

Anti-TAPA1 Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO10172

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P35762
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for TAPA1 detection. Tested with WB, Direct ELISA in Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	12520
Other Names	CD81 antigen, 26 kDa cell surface protein TAPA-1, Target of the antiproliferative antibody 1, CD81, Cd81, Tapa1
Calculated MW	25815
Application Details	Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml Direct ELISA, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml
Subcellular Localization	Basolateral cell membrane.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in oocytes. Highly expressed in granulosa cells.
Source	Eukaryota
Contents	Each vial contains 4mg Trehalose, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.05mg NaN ₃ .
Immunogen	E. coli-derived mouse TAPA1 recombinant protein (Position: K116-K201).
Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins.
Storage	At -20 °C; for one year. After r ° Constitution, at 4 °C; for one month. It ° Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20 °C; for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Protein Information

Name Cd81 {ECO:0000303 | PubMed:11046035, ECO:0000312 | MGI:MGI:1096398}

Function	Structural component of specialized membrane microdomains known as tetraspanin-enriched microdomains (TERMs), which act as platforms for receptor clustering and signaling. Essential for trafficking and compartmentalization of CD19 receptor on the cell surface of activated B cells (PubMed: 23499492). Upon initial encounter with a microbial pathogen, enables the assembly of CD19-CR2 and B cell receptor complexes at signaling TERMS, lowering the threshold dose of antigen required to trigger B cell clonal expansion and humoral immune response (By similarity). In T cells, associates with CD4 or CD8 coreceptors and defines the maturation state of antigen-induced synapses with B cells (By similarity). Facilitates localization of CD3 in these immune synapses, required for costimulation and sustained activation of T cells, preferentially triggering T helper type 2 immune response (PubMed: 11046035). Can act both as positive and negative regulator of homotypic or heterotypic cell-cell fusion processes. In myoblasts, associates with another tetraspanin CD9 in complex with PTGFRN and inhibits myotube fusion during muscle regeneration (PubMed: 23575678). In macrophages, associates with CD9 and beta-1 and beta-2 integrins, and prevents macrophage fusion into multinucleated giant cells specialized in ingesting complement-opsonized large particles. Also prevents the fusion between mononuclear cell progenitors into osteoclasts in charge of bone resorption. Positively regulates sperm-egg fusion and may be involved in the acrosome reaction (PubMed: 16380109 , PubMed: 17290409). Regulates protein trafficking in intracellular compartments. In T cells, associates with dNTPase SAMHD1 and defines its subcellular location, enabling its degradation by the proteasome and thereby controlling intracellular dNTP levels (By similarity). Also regulates integrin-dependent migration of macrophages, particularly relevant for inflammatory response in the lung (PubMed: 18662991).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Basolateral cell membrane {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P60033}; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Associates with CLDN1 and the CLDN1-CD81 complex localizes to the basolateral cell membrane {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P60033}
Tissue Location	Expressed in oocytes (at protein level) (PubMed:16380109, PubMed:17290409, PubMed:23213457). Highly expressed in granulosa cells (PubMed:16380109). Expressed in skeletal muscle mainly in endothelial cells of endomysial capillaries, in satellite cells and myoblasts (at protein level) (PubMed:23575678). Expressed in hepatocytes (at protein level) (PubMed:12483205)

Background

CD81 molecule, also known as CD81 (Cluster of Differentiation 81), is a protein which in humans is encoded by the CD81 gene. The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the transmembrane 4 superfamily, also known as the tetraspanin family. Most of these members are cell-surface proteins that are characterized by the presence of four hydrophobic domains. The proteins mediate signal transduction events that play a role in the regulation of cell development, activation, growth and motility. This encoded protein is a cell surface glycoprotein that is known to complex with integrins. This protein appears to promote muscle cell fusion and support myotube maintenance. Also it may be involved in signal transduction. This gene is localized in the tumor-suppressor gene region and thus it is a candidate gene for malignancies. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

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