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Anti-human CD63 antibody
Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11681

Specification

Anti-human CD63 antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, FC, E, IP**
Primary Accession	P08962
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**Mouse IgG1**
Calculated MW	**25637**

Anti-human CD63 antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 967

Other Names
CD63 antigen, Granulophysin, Lysosomal-associated membrane protein 3, LAMP-3, Melanoma-associated antigen ME491, OMA81H, Ocular melanoma-associated antigen, Tetraspanin-30, Tspan-30, CD63, CD63, MLA1, TSPAN30

Target/Specificity
CD63 (unconjugated)

Formulation
1 mg/ml in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) with sodium azide (15 mM), Approx. pH: 7.4.

Handling
The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use

Background Descriptions

Precautions
Anti-human CD63 antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Anti-human CD63 antibody - Protein Information

Name CD63

Synonyms MLA1, TSPAN30

Function
Functions as a 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.

Cellular Location
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. Note=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 intralumenal vesicles (ILVs) within multivesicular bodies (PubMed:21962903).

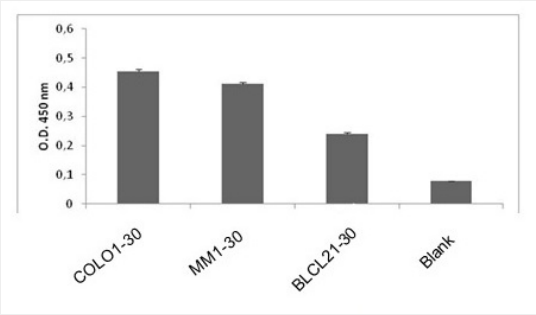
Tissue Location
Detected in platelets (at protein level). Dysplastic nevi, radial growth phase primary melanomas, hematopoietic cells, tissue macrophages.

Anti-human CD63 antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-human CD63 antibody - Images



CD63 detection in purified exosomes from cell supernatants (COLO1-30, MM1-30, BLCL21-30).

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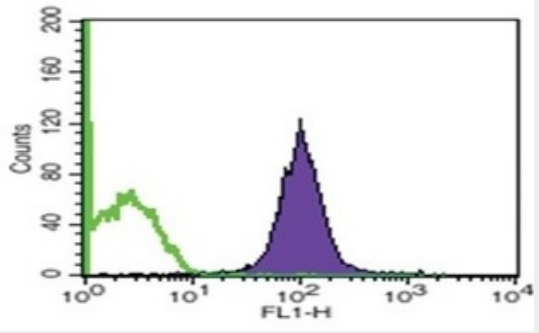

CD63 staining of human plasma purified exosomes.

Anti-human CD63 antibody - Background

Anti-CD63 recognizes an extracellular fragment of CD63, a 56-kilodalton (kDa), type III lysosomal glycoprotein, belonging to the tetraspanin family. CD63 is expressed by granulocytes, platelets, T-cells, monocytes/macrophages, endothelial cells. CD63 protein is also expressed in exosome membrane. Cell sur-face exposition of CD63 is usually activation dependent. 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 co-stimulator molecule. Expression of CD63 can be used for predicting the prognosis in earlier stages of carcinomas.