

Anti-Human CD81 Antibody

Catalog Number:	106001, 106002
Size:	100 ug, 500 ug
Target Name:	CD81, S5.7, CVID6, TSPAN28
Regulatory Status:	RUO

PRODUCT DETAILS

Clone:	5A6
Application:	Flow Cytometry
Reactivity:	Human
Format:	Purified
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1
Antibody Type:	Monoclonal
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide
Protein Concentration:	0.5 mg/mL
Storage&Handling:	The antibody solution should be stored between 2°C and 8°C
Recommended Usage:	For flow cytometric staining, it is recommended to use less than 0.25 µg of this reagent per 0.5-1.0 million cells in a 100 µL volume. Optimal reagent performance should be determined by titration for each specific application
Isotype Control:	301401
RRID:	AB_3738694

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

CD81 is a ubiquitously expressed cell surface protein belonging to the tetraspanin family, which is involved in organizing membrane microdomains and regulating cell signaling, adhesion, and trafficking. CD81 is expressed on a wide range of cell types, including B cells, T cells, natural killer (NK) cells, dendritic cells, hepatocytes, and endothelial cells. In immunology, CD81 is best known as a component of the B cell coreceptor complex and as a canonical marker of exosomes and other extracellular vesicles.

Structurally, CD81 is a small (~26 kDa) tetraspanin protein characterized by four transmembrane helices, two extracellular loops (a small extracellular loop and a large extracellular loop), and short cytoplasmic N- and C-terminal tails. The large extracellular loop contains conserved cysteine residues that form disulfide bonds critical for maintaining structural integrity and for mediating protein-protein interactions. Rather than functioning as a classical ligand-binding receptor, CD81 organizes tetraspanin-enriched microdomains (TEMs) by associating laterally with other membrane proteins, including CD19, CD21, integrins, and signaling receptors.

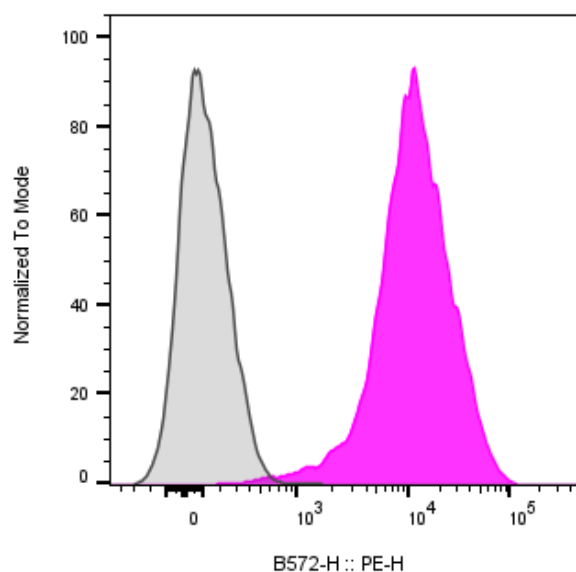
Functionally, CD81 plays an important role in immune cell activation and signal transduction. On B cells, CD81 associates with CD19 and CD21 to form the B cell coreceptor complex, which lowers the threshold for B cell receptor (BCR) signaling and enhances

antibody responses. CD81 also contributes to T cell activation, NK cell cytotoxicity, and cell migration by modulating the spatial organization and signaling efficiency of associated receptors. In addition, CD81 is highly enriched in exosomes, where it contributes to vesicle formation, cargo organization, and intercellular communication.

CD81 is implicated in several diseases. It is best known as a critical entry factor for hepatitis C virus (HCV), serving as a coreceptor that facilitates viral attachment and entry into hepatocytes. CD81 expression and function have also been linked to cancer progression, where altered tetraspanin networks can influence tumor cell adhesion, migration, and metastasis. In hematologic malignancies, CD81 expression patterns are used in immunophenotyping and may reflect stages of B cell differentiation or disease state.

Therapeutically, CD81 has both direct and indirect relevance. Blocking antibodies and small molecules targeting CD81 have been investigated as antiviral strategies to prevent HCV entry. In oncology and immunotherapy, CD81 is primarily leveraged as a biomarker and as a component of immune cell signaling pathways rather than a direct target. Additionally, CD81 is widely used as a surface marker for exosome isolation and characterization, supporting its growing importance in diagnostics, biomarker discovery, and the development of exosome-based therapeutic delivery systems.

PRODUCT DATA



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes was stained with Purified Anti-Human CD81 clone 5A6 (color-filled histogram) or an isotype control (gray histogram), followed by PE anti-mouse IgG 2nd antibody.

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