

## Product datasheet

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# ARG22960 anti-CD81 antibody [Eat2]

Package: 100 μg Store at: -20°C

## **Summary**

Product Description

Hamster Monoclonal antibody [Eat2] recognizes CD81

Hamster anti Mouse CD81 antibody, clone Eat2 recognizes mouse and rat CD81, also known as TAPA-1

or Target of the antiproliferative antibody 1. CD81 is a 236 amino acid ~26 kDa multipass

transmembrane protein belonging to the TM4SF family (UniProt: P35762). In rodents CD81 is expressed at much higher levels on resting B cells than on T cells, although increased expression on T cells is found following activation. Hamster anti Mouse CD81 antibody, clone Eat2 induces homotypic aggregation of B cells and inhibits anti Ig and IL-4 induced proliferation (Maecker et al. 2000). Eat 2 requires the presence of both extracellular loops of TAPA-1 for binding. Mice lacking CD81 demonstrate reduced fertility through impaired oocyte-sperm fusion, double knockout CD81-/- CD9-/- mice are completely

infertile suggesting complimentary roles in oocyte-sperm fusion (Rubenstein et al. 2006).

Tested Reactivity Ms, Rat

Tested Application ELISA, FACS, IHC-Fr, IP, WB

Host Hamster

**Clonality** Monoclonal

Clone Eat2

Isotype IgG1

Target Name CD81

Species Mouse

Immunogen 38C13, murine B cell line.

Conjugation Un-conjugated

Alternate Names CD antigen CD81; TAPA1; Tspan-28; S5.7; CD81 antigen; Target of the antiproliferative antibody 1;

Tetraspanin-28; 26 kDa cell surface protein TAPA-1; CVID6; TSPAN28

## **Application Instructions**

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ELISA	Assay-dependent
	FACS	1:10 - 1:50
	IHC-Fr	Assay-dependent
	IP	Assay-dependent
	WB	Assay-dependent (for non-reducing conditions)
Application Note	IHC-Fr: The epitope recognised by this antibody is reported to be sensitive to formaldehyde fixation and tissue processing. Arigo recommends the use of acetone fixation for frozen sections. WB: Clone Eat2 recognizes mouse CD81 under non-reducing conditions. FACS: Use 10 $\mu$ l of the suggested working dilution to label 10^6 cells in 100 $\mu$ l. * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

### **Properties**

Form Liquid

Purification Purification with Protein G.

Buffer PBS and 0.09% Sodium azide

Preservative 0.09% Sodium azide

Concentration 1 mg/ml

Storage instruction For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot

and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed

before use.

Note For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

#### Bioinformation

Gene Symbol Cd81

Gene Full Name CD81 antigen

Background 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul

2014]

Function 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. [UniProt]

Highlight Related products:

CD81 antibodies; Anti-Hamster IgG secondary antibodies;

Related news:

New antibodies for exosome isolation

Calculated Mw 26 kDa

PTM Not glycosylated.