

CD316 Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP73665**Specification****CD316 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q969P0
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

CD316 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 93185**Other Names**

IGSF8; CD81P3; EWI2; KCT4; Immunoglobulin superfamily member 8; IgSF8; CD81 partner 3; Glu-Trp-Ile EWI motif-containing protein 2; EWI-2; Keratinocytes-associated transmembrane protein 4; KCT-4; LIR-D1; Prostaglandin regulatory-like protein; PGRL; CD316

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

CD316 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** IGSF8**Synonyms** CD81P3, EWI2, KCT4**Function**

Member of the immunoglobulin superfamily (IgSF) that links tetraspanin-enriched microdomains to the actin cytoskeleton and plays several important roles in innate and adaptive immunity (PubMed:11504738, PubMed:14662754). Acts as an inducible receptor of HSPA8 on dendritic cells to enhance the CCL21/SLC-dependent migration of activated mature dendritic cells while attenuating their antigen- specific stimulatory capacities (PubMed:17785435). In complex with alpha-actinins ACTN1 and ACTN4, regulates actin dynamics in the immune synapse and subsequent T-cell activation (PubMed:22689882). Inhibits the entry of several viruses such as hepatitis C Virus (HCV) or HIV-1. Mechanistically, promotes a change in CD81 organization at the plasma membrane by significantly restricting its diffusion

which in turn influences CD81 interaction with Claudin-1/CLDN1, preventing CLDN1 from acting as a co-receptor required for HCV entry (PubMed:23351194). Accumulates at the presynaptic terminal, the producer cell side of the virological synapse, to prevent HIV-1 Env-mediated cell-cell fusion (PubMed:31757023). Highly expressed on malignant cells with antigen presentation defects, interacts with NK receptor KIR3DL2 to suppress NK-cell cytotoxicity (PubMed:38657602). May participate in the regulation of neurite outgrowth and maintenance of the neural network in the adult brain.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Note=Colocalizes with CD81 at the immune synapse.

Tissue Location

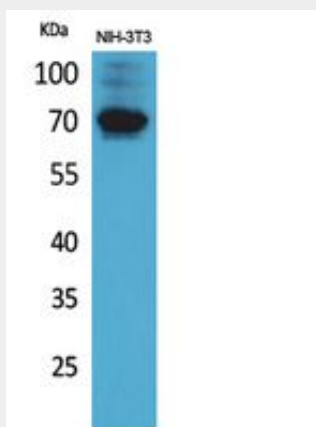
Expressed in brain, kidney, testis, liver and placenta with moderate expression in all other tissues. Detected on a majority of B-cells, T-cells, and natural killer cells (PubMed:12708969). Expressed on dendritic cells (PubMed:17785435)

CD316 Polyclonal 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](#)

CD316 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Western Blot analysis of NIH-3T3 cells using CD316 Polyclonal Antibody.. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000

CD316 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

May play a key role in diverse functions ascribed to CD81 and CD9 such as oocytes fertilization or

hepatitis C virus function. May regulate proliferation and differentiation of keratinocytes. May be a negative regulator of cell motility: suppresses T-cell mobility coordinately with CD81, associates with CD82 to suppress prostate cancer cell migration, regulates epidermoid cell reaggregation and motility on laminin-5 with CD9 and CD81 as key linkers. May also play a role on integrin- dependent morphology and motility functions. May participate in the regulation of neurite outgrowth and maintenance of the neural network in the adult brain.