

## CD63 (AB1511) mouse mAb

W0289

### Key Features

#### Host Species

- Mouse

#### Reactivity

- Human;

#### Applications

- IHC; WB; IF; ELISA

#### MW

- 26 kDa (calculated)
- 30-65 kDa (observed)

#### Isotype

- IgG2a, kappa

### Recommended Dilution Ratios

#### Application

IHC; WB; IF; ELISA

#### Dilution

IHC, 1:200-1:1000 | WB, 1:500-1:2000 | IF, 1:100-1:500 | ELISA, Recommended starting concentration is 1 µg/mL. Please optimize the concentration based on your specific assay requirements.

### Storage

#### Storage Conditions

Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

#### Storage buffer

The antibody is provided in liquid form in phosphate - buffered saline with 50% glycerol, 0.05% BSA, and 0.05% Proclin 300.

### Basic Information

**Clonality** Monoclonal

**Clone Number** AB1511

**Immunogen** A synthetic peptide corresponding to the amino acid region 100 - 200 of the human CD63 protein.

**Specificity** This antibody detects endogenous levels of CD63 protein.

**Purification** Affinity purification Protein A

**Concentration** Product concentration may vary by batch. Please refer to the product COA for details.

### Target Information

**Gene name** CD63

**Protein Name** CD63

| Database Link | Organism | Swiss Prot. | Gene ID |
|---------------|----------|-------------|---------|
|               | Human    | P08962      | 967     |

#### 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],



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