

ARG62911 anti-CD63 antibody [MEM-259] (Biotin)

Package: 100 µg
Store at: 4°C

Summary

Product Description	Biotin-conjugated Mouse Monoclonal antibody [MEM-259] recognizes CD63
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS, ICC/IF, IHC-P, IP
Specificity	The clone MEM-259 reacts with CD63 (LAMP-3), a 40-60 kDa tetraspan glycoprotein expressed by granulocytes, platelets, T cells, monocytes/macrophages and endothelial cells. Cell surface exposition of CD63 is usually activation-dependent.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	MEM-259
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	CD63
Immunogen	HPB-ALL T cell line
Conjugation	Biotin
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	1 - 3 µg/ml
	ICC/IF	Assay-dependent
	IHC-P	10 µg/ml
	IP	Assay-dependent

Application Note

IP: Suggest IP by Streptavidin-coupled beads.
* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification Note	The purified antibody is conjugated with Biotin-LC-NHS under optimum conditions. The reagent is free of unconjugated biotin.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4) and 15 mM Sodium azide
Preservative	15 mM Sodium azide

Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	Aliquot and store in the dark at 2-8°C. Keep protected from prolonged exposure to light. 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

Database links	GeneID: 967 Human Swiss-port # P08962 Human
Gene Symbol	CD63
Gene Full Name	CD63 molecule
Background	<p>CD63 (LAMP-3, lysosome-associated membrane protein-3), a glycoprotein of tetraspanin family, is present in late endosomes, lysosomes and secretory vesicles of various cell types. It is also present in the plasma membrane, usually following cell activation. Hence, it has become a widely used basophil activation marker. In mast cells, however, CD63 exposition does not need their activation. CD63 interacts with integrins and affects phagocytosis and cell migration, it is also involved in H/K-ATPase trafficking regulation of ROMK1 channels. CD63 also serves as a T-cell costimulation molecule. Expression of CD63 can be used for predicting the prognosis in earlier stages of carcinomas.</p>
Function	<p>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/FcεRI stimulation, but not in mast cell degranulation in response to other stimuli. [UniProt]</p>
Highlight	<p>Related products: CD63 antibodies: Anti-Mouse IgG secondary antibodies: Related news: Tools for studying Exosomes</p>
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Controls and Markers antibody; Immune System antibody
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).