

CD63 (PN0072) Nb-FC recombinant antibody

CatalogNo: YA0415 **Recombinant** 

Key Features

Reactivity

- Human

Applications

- ELISA

Recommended Dilution Ratios

ELISA 1:5000-100000

Storage

Storage* -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles)

Formulation Phosphate-buffered solution

Basic Information

Source Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain , recombinantly produced from 293F cell

Purification Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain , recombinantly produced from 293F cell

Clone Number PN0072

Immunogen Information

Immunogen Purified recombinant Human CD63

Specificity This recombinant monoclonal antibody can detects endogenous levels of CD63 protein.

Target Information

Gene name	CD63 MLA1 TSPAN30		
Protein Name	CD63 antigen (Granulophysin) (Lysosomal-associated membrane protein 3) (LAMP-3) (Lysosome integral membrane protein 1) (Limp1) (Melanoma-associated antigen ME491) (OMA81H) (Ocular melanoma-associated antigen) (Tetraspanin-30) (Tspan-30) (CD antigen CD63)		
	Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
	Human	967;	P08962;
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Lysosome membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Late endosome membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Endosome, multivesicular body . Melanosome . Secreted, extracellular exosome . Cell surface . Also found in Weibel-Palade bodies of endothelial cells (PubMed:10793155). Located in platelet dense granules (PubMed:7682577). Detected in a subset of pre-melanosomes. Detected on intraluminal vesicles (ILVs) within multivesicular bodies (PubMed:21962903). .		
Tissue specificity	Detected in platelets (at protein level). Dysplastic nevi, radial growth phase primary melanomas, hematopoietic cells, tissue macrophages.		
Function	This antigen is associated with early stages of melanoma tumor progression. May play a role in growth regulation.,miscellaneous:Lack of expression of CD63 in platelets has been observed in a patient with Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome (HPS). Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome (HPS) is a genetically heterogeneous, rare, autosomal recessive disorder characterized by oculocutaneous albinism, bleeding due to platelet storage pool deficiency, and lysosomal storage defects. This syndrome results from defects of diverse cytoplasmic organelles including melanosomes, platelet dense granules and lysosomes. Ceroid storage in the lungs is associated with pulmonary fibrosis, a common cause of premature death in individuals with HPS.,similarity:Belongs to the tetraspanin (TM4SF) family.,subcellular location:Also found in Weibel-Palade bodies of endothelial cells. Located in platelet dense granules.,tissue specificity:Dysplastic nevi, radial growth phase primary melanomas, hematopoietic cells, tissue macrophages.,		

Validation Data

Contact information

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