


CD81 / TAPA-1; Clone 1.3.3.22


(Concentrate)

| Availability/Contents: | <u>Item #</u> | <u>Volume</u> |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | RA0619-C.1 | 0.1 ml |
| | RA0619-C.5 | 0.5 ml |
| | RA0619-C1 | 1 ml |

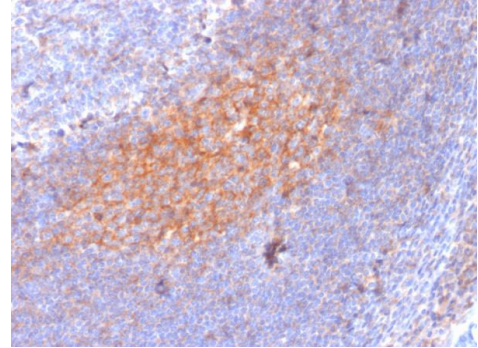
Description:

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Species: | Mouse |
| Immunogen: | Recombinant full-length human CD81 protein |
| Clone: | 1.3.3.22 |
| Isotype: | IgG1 / Kappa |
| Entrez Gene ID: | 975 |
| Hu Chromosome Loc.: | 11p15.5 |
| Synonyms: | CD81 antigen, 26 kDa cell surface protein TAPA-1, Target of the antiproliferative antibody 1, Tetraspanin-28, CD81; Target of the antiproliferative antibody 1 (TAPA-1); Tetraspanin-28; Tspan-28 |
| Mol. Weight of Antigen: | 26kDa |
| Format: | 200ug/ml of antibody purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. |
| Specificity: | Recognizes a protein of 26kDa, identified as CD81 (Workshop VI; Code CD81.1)). |
| Background: | CD81 has a very broad cellular distribution, being expressed on T- and B-lymphocytes, NK cells, thymocytes, eosinophils, fibroblasts, epithelial and endothelial cells. Neutrophils, erythrocytes and platelets are negative, while monocytes are variably positive. CD81 is a member of a family of tetraspans transmembrane proteins, including CD9, CD37, CD53, CD63, and CD82. It associates with CD19, CD21, Leu 13, and integrins on cell membrane and is involved in signal transduction in B lymphocyte development and cell adhesion. CD81 also acts as a receptor for the envelope protein E2 of chronic hepatitis C virus. Antibodies to CD81 have anti-proliferative effects on different lymphoid cell lines, particularly those derived from large cell lymphomas. |
| Species Reactivity: | Human, Mouse, Rat |
| Positive Control: | Daudi or Jurkat cells. Human lymphocytes. Human tonsil or liver., MCF-7, Ramos |
| Cellular Localization: | Basolateral cell membrane, Cell membrane |
| Titer/ Working Dilution: | Immunohistochemistry (Frozen and Formalin-fixed): 1-2 µg/ml Flow Cytometry: 1-2 µg/million cells Immunofluorescence: 1-3 µg/ml Western Blotting: 2-4 µg/ml |
| Microbiological State: | This product is not sterile. |

Storage: 2° C  8° C

 ScyTek Laboratories, Inc.
 205 South 600 West
 Logan, UT 84321
 U.S.A.

Uses/Limitations: Not to be taken internally.
For Research Use Only.
This product is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections, to be viewed by light microscopy.
Do not use if reagent becomes cloudy.
Do not use past expiration date.
Non-Sterile.



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Lymph Node stained with CD81 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (1.3.3.22).

Ordering Information and Current Pricing at www.scytek.com

Procedure:

1. **Tissue Section Pretreatment (Highly Recommended):** Staining of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections is significantly enhanced by pretreatment with Tris-EDTA HIER Solution (10x) pH 9.0 (ScyTek catalog# TES500) or Citrate Plus (10x) HIER Solution (ScyTek catalog# CPL500).
2. **Primary Antibody Incubation Time:** We suggest an incubation period of 30 minutes at room temperature. However, depending upon the fixation conditions and the staining system employed, optimal incubation should be determined by the user.
3. **Visualization:** For maximum staining intensity we recommend the “UltraTek HRP Anti-Polyvalent Lab Pack” (ScyTek catalog# UHP125, see IFU for instructions) combined with the “DAB Chromogen/Substrate Bulk Pack (High Contrast)” (ScyTek catalog# ACV500, see IFU for instructions).


Precautions: Contains Sodium Azide as a preservative (0.09% w/v).
Do not pipette by mouth.
Avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin and mucous membranes.
Avoid microbial contamination of reagents or increased nonspecific staining may occur.
This product contains no hazardous material at a reportable concentration according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard and EC Directive 91/155/EC.


References:

1. Kishimoto T et al. eds. Leukocyte Typing VI, p187-189, Garland Publishing, New York, 1997
2. Takahashi S et al. J Immunol 1990, 145(7):2207-2213

Warranty:

No products or “Instructions For Use (IFU)” are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our IFU or website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. ScyTek Laboratories, Inc. is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products. Immunohistochemistry is a complex technique involving both histological and immunological detection methods. Tissue processing and handling prior to immunostaining can cause inconsistent results. Variations in fixation and embedding or the inherent nature of the tissue specimen may cause variations in results. Endogenous peroxidase activity or pseudoperoxidase activity in erythrocytes and endogenous biotin may cause non-specific staining depending on detection system used.

Storage: 2° C  8° C



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Instructions For Use
RA0619-C-IFU-RUO


Rev. Date: May 7, 2024

Revision: 1

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