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# CD81 Protein (CD81) (AA 1-236) (Strep Tag)



#### **Image**



Go to Product page

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Quantity:	1 mg
Target:	CD81
Protein Characteristics:	AA 1-236
Origin:	Human
Source:	Tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum)
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This CD81 protein is labelled with Strep Tag.
Application:	SDS-PAGE (SDS), Western Blotting (WB), ELISA

#### **Product Details**

Sequence:

MGVEGCTKCI KYLLFVFNFV FWLAGGVILG VALWLRHDPQ TTNLLYLELG DKPAPNTFYV GIYILIAVGA VMMFVGFLGC YGAIQESQCL LGTFFTCLVI LFACEVAAGI WGFVNKDQIA KDVKQFYDQA LQQAVVDDDA NNAKAVVKTF HETLDCCGSS TLTALTTSVL KNNLCPSGSN IISNLFKEDC HQKIDDLFSG KLYLIGIAAI VVAVIMIFEM ILSMVLCCGI RNSSVY

Sequence without tag. The proposed Strep-Tag is based on experience s with the expression system, a different complexity of the protein could make another tag necessary. In case you have a special request, please contact us.

Characteristics:

Key Benefits:

- Made in Germany from design to production by highly experienced protein experts.
- Protein expressed with ALiCE® and purified by multi-step, protein-specific process to ensure correct folding and modification.
- · These proteins are normally active (enzymatically functional) as our customers have

reported (not tested by us and not guaranteed).

• State-of-the-art algorithm used for plasmid design (Gene synthesis).

This protein is a **made-to-order protein** and will be made for the first time for your order. Our experts in the lab will ensure that you receive a correctly folded protein.

The big advantage of ordering our **made-to-order proteins** in comparison to ordering custom made proteins from other companies is that there is no financial obligation in case the protein cannot be expressed or purified.

#### **Expression System:**

- ALiCE®, our Almost Living Cell-Free Expression System is based on a lysate obtained from Nicotiana tabacum c.v.. This contains all the protein expression machinery needed to produce even the most difficult-to-express proteins, including those that require posttranslational modifications.
- During lysate production, the cell wall and other cellular components that are not required for
  protein production are removed, leaving only the protein production machinery and the
  mitochondria to drive the reaction. During our lysate completion steps, the additional
  components needed for protein production (amino acids, cofactors, etc.) are added to
  produce something that functions like a cell, but without the constraints of a living system all that's needed is the DNA that codes for the desired protein!

#### Concentration:

- · The concentration of our recombinant proteins is measured using the absorbance at 280nm.
- The protein's absorbance will be measured in several dilutions and is measured against its specific reference buffer.
- · We use the Expasy's ProtParam tool to determine the absorption coefficient of each protein.

Purification:	Two step purification of proteins expressed in Almost Living Cell-Free Expression System (ALiCE®):			
	<ol> <li>In a first purification step, the protein is purified from the cleared cell lysate using StrepTag capture material. Eluate fractions are analyzed by SDS-PAGE.</li> <li>Protein containing fractions of the best purification are subjected to second purification step through size exclusion chromatography. Eluate fractions are analyzed by SDS-PAGE and Western blot.</li> </ol>			
Purity:	>80 % as determined by SDS PAGE, Size Exclusion Chromatography and Western Blot.			
Endotoxin Level:	ow Endotoxin less than 1 EU/mg (< 0.1 ng/mg)			

Grade:

Crystallography grade

#### **Target Details**

Target:

CD81

Alternative Name:

CD81 (CD81 Products)

Background:

CD81 antigen (26 kDa cell surface protein TAPA-1) (Target of the antiproliferative antibody 1) (Tetraspanin-28) (Tspan-28) (CD antigen CD81), 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:20237408, PubMed:27881302, PubMed:16449649). 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:15161911, PubMed:20237408). 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:22307619, PubMed:23858057, PubMed:8766544). Present in MHC class II compartments, may also play a role in antigen presentation (PubMed:8409388, PubMed:8766544). 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 complementopsonized large particles (PubMed:12796480). 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:28871089). 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). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35762, ECO:0000269|PubMed:12796480, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15161911, ECO:0000269|PubMed:16449649, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20237408, ECO:0000269|PubMed:22307619, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23858057, ECO:0000269|PubMed:27881302, ECO:0000269|PubMed:28871089, ECO:0000269|PubMed:8409388, ECO:0000269|PubMed:8766544}., FUNCTION: (Microbial

infection) Acts as a receptor for hepatitis C virus (HCV) in hepatocytes. Association with CLDN1 and the CLDN1-CD81 receptor complex is essential for HCV entry into host cell. {ECO:0000269|PubMed:20375010, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21516087,

ECO:0000269|PubMed:26116703, ECO:0000269|PubMed:26354436}., FUNCTION: (Microbial infection) Involved in SAMHD1-dependent restriction of HIV-1 replication. May support early replication of both R5- and X4-tropic HIV-1 viruses in T cells, likely via proteasome-dependent degradation of SAMHD1. {ECO:0000269|PubMed:28871089}., FUNCTION: (Microbial infection) Specifically required for Plasmodium falciparum infectivity of hepatocytes, controlling sporozoite entry into hepatocytes via the parasitophorous vacuole and subsequent parasite differentiation to exoerythrocytic forms. {ECO:0000269|PubMed:12483205}.

Molecular Weight:

25.8 kDa

UniProt:

P60033

Pathways:

Inositol Metabolic Process, Hepatitis C

#### **Application Details**

**Application Notes:** 

In addition to the applications listed above we expect the protein to work for functional studies as well. As the protein has not been tested for functional studies yet we cannot offer a guarantee though.

Comment:

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During lysate production, the cell wall and other cellular components that are not required for protein production are removed, leaving only the protein production machinery and the mitochondria to drive the reaction. During our lysate completion steps, the additional components needed for protein production (amino acids, cofactors, etc.) are added to produce something that functions like a cell, but without the constraints of a living system - all that's needed is the DNA that codes for the desired protein!

Restrictions:

For Research Use only

#### Handling

Format: Liquid

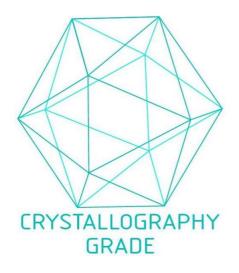
Buffer: Th

The buffer composition is at the discretion of the manufacturer. If you have a special request,

## Handling

	please contact us.
Handling Advice:	Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Storage:	-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -80°C.
Expiry Date:	Unlimited (if stored properly)

## Images



**Image 1.** "Crystallography Grade" protein due to multi-step, protein-specific purification process