abcam

ab23553

PE Anti-CD81 antibody [Eat 2]

Anti-CD81 antibody [Eat 2] conjugated to PE - suitable for flow cytometry, and reacts with mouse samples. Clone [Eat 2] is a Armenian Hamster monoclonal antibody.

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Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Armenian hamster
Conjugation	PE
Excitation/Emission	Ex: 480;565nm, Em: 578nm
Storage buffer	pH: 7.4 Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 1% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	Eat 2
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein G
Specificity	ab23553 recognises CD81, a 26kD cell surface glycoprotein that is also known as TAPA-1.
Concentration	1 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/10 - 1/100
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information Cd81

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). (Microbial infection) Specifically required for Plasmodium yoelii infectivity of hepatocytes, controlling sporozoite entry in hepatocytes via the parasitophorous vacuole and subsequent parasite differentiation to exoerythrocytic forms.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	+4°C

Notes

Myeloma: Spleen cells from immunised Armenian hamsters were fused with cells of the mouse PX3-Ag.8.653 myeloma cell line.Purified IgG conjugated to R. Phycoerythrin (RPE).

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	CD81 also known as TAPA-1 or 26 kDa protein is a member of the tetraspanin family featuring four transmembrane domains. The molecular weight of CD81 is approximately 26-28 kDa. This protein exhibits expression in numerous cell types such as leukocytes endothelial cells and epithelial tissues. CD81 plays a mechanical role by facilitating membrane protein interactions and contributing to cellular processes like adhesion and morphogenesis. Researchers have identified specific isoforms like M38 and labels like 1D6 CHAN in studies involving this target often analyzing CD81 through techniques like Western blot to determine expression levels and molecular weight.
Biological function summary	CD81 interacts with other tetraspanins and forms complexes within the membrane to regulate cellular signaling trafficking and adhesion. It participates in the assembly of larger tetraspanin-enriched microdomains which are important for efficient signaling and functional variety. These complexes modulate cell morphology proliferation and development influencing immune responses and pathogen entry to cells. The presence of CD81 in diverse tissues implies its involvement in a wide range of cellular processes forming essential complexes with proteins like integrins that further engage in tissue repair and immunological defense.
Pathways	CD81 plays significant roles in the immune system and viral entry pathways. It interacts with other proteins like CD9 and CD19 within the immune response pathways regulating lymphocyte activation and differentiation. CD81 is notably a coreceptor in the hepatitis C virus (HCV) entry pathway facilitating viral attachment and fusion into host cells. These interactions illustrate CD81's involvement in modulation of immune cell responses and influence on pathogen infection processes integrating into the complex cellular pathways important for maintaining homeostasis and response to external stimuli.
Associated diseases and disorders	CD81 has connections to hepatitis C virus (HCV) infections and immunological disorders such as systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). During HCV infection CD81 serves as an important entry point for the virus interacting with proteins like claudin-1 and scavenger receptor class B type I (SR-BI) enabling viral entry and replication within liver cells. In SLE alterations in CD81 expression can impact autoantibody production and lymphocyte behavior contributing to the disease's pathology. Understanding CD81's role in these diseases provides insight into therapeutic targets and potential interventions for managing infections and autoimmune responses.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

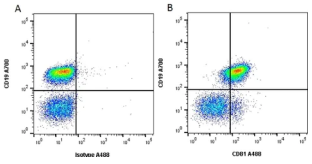
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

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1 product image



Flow Cytometry - PE Anti-CD81 antibody [Eat 2] (ab23553)

CD81 Flow Cytometry staining using armenian hamster Anti-CD81 antibody

Flow cytometric analysis of mouse blood labelling CD81 with ab23553 at 1/10 dilution (Right). Compared with Alexa Fluor® 700 conjugated hamster IgG1 isotype control (Left). Gated on live, single lymphocytes in the presence of 10% mouse serum. Cells were stained with Alexa Fluor 700 conjugated Rat anti Mouse CD19. Data acquired on the ZE5™ Cell Analyzer.

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