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CD81 Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM8557b

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	P60033
Other Accession	P60034
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Predicted	Human, Rat, Bovine, Canine, Rabbit, Chicken
Host	Mouse
Clonality	monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1,k
Clone Names	1668CT270.93.9
Calculated MW	25809

Additional Information

Gene ID	975
Other Names	CD81 antigen, 26 kDa cell surface protein TAPA-1, Target of the antiproliferative antibody 1, Tetraspanin-28, Tspan-28, CD81, CD81, TAPA1, TSPAN28
Target/Specificity	This CD81 antibody is generated from a mouse immunized with recombinant protein from the human region of human CD81.
Dilution	WB~~1:4000 IHC-P~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	CD81 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	CD81 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:8766544, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:1701}
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 surface of activated B cells (PubMed:16449649, PubMed:20237408, PubMed:27881302). Upon initial encounter with microbial pathogens, enables the assembly of CD19-CR2/CD21 and B cell receptor (BCR) complexes at signaling TERMs, lowering the threshold dose of antigen required to trigger B cell clonal expansion and antibody production (PubMed:15161911, PubMed:20237408). In T cells, facilitates the localization of CD247/CD3 zeta at antigen-induced synapses with B cells, providing for costimulation and polarization toward T helper type 2 phenotype (PubMed:22307619, PubMed:23858057, PubMed:8766544). Present in MHC class II compartments, may also play a role in antigen presentation (PubMed:8409388, PubMed:8766544). Can act both as positive and negative regulator of homotypic or heterotypic cell-cell fusion processes. Positively regulates sperm-egg fusion and may be involved in acrosome reaction (By similarity). In myoblasts, associates with CD9 and PTGFRN and inhibits myotube fusion during muscle regeneration (By similarity). 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 (PubMed:12796480). Also prevents the fusion of mononuclear cell progenitors into osteoclasts in charge of bone resorption (By similarity). May regulate the compartmentalization of enzymatic activities. In T cells, defines the subcellular localization of dNTPase SAMHD1 and permits its degradation by the proteasome, thereby controlling intracellular dNTP levels (PubMed:28871089). Also involved in cell adhesion and motility. Positively regulates integrin-mediated adhesion of macrophages, particularly relevant for the inflammatory response in the lung (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Basolateral cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Associates with CLDN1 and the CLDN1-CD81 complex localizes to the basolateral cell membrane

Tissue Location

Expressed on B cells (at protein level) (PubMed:20237408). Expressed in hepatocytes (at protein level) (PubMed:12483205). Expressed in monocytes/macrophages (at protein level) (PubMed:12796480). Expressed on both naive and memory CD4- positive T cells (at protein level) (PubMed:22307619)

Background

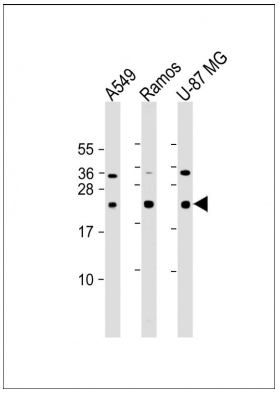
May play an important role in the regulation of lymphoma cell growth. Interacts with a 16-kDa Leu-13 protein to form a complex possibly involved in signal transduction. May act as the viral receptor for HCV.

References

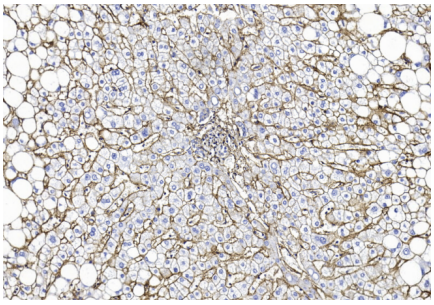
Oren R.,et al.Mol. Cell. Biol. 10:4007-4015(1990).
Kalnine N.,et al.Submitted (OCT-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Livingston R.J.,et al.Submitted (OCT-2006) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Taylor T.D.,et al.Nature 440:497-500(2006).
Takahashi S.,et al.J. Immunol. 145:2207-2213(1990).

Images

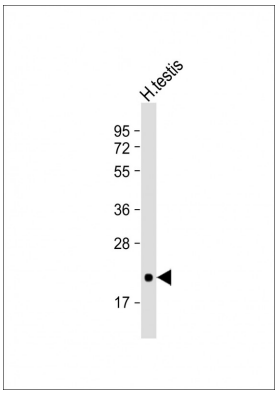
All lanes : Anti-CD81 Antibody at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: A549 whole cell lysate Lane 2: Ramos whole cell lysate Lane 3: U-87 MG whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Mouse IgG, (H+L),



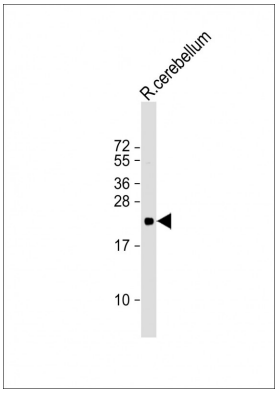
Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 26 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human liver section using Pink1(Cat#AM8557b). AM8557b was diluted at 1:1000 dilution. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary, followed by DAB staining.



Anti-CD81 Antibody at 1:4000 dilution + human testis whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 26 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Anti-CD81 Antibody at 1:4000 dilution + rat cerebellum whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 26 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Citations

- Aspirin inhibits hypoxia-mediated lung cancer cell stemness and exosome function.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.