

Datasheet: MCA2142T BATCH NUMBER 149131

MOUSE ANTI HUMAN CD63
CD63
Purified
Monoclonal Antibody
MEM-259
lgG1
25 μg

Product Details

Applications

This product has been reported to work in the following applications. This information is derived from testing within our laboratories, peer-reviewed publications or personal communications from the originators. Please refer to references indicated for further information. For general protocol recommendations, please visit www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols.

	Yes	No	Not Determined	Suggested Dilution
Flow Cytometry	•			1/25 - 1/100
Immunohistology - Frozen				
Immunohistology - Paraffin				
ELISA				
Immunoprecipitation	•			
Western Blotting				
Immunofluorescence	•			

Where this antibody has not been tested for use in a particular technique this does not necessarily exclude its use in such procedures. It is recommended that the user titrates the antibody for use in their own system using appropriate negative/positive controls.

Target Species	Human
Product Form	Purified IgG - liquid
Preparation	Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography on Protein A
Buffer Solution	Phosphate buffered saline
Preservative Stabilisers	0.09% Sodium Azide
Approx. Protein Concentrations	IgG concentration 1.0 mg/ml

Immunogen	HPB-ALL cell line.
External Database Links	UniProt: P08962 Related reagents
	Entrez Gene: 967 CD63 Related reagents
Synonyms	MLA1, TSPAN30
RRID	AB_2076627
Specificity	Mouse anti Human CD63 antibody, clone MEM-259 recognizes the CD63 cell surface antigen, also known as granulophysin, lysozomal associated membrane protein 3 (LAMP-3), Melanoma-associated antigen ME491, Ocular melanoma-associated antigen or tetraspanin-30. CD63 is a 238 amino acid, tetraspanin glycoprotein of ~40-60 kDa.
	CD63 is expressed by monocytes, macrophages, endothelial cells where it is a component of Weibel-Palade bodies (<u>Vischer et al. 1993</u>) and by a variety of cell lines. It is located intracellularly in lysosomal granules of platelets, being translocated to the surface upon activation. It may therefore by useful as a marker of platelet activation (<u>Hamamoto et al. 1994</u>). CD63 expression is also associated with melanoma development (<u>Radford et al. 1997</u>) and expression is rapidly down-regulated by progesterone in endometrial tissues (<u>Okada et al. 1999</u>).
Flow Cytometry	Use 10ul of the suggested working dilution to label 10 ⁶ cells in 100ul or 100ul whole blood.
References	 Casey, T.M. <i>et al.</i> (2007) Organelle proteomics: identification of the exocytic machinery associated with the natural killer cell secretory lysosome. Mol Cell Proteomics. 6 (5): 767-80. Durand-Panteix, S. <i>et al.</i> (2012) B7-H1, which represses EBV-immortalized B cell killing by autologous T and NK cells, is oppositely regulated by c-Myc and EBV latency III program at both mRNA and secretory lysosome levels. J Immunol. 189 (1): 181-90. Abdel-Latif, D. <i>et al.</i> (2004) Rac2 is critical for neutrophil primary granule exocytosis. Blood. 104: 832-9. Norling, L.V. <i>et al.</i> (2012) Resolvin D1 limits polymorphonuclear leukocyte recruitment to inflammatory loci: receptor-dependent actions. Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol. 32 (8):

- <u>1970-8.</u>
- 5. McKechnie, N.M. et al. (2006) Fas-ligand is stored in secretory lysosomes of ocular barrier epithelia and released with microvesicles. Exp Eye Res. 83: 304-14.
- 6. Spring, F.A. et al. (2013) Tetraspanins CD81 and CD82 facilitate $\alpha 4\beta 1$ -mediated adhesion of human erythroblasts to vascular cell adhesion molecule-1. PLoS One. 8(5):e62654.
- 7. Pliyev, B.K. (2008) Activated human neutrophils rapidly release the chemotactically active D2D3 form of the urokinase-type plasminogen activator receptor (uPAR/CD87). Mol Cell Biochem. 321: 111-22.

- 8. Suraeva, N.M. *et al.* (2015) Changes in the Morphological and Immunological Characteristics of Mel Ibr Melanoma Cells in Response to Chicken Embryo Extract. <u>Bull</u> Exp Biol Med. 159 (4): 520-3.
- 9. Schäfer, T. *et al.* (2010) A granular variant of CD63 is a regulator of repeated human mast cell degranulation. <u>Allergy. 65 (10): 1242-55.</u>
- 10. Jakhria, T. *et al.* (2014) β2-microglobulin amyloid fibrils are nanoparticles that disrupt lysosomal membrane protein trafficking and inhibit protein degradation by lysosomes. <u>J Biol Chem. 289 (52): 35781-94.</u>
- 11. Ethier, C. *et al.* (2016) Calcitriol Reduces Eosinophil Necrosis Which Leads to the Diminished Release of Cytotoxic Granules. <u>Int Arch Allergy Immunol</u>. 171 (2): 119-29.

Storage

Store at +4°C or at -20°C if preferred.

This product should be stored undiluted.

Storage in frost-free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.

Guarantee	12 months from date of despatch
Health And Safety Information	Material Safety Datasheet documentation #10040 available at: https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/SDS/MCA2142T 10040
Regulatory	For research purposes only

Related Products

Recommended Secondary Antibodies

Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR12...)

Goat Anti Mouse IgG IgA IgM (STAR87...)

RPE

Goat Anti Mouse IgG (STAR76...)

RPE

Goat Anti Mouse IgG (STAR70...)

FITC

Goat Anti Mouse IgG (H/L) (STAR117...) Alk. Phos., DyLight®488, DyLight®550,

DyLight®650, DyLight®680, DyLight®800,

FITC, HRP

Goat Anti Mouse IgG (STAR77...) HRP

Goat Anti Mouse IgG (Fc) (STAR120...) FITC, HRP

Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR13...) HRP
Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR9...) FITC

Recommended Negative Controls

MOUSE IgG1 NEGATIVE CONTROL (MCA928)

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Printed on 19 Apr 2024

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