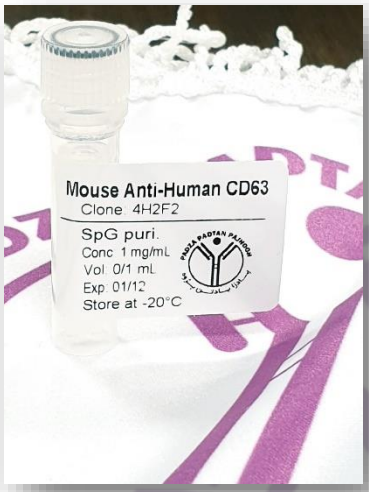
Product Datasheet



Mouse Anti-Human CD63

Overview

Product number	**PDZMM108**
Host species	Mouse
Target species	Human
Suitable for:	IHC-P, WB, ELISA, Immunomicroscopy, Dot blot, ICC, IHC-Fr
Immunogen	A KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CD63 protein was used for immunization.
Conjugation	Unconjugated

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4 °C. Store at -20 °C. Avoid freeze/thaw cycle. Please see notes section.
Storage buffer	Phosphate buffered saline pH 7.4, contains stabilizer and ≤0.09% sodium azide.
Purity	SpG purified
Purification notes	This product was prepared by immunoaffinity chromatography using immunogen peptide coupled to Sepharose 4B.
Conjugation notes	-
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG
General notes	For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20 °C or below. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4 °C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use. Our customer's feedback says the antibody worked great. If in case the antibody fails to give results then please contact our scientific support team for assistance.

Applications

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end-user.

Product Usage Information:
Application Dilutions

Western Blotting	3-5 ug/ml
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin)	5-10 ug/ml
Immunohistochemistry (Frozen)	5-10 ug/ml
Immunofluorescence	5-10 ug/ml
Flow Cytometry	5-10 ug/ml

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

Background:
CD63 is a 30-60 kDa type III lysosomal glycoprotein and member of the tetraspanin family. CD63 exhibits broad expression, including on the surface of monocytes, macrophages, activated basophils, fibroblasts, smooth muscle cells, and activated platelets. CD63 is found in late endosomes, lysosomes, and secretory vesicles, and cycles among these compartments. It is also a marker characteristic of extracellular vesicles. CD63 may be involved in platelet activation and is thought to function as a transmembrane adaptor protein. CD63 has been shown to associate with CD9, CD81, VLA-3, and VLA-6.

Tetraspanins like CD63 contain four transmembrane domains, two extracellular loops, and short cytoplasmic N- and C-termini. CD63 associates with several integrins, co-receptors, and other proteins to form multimolecular complexes in the plasma membrane called tetraspanin-enriched microdomains. The protein is involved in several cellular processes, including cell activation, adhesion, differentiation, and tumor invasion. CD63 has been implicated in tumor progression, and a deficiency of the protein is associated with Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome, a rare autosomal recessive disorder presenting with platelet dysfunction and defects in lysosomal storage.

References:

The product has been utilized in:

Shams SF, Mohammadipour M, Deyhim MR. Platelet-derived exosomes as the nano-carrier for miR-150 to modulate gene expression and cell cycle in the M07-e cell line. Journal of Drug Delivery Science and Technology. 2023 Sep 1;86:104644.

Shams SF, Mohammadipour M, Deyhim M. Preparation and characterization of platelet-derived exosomes, as a nanostructure for bio-compound delivery. Nanomedicine Journal. 2023 Apr 1;10(2).

Note: This product has originally been developed at Avicenna Research Institute, Tehran, IRAN and assigned to PADZA Company according to contract 98/15/191, dated 98/01/10.