

**Anti-human CD81 antibody**  
**Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABV11683****Specification**

---

**Anti-human CD81 antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, FC, E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P60033</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Calculated MW	25809

**Anti-human CD81 antibody - 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**

CD81 (unconjugated)

**Formulation**

1 mg/ml in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) with sodium azide (15 mM), Approx. pH: 7.4.

**Handling**

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use

**Background Descriptions****Precautions**

Anti-human CD81 antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Anti-human CD81 antibody - 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16449649" target="\_blank">16449649</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20237408" target="\_blank">20237408</a>,

PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27881302" target="\_blank">27881302</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15161911" target="\_blank">15161911</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20237408" target="\_blank">20237408</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22307619" target="\_blank">22307619</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23858057" target="\_blank">23858057</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8766544" target="\_blank">8766544</a>). Present in MHC class II compartments, may also play a role in antigen presentation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8409388" target="\_blank">8409388</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8766544" target="\_blank">8766544</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12796480" target="\_blank">12796480</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28871089" target="\_blank">28871089</a>). 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

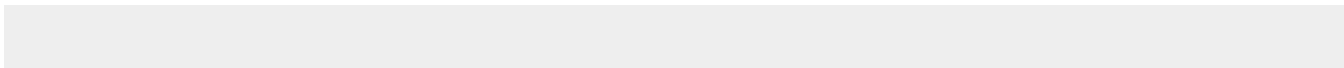
Expressed on B cells (at protein level) (PubMed:20237408). Expressed in hepatocytes (at protein level) (PubMed:12483205). Expressed in monocytes/macrophages (at protein level) (PubMed:12796480). Expressed on both naive and memory CD4- positive T cells (at protein level) (PubMed:22307619)

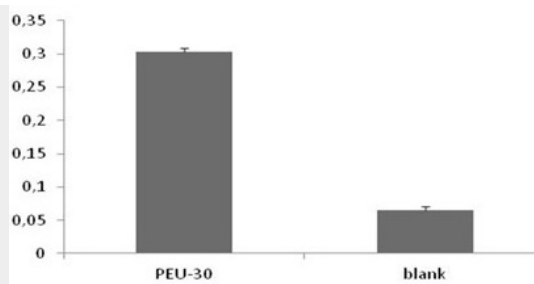
## Anti-human CD81 antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

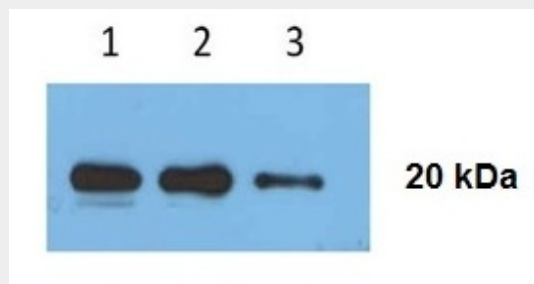
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## Anti-human CD81 antibody - Images

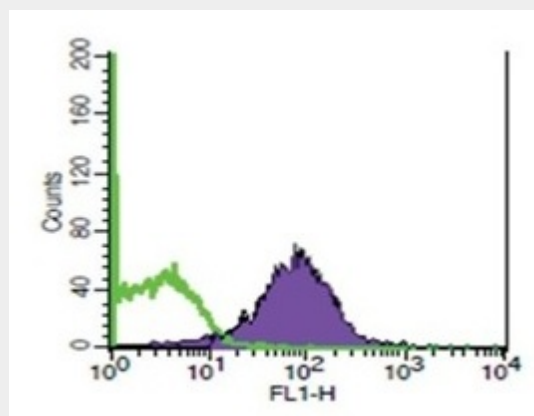




CD81 detection on purified exosomes from urine(PEU), 30ug.



Detection of CD81 by Western blotting. 1.MM1(melanoma cell) lysate(20ug). 2.MM1 cells purified exosomes(20ug). Plasma healthy donors purified exosomes(20ug).



CD81 staining of COLO1 cell purified exosomes.

### Anti-human CD81 antibody - Background

CD81 (TAPA1), a member of the tetraspanin family, is virtually expressed on all nucleated cells, but in particular on germinal center B cells. CD81 forms complexes with other tetraspanin proteins, integrins and co-receptors. In muscles, CD81 promotes cell fusion and myotube maintenance. CD81 has been also identified as a receptor for the hepatitis C virus.