the product.

**Characterization**

To ensure consistently high-quality reagents, each batch of monoclonal antibody is tested for conformance with characteristics of a standard reagent. Representative flow cytometric data is included in this data sheet.

**Warning** All products contain sodiumazide. This chemical is poisonous and hazardous. Handling should be done by trained staff only.

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## References

1. Engleman, E.G., Benike, C.J., and Evans, R.L., 1981. Clin. Res., 29: 365A
  2. Evans, R.L., Wall, D.W., Platsoucas, C.D., Siegal, F.P., Fikrig, S.M., Testa, C.M., and Good, R.A. 1981. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA., 78: 544
  3. Engleman, E.G., Benike, C.J. Glickman, E., and Evans. R.L., 1981, J. Exp. Med., 154: 193
  4. Ledbetter, J.A., Frankel, A.E. Herzenberg, L.A., and Herzenberg, L.A. In: Monoclonal Antibodies and T Cell Hybridomas, Perspectives and Technical Notes 1981, G. Hämmerling, and J. Kearney eds. (Elsevier/North Holland, New York)
  5. Kotzin, B.L., Benike, C.J., and Engleman, E.G.. 1981. J. Immunol., 127: 931
  6. Ledbetter, J.A., Evans, R.L., Lipinski, M., Cunningham-Rundles, C., Good, R.A., and Herzenberg, L.A. 1981. Evolutionary. J. Exp. Med., 153: 310
  7. Kishimoto T., et al., eds. 1998. Leukocyte Typing Workshop VI, Kobe, Japan. Garland Pub. Inc.
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## Explanation of used symbols

	Consult instructions for use
	Catalogue number
	Sufficient for
	In Vitro Diagnostic medical device
	Caution, consult accompanying document
	Keep away from (sun)light
	Biological risks
	Temperature limitation (°C)
	For Research Use Only
	Batch code
	Use by yyyy-mm-dd
	Manufacturer
	Authorized Representative in the European Community
	Conformité Européenne (European Conformity)

		<b>Label - tandem</b>	<b>Ex -max (nm)</b>	<b>Em -max (nm)</b>
P	PURE	purified material	-	-
F	FITC	FITC	488	519
R	R-PE	PE	488, 532	578
C	CyQ	PE-Cy5.18	488, 532	667
A	APC		595, 633, 635, 647	660
PC	PerCP		488, 532	678
PCC	PerCP-Cy5.5		488, 532	695



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