

## 36-3639: Anti-CD63 (Late Endosomes Marker) Monoclonal Antibody(Clone: LAMP3/2788)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	LAMP3/2788
<b>Application :</b>	WB,IHC
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human, Mouse
<b>Gene :</b>	CD63
<b>Gene ID :</b>	967
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P08962
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	gp55; granulophysin; Lysosomal-associated membrane protein 3 (LAMP-3); Mast cell antigen AD1; Melanoma-associated antigen ME491; MLA1; NGA; Ocular melanoma-associated antigen; OMA81H; PTLGP40; Tetraspanin-30; TSPAN30
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG2b, kappa
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Recombinant human CD63 protein fragment (around aa100-197) (exact sequence is proprietary)

### Description

This MAb recognizes protein of 26kDa-60kDa, which is identified as CD63. Its epitope is different from that of MAb LAMP3/529. The tetraspanins are integral membrane proteins expressed on cell surface and granular membranes of hematopoietic cells and are components of multi-molecular complexes with specific integrins. The tetraspanin CD63 is a lysosomal membrane glycoprotein that translocates to the plasma membrane after platelet activation. CD63 is expressed on activated platelets, monocytes and macrophages, and is weakly expressed on granulocytes, T cell and B cells. It is located on the basophilic granule membranes and on the plasma membranes of lymphocytes and granulocytes. CD63 is a member of the TM4 superfamily of leukocyte glycoproteins that includes CD9, CD37 and CD53, which contain four transmembrane regions. CD63 may play a role in phagocytic and intracellular lysosome-phagosome fusion events. CD63 deficiency is associated with Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome and is strongly expressed during the early stages of melanoma progression.

### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	20 µg / 100 µg
<b>Content :</b>	200 µg/ml of Ab Purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous.

### Application Note

Western Blotting (1-2ug/ml); Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT),(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues is enhanced by boiling tissue sections in 10mM Citrate Buffer, pH 6.0, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes),

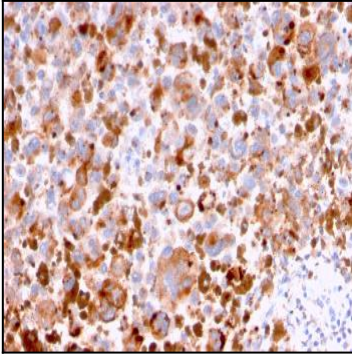


Fig. 1: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Melanoma stained with CD63 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (LAMP3/2788).

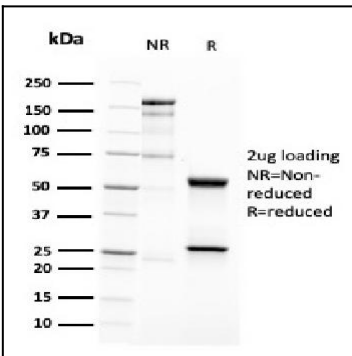


Fig. 2: SDS-PAGE Analysis Purified CD63 Mouse Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody (LAMP3/2788). Confirmation of Purity and Integrity of Antibody.

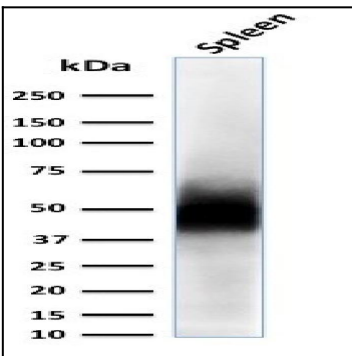


Fig. 3: Western Blot Analysis of Spleen tissue lysate using CD63 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (LAMP3/2788).

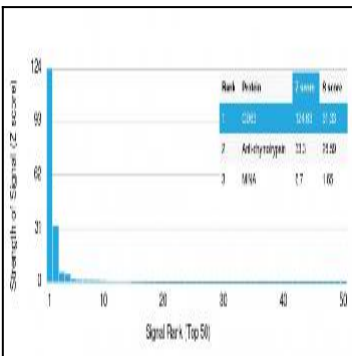


Fig. 4: Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using CD63 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (LAMP3/2788). Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (MAb) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt™ array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt™ are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a MAb to its intended target. A MAb is considered to specific to its intended target, if the MAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a MAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that MAb to protein X is equal to 29.