



CD63 (ABT-CD63) mouse mAb

Catalog No	YP-Ab-15352
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human
Applications	IHC;IF
Gene Name	CD63 MLA1 TSPAN30
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human CD63
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of human CD63. Heat-induced epitope retrieval (HIER) Citrate buffer of pH6.0 was highly recommended as antigen repair method in paraffin section
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Mouse, Monoclonal/IgG2a, Kappa
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	IHC-p 1:100-500. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	CD 63;CD63 antigen;Limp1;Lysosomal-associated membrane protein 3; Lysosome integral membrane protein 1;CD63;CD63 MLA1 TSPAN30;CD63 antigen (Granulophysin) (Lysosomal-associated membrane protein 3) (LAMP-3) (Melanoma-associated antigen ME491) (OMA81H) (Ocular melanoma-associated antigen) (Tetraspanin-30) (Tspan-30) (CD antige
Observed Band	
Calculated Molecular Weight	
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Lysosome membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Late endosome membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Endosome, multivesicular body . Melanosome . Secreted, extracellular exosome . Cell surface . Also found in Weibel-Palade bodies of endothelial cells (PubMed:10793155). Located in platelet dense granules (PubMed:7682577). Detected in a subset of pre-melanosomes. Detected on intraluminal vesicles (ILVs) within multivesicular bodies (PubMed:21962903). .
Tissue Specificity	Detected in platelets (at protein level). Dysplastic nevi, radial growth phase primary melanomas, hematopoietic cells, tissue macrophages.

**Function**

function: This antigen is associated with early stages of melanoma tumor progression. May play a role in growth regulation. ,miscellaneous: Lack of expression of CD63 in platelets has been observed in a patient with Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome (HPS). Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome (HPS) is a genetically heterogeneous, rare, autosomal recessive disorder characterized by oculocutaneous albinism, bleeding due to platelet storage pool deficiency, and lysosomal storage defects. This syndrome results from defects of diverse cytoplasmic organelles including melanosomes, platelet dense granules and lysosomes. Ceroid storage in the lungs is associated with pulmonary fibrosis, a common cause of premature death in individuals with HPS. ,similarity: Belongs to the tetraspanin (TM4SF) family. ,subcellular location: Also found in Weibel-Palade bodies of endothelial cells. Located in platelet dense granules. ,tissue

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],

matters needing attention

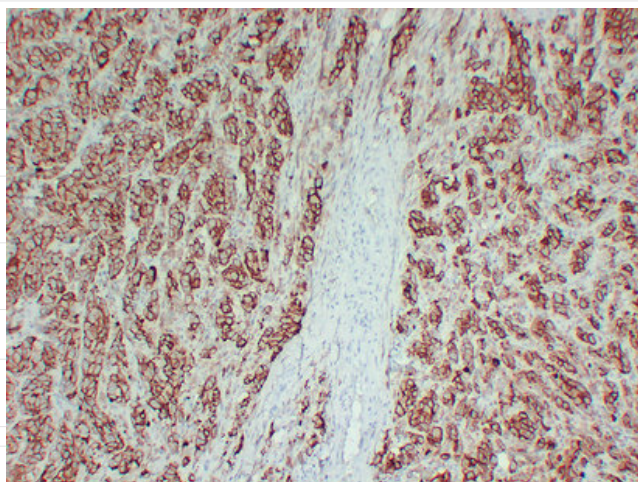
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

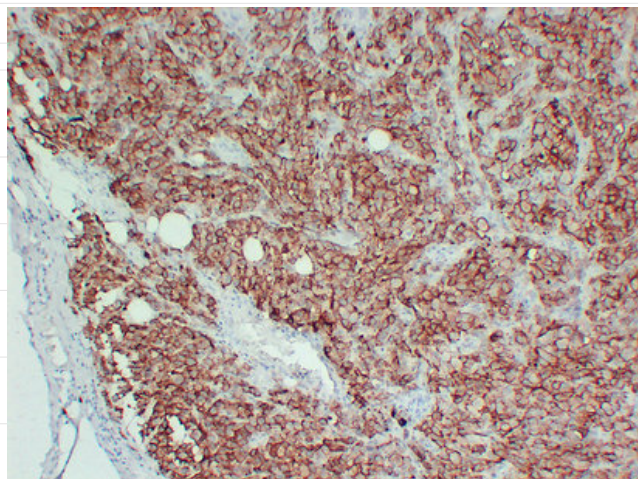
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



Products Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Malignant melanoma. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Citrate buffer of pH6.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).



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