ARG23346
anti-CD63 antibody [TS63] (azide free)

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Azide free Mouse Monoclonal antibody [TS63] recognizes CD63
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS, ICC/IF, IHC-P, IP, WB
Specificity	This antibody recognizes the LIMP antigen, a 30-60 kDa (smear) protein.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	TS63
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	CD63
Species	Human
Immunogen	Jurkat and HEL cell lines
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Tspan-30; CD63 antigen; Tetraspanin-30; CD antigen CD63; Lysosomal-associated membrane protein 3; OMA81H; Ocular melanoma-associated antigen; Granulophysin; TSPAN30; Melanoma-associated antigen ME491; MLA1; LAMP-3; ME491

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
FACS	Assay-dependent
ICC/IF	
IHC-P	
IP	Assay-dependent
WB	Assay-dependent

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

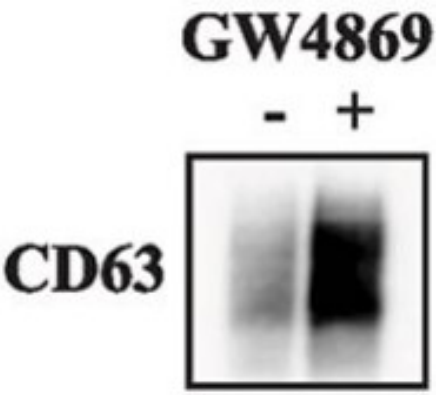
Form	Liquid
Purification Note	Sterile-filtered through 0.22 µm.
Buffer	PBS
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed

	before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	CD63
Gene Full Name	CD63 molecule
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the transmembrane 4 superfamily, also known as the tetraspanin family. Most of these members are cell-surface proteins that are characterized by the presence of four hydrophobic domains. The proteins mediate signal transduction events that play a role in the regulation of cell development, activation, growth and motility. The encoded protein is a cell surface glycoprotein that is known to complex with integrins. It may function as a blood platelet activation marker. Deficiency of this protein is associated with Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome. Also this gene has been associated with tumor progression. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different protein isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2012]
Function	Functions as cell surface receptor for TIMP1 and plays a role in the activation of cellular signaling cascades. Plays a role in the activation of ITGB1 and integrin signaling, leading to the activation of AKT, FAK/PTK2 and MAP kinases. Promotes cell survival, reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton, cell adhesion, spreading and migration, via its role in the activation of AKT and FAK/PTK2. Plays a role in VEGFA signaling via its role in regulating the internalization of KDR/VEGFR2. Plays a role in intracellular vesicular transport processes, and is required for normal trafficking of the PMEL luminal domain that is essential for the development and maturation of melanocytes. Plays a role in the adhesion of leukocytes onto endothelial cells via its role in the regulation of SELP trafficking. May play a role in mast cell degranulation in response to Ms4a2/FceRI stimulation, but not in mast cell degranulation in response to other stimuli. [UniProt]
Highlight	Related products: CD63 antibodies; Anti-Mouse IgG secondary antibodies; Related news: New antibodies for exosome isolation
Calculated Mw	26 kDa
PTM	Palmitoylated at a low, basal level in unstimulated platelets. The level of palmitoylation increases when platelets are activated by thrombin (in vitro). [UniProt]

Images



ARG23346 anti-CD63 antibody [TS63] (azide free) WB image

Western blot: Human dermal fibroblasts stained with ARG23346 anti-CD63 antibody [TS63] (azide free) at dilution.

From Streck NT et al. J Virol (2020), doi: 10.1128/JVI.00609-20, Fig. 6A.