

Summary

ARG23283 anti-CD63 antibody [AD1] (FITC)

Package: 50 μg Store at: 4°C

Product Description	FITC-conjugated Mouse Monoclonal antibody [AD1] recognizes CD63 Mouse anti Rat CD63 antibody, clone AD1 specifically recognizes rat CD63, an intracellular type-III lysosomal glycoprotein and member of the tetraspanin (TM4SF) family, which is found on activated platelets and resident macrophages. Rat CD63 is expressed on mast cells, and studies using clone AD1, have shown that it is located near to FcER1. Mouse anti Rat CD63 antibody, clone AD1 partially inhibits lgE-mediated histamine release (Kitani et al. 1991).
Tested Reactivity	Rat
Tested Application	FACS
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	AD1
Isotype	lgG1
Target Name	CD63
Species	Rat
Immunogen	RBL-2H3 Rat basophilic leukaemia cell line.
Conjugation	FITC
Alternate Names	Tspan-30; CD63 antigen; Tetraspanin-30; CD antigen CD63; Lysosomal-associated membrane protein 3; OMA81H; Ocular melanoma-associated antigen; Granulophysin; TSPAN30; Melanoma-associated antigen ME491; MLA1; LAMP-3; ME491

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	1:10 - 1:200
Application Note	1 00	d working dilution to label 10^6 cells in 100 μ l. Lended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations dentist.

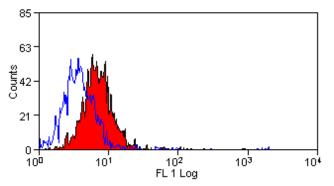
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	· Purification with Protein G.
Buffer	PBS, 0.09% Sodium azide and 1% BSA.
Preservative	0.09% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	1% BSA
Concentration	0.1 mg/ml

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	CD63
Gene Full Name	CD63 molecule
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the transmembrane 4 superfamily, also known as the tetraspanin family. Most of these members are cell-surface proteins that are characterized by the presence of four hydrophobic domains. The proteins mediate signal transduction events that play a role in the regulation of cell development, activation, growth and motility. The encoded protein is a cell surface glycoprotein that is known to complex with integrins. It may function as a blood platelet activation marker. Deficiency of this protein is associated with Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome. Also this gene has been associated with tumor progression. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different protein isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2012]
Function	Functions as 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, but not in mast cell degranulation in response to Ms4a2/FceRI stimulation, but not in mast cell degranulation in response to other stimuli. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	26 kDa
РТМ	Palmitoylated at a low, basal level in unstimulated platelets. The level of palmitoylation increases when platelets are activated by thrombin (in vitro). [UniProt]

Images



ARG23283 anti-CD63 antibody [AD1] (FITC) FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Rat peripheral blood platelets stained with ARG23283 anti-CD63 antibody [AD1] (FITC).