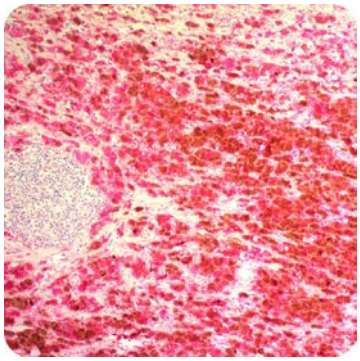
CD63 (Late Endosomes Marker): Clone MX-49.129.5 (Concentrate)

Description:

Species:	Mouse
Immunogen:	Full length CD63 of human origin
Clone:	MX-49.129.5
Isotype:	IgG1, kappa
Entrez Gene ID:	967 (Human)
Hu Chromosome Loc.:	12q13.2
Synonyms:	gp55; granulophysin; Lysosomal-associated membrane protein 3 (LAMP-3); Mast cell antigen AD1; melanoma 1 antigen; Melanoma-associated antigen MLA1; Melanoma-associated antigen ME491; MLA1; NGA; Ocular melanoma-associated antigen; OMA81H; PTLGP40; Tetraspanin-30; TSPAN30
Mol. Weight of Antigen:	26kDa (core protein); 30-60kDa (glycosylated)
Format:	200µg/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide.
Specificity:	CD63 is expressed on activated platelets, monocytes and macrophages, and is weakly expressed on granulocytes, T-cells and B-cells. It is located on the basophilic granule membranes and on the plasma membranes of lymphocytes and granulocytes.
Background:	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 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.
Species Reactivity:	Human and Mouse. Others not known.
Positive Control:	SK-MEL-28, HL60, THP-1 or NIH/3T3 cells. Melanoma or lymphoma.
Cellular Localization:	Cytoplasmic
Titer/ Working Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry (Frozen and Formalin-fixed): 0.5-1 µg/ml Flow Cytometry: 0.5-1 µg/million cells Immunofluorescence: 0.5-1 µg/ml Western Blotting: 0.5-1 µg/ml Immunoprecipitation: 0.5-1 µg/500µg protein lysate
Microbiological State:	This product is not sterile.

Uses/Limitations:

Not to be taken internally.
For Research Use Only.
This product is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections, to be viewed by light microscopy.
Do not use if reagent becomes cloudy.
Do not use past expiration date.
Non-Sterile.



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human metastatic melanoma (10X) stained with CD63; Clone MX-49.129.5.

Procedure: Staining of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections is significantly enhanced by pretreatment with sodium citrate-based antigen retrieval. We suggest an antibody incubation period of 30-60 minutes at room temperature or overnight at 2-8 C. However, depending upon the fixation conditions and the staining system employed, optimal incubation should be determined by the user. For maximum staining intensity, we recommend using AviBond Ultra for detection and DAB Clarity Ultra products for visualization.

Precautions: Contains Sodium Azide as a preservative (0.09% w/v).
Do not pipette by mouth.
Avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin and mucous membranes.
Avoid microbial contamination of reagents or increased nonspecific staining may occur.
This product contains no hazardous material at a reportable concentration according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard and EC Directive 91/155/EC.

Warranty: No products or “Instructions For Use (IFU)” are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our IFU or website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. Teomics is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products. Immunohistochemistry is a complex technique involving both histological and immunological detection methods. Tissue processing and handling prior to immunostaining can cause inconsistent results. Variations in fixation and embedding or the inherent nature of the tissue specimen may cause variations in results. Endogenous peroxidase activity or pseudoperoxidase activity in erythrocytes and endogenous biotin may cause non-specific staining depending on detection system used.

References:

1. C. Vennegoor et al., Int. J. Cancer 35: 287-295, 1985.
2. AA Palmer et al., Pathology 17: 335-339, 1985.
3. EC Hagen et al., Histopathology 10: 689-700, 1986.