Elabscience®

Recombinant Human CD81 (N-FC)

Catalog Number: PKSH034009

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description		
Species	Human	
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human CD81 protein Phe113-Lys201, with an N-terminal Fc	
Calculated MW	36.1 kDa	
Observed MW	37 kDa	
Accession	P60033	
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity	
Properties		
Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.	
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.	
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80	
	°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of	
	reconstituted samples are stable at $< -20^{\circ}$ C for 3 months.	
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.	
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.	
	Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants	
	before lyophilization.	
	Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.	
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.	

Data

kDa	MK	R
120 90		
60		
40		-
30		
20		
14	_	

> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

CD81, also known as TAPA-1 and Tetraspanin-28, belongs to the transmembrane 4 superfamily, also known as the tetraspanin family. Members of this family mediate signal transduction events that play a role in the regulation of cell development, activation, growth and motility. CD81 is a widely expressed cell-surface protein involved in an astonishing variety of biologic responses. CD81 associates with a wide range of membrane proteins including CD151, TfR2, LDL R, PCSK9, Glypican 3, IFITM1, IGSF8/CD316, FPRP, and complexes of CD19-CD21. It is related to adhesion, morphology, activation, proliferation, and differentiation of B, T, and other cells. CD81 additionally functions as a receptor for the E2 glycoprotein of hepatitis C virus. The CD81-E2 interaction inhibits NK cell cytolytic activity, provides a co-stimulatory signal to T cells, and inhibits the maturation of plasmacytoid dendritic cells.

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