

Cynomolgus / Rhesus CD81 / TAPA-1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 90201-C07H



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CD81

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the cynomolgus / rhesus CD81 (XP_005576958.1) (Lys116-Lys201) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus. Cynomolgus and Rhesus CD81 sequences are identical.

Source: Cynomolgus, Rhesus

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg protein as determined by the LAL method.

Predicted N terminal: His

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant cynomolgus / rhesus CD81 consists of 105 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 11.7 kDa.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Stability & Storage:

Samples are stable for twelve months from date of receipt at -20°C to -80°C.

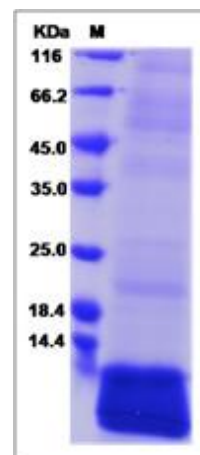
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

CD81, also known as TAPA-1, 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. It is related to adhesion, morphology, activation, proliferation, and differentiation of B, T, and other cells. On B cells CD81 is part of a complex with CD21, CD19, and Leu13. This complex reduces the threshold for B cell activation via the B cell receptor by bridging Ag specific recognition and CD21-mediated complement recognition.

References

1. Petracca R. et al., 2000, J Virol. 74 (10): 4824-30.
2. Bartosch B. et al., 2003, The Journal of Biological Chemistry. 278 (43): 41624-30.
3. Clark KL. et al., 2001, Journal of Immunology. 167 (9): 5115-21.

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