

DESCRIPTION

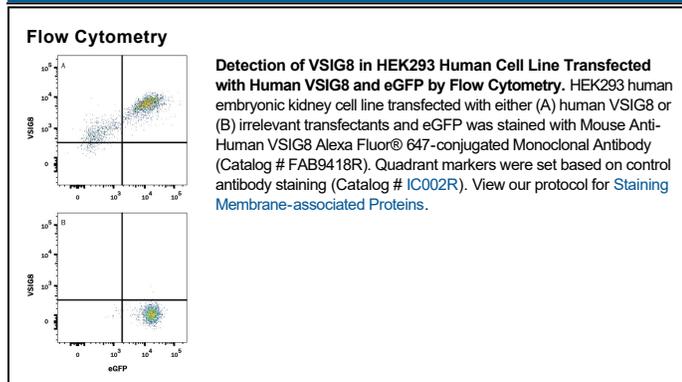
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human VSIG8 in direct ELISAs. Stains human VSIG8 transfectants but not irrelevant transfectants in flow cytometry.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 961823
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Human embryonic kidney cell line HEK293-derived transfected with human VSIG8 Met1-Gly263 Accession # Q5VU13
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	5 µL/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

VSIG8 (V-set and immunoglobulin domain containing 8), also known as C1orf204, is an approximately 45 kDa type I transmembrane protein of the B7 family within the Ig superfamily. Mature human VSIG8 consists of a 242 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) containing two V-type Ig-like domains, a 21 aa transmembrane domain, and a 130 aa cytoplasmic domain. Within the ECD, human VSIG8 shares 88% and 89% aa identity with mouse and rat VSIG8, respectively. Alternative splicing generates a long isoform of human VSIG8 with a substitution in the cytoplasmic juxtamembrane region and a 124 aa extension at the C-terminus. VSIG8 was identified from proteomic analysis of human hair shafts (1, 2). It is expressed in the hair follicle and shaft, superficial layers of the nail matrix, and superficial layers of oral epithelium (3). R&D Systems in-house testing indicates that VSIG8 inhibits the production of IL-2 by activated T cells.

References:

1. Rice, R.H. *et al.* (2010) J. Proteome Res. 9:6752.
2. Lee, Y.J. *et al.* (2006) Mol. Cell. Proteomics 5:789.
3. Rice, R.H. *et al.* (2011) J. Invest. Dermatol. 131:1936.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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