

CD316 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP73665

Specification

CD316 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality WB <u>Q969P0</u> Human, Mouse Rabbit 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:11504738, PubMed:11504738, 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

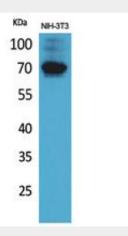
Expressed in brain, kidney, testis, liver and placenta with moderate expression in all other tissues. Detected on a majority of B-cells, T-cells, and natural killer cells (PubMed:12708969). Expressed on dendritic cells (PubMed:17785435)

CD316 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- <u>Dot Blot</u>
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

CD316 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



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.