

# CD82 (ST6) Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP6250a

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, IHC-P, FC, E
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P27701</a>
<b>Other Accession</b>	<a href="#">NP_002222</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Rat, Mouse
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Clone Names</b>	RB02073-02074
<b>Calculated MW</b>	29626
<b>Antigen Region</b>	239-267

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	3732
<b>Other Names</b>	CD82 antigen, C33 antigen, IA4, Inducible membrane protein R2, Metastasis suppressor Kangai-1, Suppressor of tumorigenicity 6 protein, Tetraspanin-27, Tspan-27, CD82, CD82, KAI1, SAR2, ST6, TSPAN27
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	This CD82 (ST6) antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 239-267 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human CD82 (ST6).
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 FC~~1:10~50 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
<b>Format</b>	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Precautions</b>	CD82 (ST6) Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	CD82
<b>Synonyms</b>	KAI1, SAR2, ST6, TSPAN27

<b>Function</b>	Structural component of specialized membrane microdomains known as tetraspanin-enriched microdomains (TERMs), which act as platforms for receptor clustering and signaling (PubMed: <a href="#">19497983</a> ). Participates thereby in diverse biological functions such as cell signal transduction, adhesion, migration and protein trafficking. Acts as a attenuator of EGF signaling, facilitating ligand-induced endocytosis of the receptor and its subsequent desensitization (PubMed: <a href="#">10985391</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">35538033</a> ). Mechanistically, modulates ligand- induced ubiquitination and trafficking of EGFR via E3 ligase CBL phosphorylation by PKC (PubMed: <a href="#">23897813</a> ). Increases cell-matrix adhesion by regulating the membrane organization of integrin alpha4/ITA4 (PubMed: <a href="#">24623721</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">8757325</a> ). Modulates adhesion and suppresses cell migration through other integrins such as the alpha6/ITGA6 and beta1/ITGB1 (PubMed: <a href="#">15557282</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">17560548</a> ). Decreases cell-associated plasminogen activation by interfering with the interaction between urokinase-type plasminogen activator/PLAU and its receptor PLAUR (PubMed: <a href="#">15677461</a> ). Associates with CD4 or CD8 and delivers costimulatory signals for the TCR/CD3 pathway. Plays a role in TLR9 trafficking to acidified CpG-containing compartments by controlling interaction between TLR9 and VAMP3 and subsequent myddosome assembly (By similarity). Inhibits LPS-induced inflammatory response by preventing binding of LPS to TLR4 on the cell surface (PubMed: <a href="#">36945827</a> ). Plays a role in the activation of macrophages into anti-inflammatory phenotypes (By similarity). Independently of Toll- like receptor (TLR) signaling, is recruited to pathogen-containing phagosomes prior to fusion with lysosomes and thereby participates in antigen presentation (By similarity). Also acts to control angiogenesis and switch angiogenic milieu to quiescent state by binding and sequestering VEGFA and PDGFB to inhibit the signaling they trigger via their respective cell surface receptor (PubMed: <a href="#">34530889</a> ).
<b>Cellular Location</b>	Cell membrane {ECO:0000269   PubMed:19497983, ECO:0000269   PubMed:23897813, ECO:0000269   PubMed:30463011, ECO:0000269   PubMed:34530889, ECO:0000269   PubMed:8757325, ECO:0000269   Ref.4}; Multi-pass membrane protein Cytoplasmic vesicle, phagosome {ECO:0000250   UniProtKB:P40237}
<b>Tissue Location</b>	Lymphoid specific.

## Background

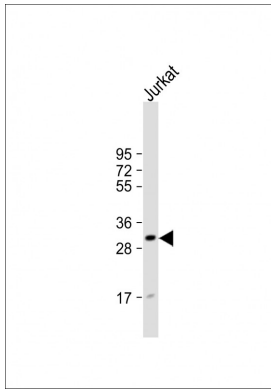
The ST6 metastasis suppressor gene product is a membrane glycoprotein that is a member of the transmembrane 4 superfamily. Expression has been shown to be downregulated in tumor progression of human cancers and can be activated by p53 through a consensus binding sequence in the promoter. Its expression and that of p53 are strongly correlated, and the loss of expression of these two proteins is associated with poor survival for prostate cancer patients.

## References

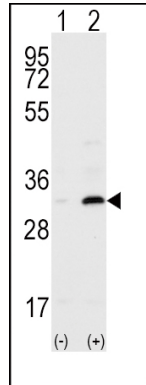
Zhang, X.A., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(29):27319-27328 (2003).  
Zhang, X.A., et al., Cancer Res. 63(10):2665-2674 (2003).  
Yang, J., et al., Ai Zheng 22(5):533-536 (2003).  
Sauer, G., et al., Oncol. Rep. 10(2):405-410 (2003).  
Ito, Y., et al., Pathol Res Pract 199(2):79-83 (2003).

## Images

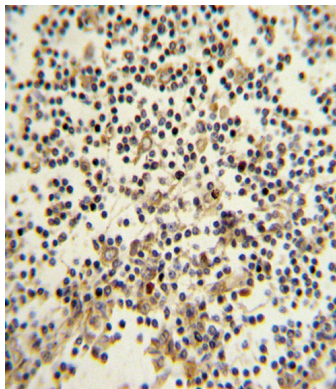
Anti-ST6 Antibody (C253) at 1:1000 dilution + Jurkat whole



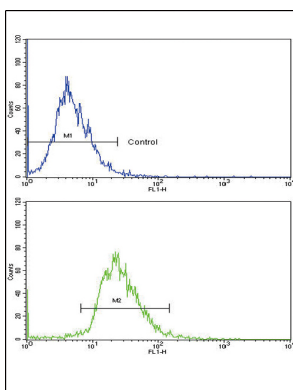
cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 30 kDa  
Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Western blot analysis of ST6 (arrow) using ST6 Antibody (C-term) (Cat.#AP6250a). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected with the CD82 gene (Lane 2) (Origene Technologies).



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human lymph with CD82 (ST6) Antibody (C-term), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



Flow cytometric analysis of HepG2 cells using CD82 (ST6) Antibody (C-term)(bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

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