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Anti-CD63 (Extracellular region) Antibody

Catalog # AN1701

Product Information

Application	WB, ICC
Primary Accession	P08962
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2a
Clone Names	M040
Calculated MW	25637

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/Specificity	Tetraspanins 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
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.