

Anti-CD63 (Extracellular region) Antibody

Catalog # AN1700

Product Information

Application WB, ICC, IP
Primary Accession P08962
Host Mouse

Clonality Mouse Monoclonal

IsotypeIgG1Clone NamesM034Calculated MW25637

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, MLA1, TSPAN30

Target/SpecificityTetraspanins comprise a large superfamily of cell surface-associated

membrane proteins with four transmembrane domains. On cell membranes, tetraspanins form networks of various proteins called tetraspanin-enriched microdomains (TEMs). CD63 was the first characterized tetraspanin and it is found in TEMs, as well as late endosomes and lysosomes. In late endosomes, CD63 is enriched on the intraluminal vesicles, and can be secreted as exosomes through fusion of endosomes with the plasma membrane. The complex localization pattern of CD63 suggests that its intracellular trafficking and distribution must be tightly regulated. CD63 contains N-link glycosylation sites that produce diverse CD63 molecules that range from 30 to 60 kDa depending on cell type. CD63 is an important exosomal marker in cancer cells, and may be involved in cancer progression and metastasis.

Dilution WB~~1:1000 ICC~~N/A IP~~N/A

Format Protein G Purified

Storage Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store

at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions Anti-CD63 (Extracellular region) Antibody is for research use only and not for

use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping Blue Ice

Background

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tetraspanin-enriched microdomains (TEMs). CD63 was the first characterized tetraspanin and it is found in TEMs, as well as late endosomes and lysosomes. In late endosomes, CD63 is enriched on the intraluminal vesicles, and can be secreted as exosomes through fusion of endosomes with the plasma membrane. The complex localization pattern of CD63 suggests that its intracellular trafficking and distribution must be tightly regulated. CD63 contains N-link glycosylation sites that produce diverse CD63 molecules that range from 30 to 60 kDa depending on cell type. CD63 is an important exosomal marker in cancer cells, and may be involved in cancer progression and metastasis.

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