

**Anti-TAPA1 Picoband Antibody**  
Catalog # ABO10171**Specification****Anti-TAPA1 Picoband Antibody - Product Information**

Application	IHC-P, FC, E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P60033</a>
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for TAPA1 detection. Tested with IHC-P, FCM, Direct ELISA in Human;Mouse;Rat.

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-TAPA1 Picoband 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

**Application Details**

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml  
Flow Cytometry, 1-3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>g/1x10<sup>6</sup> cells  
Direct ELISA, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml

**Subcellular Localization**

Basolateral cell membrane.

**Tissue Specificity**

Hematolymphoid, neuroectodermal and mesenchymal tumor cell lines.

**Contents**

Each vial contains 4mg Trehalose, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>.

**Immunogen**

E. coli-derived human TAPA1 recombinant protein (Position: F113-K201).

**Cross Reactivity**

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Storage

At -20°C; for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C; for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C; for a

**longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

## Anti-TAPA1 Picoband 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-TAPA1 Picoband 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-TAPA1 Picoband Antibody - Images**

#### **Anti-TAPA1 Picoband Antibody - Background**

CD81 molecule, also known as CD81 (Cluster of Differentiation 81), is a protein which in humans is encoded by the CD81 gene. 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.