

# CD63 (Late Endosomes Marker) Antibody

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone SPM524 ]

Catalog # AH12779

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	FC
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P08962</a>
<b>Other Accession</b>	<a href="#">967</a> , <a href="#">445570</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	Mouse / IgG1, kappa
<b>Clone Names</b>	SPM524
<b>Calculated MW</b>	25637

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	967
<b>Other Names</b>	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
<b>Application Note</b>	FC~~1:10~50
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.
<b>Precautions</b>	CD63 (Late Endosomes Marker) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	CD63
<b>Synonyms</b>	MLA1, TSPAN30
<b>Function</b>	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/FcεRI 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 intraluminal 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.

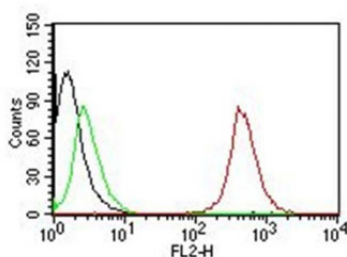
## Background

The tetraspanins are integral membrane proteins expressed on cell surface and granular membranes of hematopoietic cells and are components of multi-molecular complexes with specific integrins. The tetraspanin CD63 is a lysosomal membrane glycoprotein that translocates to the plasma membrane after platelet activation. CD63 is expressed on activated platelets, monocytes and macrophages, and is weakly expressed on granulocytes, T cell and B cells. It is located on the basophilic granule membranes and on the plasma membranes of lymphocytes and granulocytes. CD63 is a member of the TM4 superfamily of leukocyte glycoproteins that includes CD9, CD37 and CD53, which contain four transmembrane regions. CD63 may play a role in phagocytic and intracellular lysosome-phagosome fusion events. CD63 deficiency is associated with Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome and is strongly expressed during the early stages of melanoma progression.

## References

C. Vennegoor et al., Int. J. Cancer 35: 287-295, 1985. | AA Palmer et al., Pathology 17: 335-339, 1985. | EC Hagen et al., Histopathology 10: 689-700, 1986

## Images



Flow Cytometry of human CD63 on MCF-7 Cells. Black: Cells alone; Green: Isotype Control; Red: PE-labeled CD63 Monoclonal Antibody (SPM524).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.