

CD63 recombinant protein

CD63 Protein, Human, Recombinant (hFc Tag), HPLC-verified

CATALOG #
AAA259183

HOST
HEK293 Cells

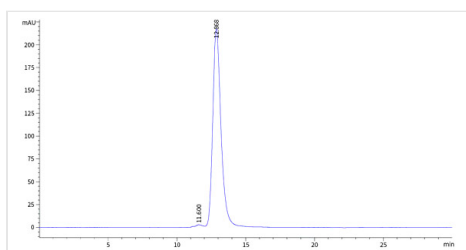
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

CD63; CD63 Protein; Human; Recombinant (hFc Tag); HPLC-verified; CD63 molecule; LAMP-3 Protein; ME491 Protein; MLA1 Protein; OMA81H Protein; TSPAN30 Protein; CD63 recombinant protein

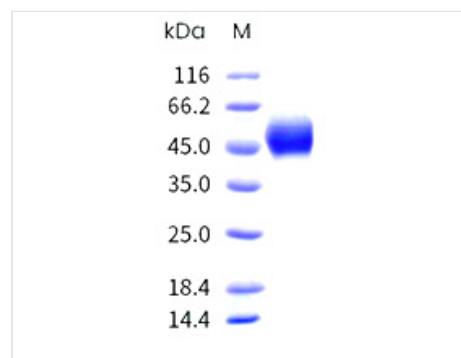
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	HEK293 Cells
Purity/Purification	>= 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE. = 95% as determined by SEC-HPLC.
Form/Format	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5%-8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Species	Human
Predicted N Terminal	Ala 103
Endotoxin	<1.0 EU per ug protein as determined by the LAL method.
Protein Construction	A DNA sequence encoding the Human CD63 (P08962-1)(Ala103-Val203) was expressed with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.
Preparation and Storage	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Store it under sterile conditions at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



Application Data



Application Data

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for CD63 recombinant protein	The cluster of differentiation (CD) system is commonly used as cell markers in Immunophenotyping. Different kinds of cells in the immune system can be identified through the surface CD molecules which associating with the immune function of the cell. There are more than 320 CD unique clusters and subclusters have been identified. Some of the CD molecules serve as receptors or ligands important to the cell through initiating a signal cascade which then alter the behavior of the cell. Some CD proteins do not take part in cell signal process but have other functions such as cell adhesion. Cluster of differentiation 63 (CD63) is a member of the CD family and the transmembrane 4 superfamily, also known as the tetraspanin family. CD63 is a cell surface glycoprotein characterized by the presence of four hydrophobic domains. CD63 had functions in mediating signal transduction processes and then regulate a variety of cellular processes such as cell proliferation, activation and motility. It has been reported that CD63 protein associated with tumor progression and served as a blood platelet activation marker and the deficiency of this protein may be associated with Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome.
References	Zola H, et al. (2007) CD molecules 2006-human cell differentiation molecules. J Immunol Methods. 318 (1-2): 1-5. Ho IC, et al. (2009) GATA3 and the T-cell lineage: essential functions before and after T-helper-2-cell differentiation. Nat Rev Immunol. 9 (2): 125-35. Matesanz-Isabel J, et al. (2011) New B-cell CD molecules. Immunology Letters.134 (2): 104-12. Radford KJ, et al. (1996) Associates with Transmembrane 4 Superfamily Members, CD9 and CD81, and with beta 1 Integrins in Human Melanoma. Biochemical Biophysical Research Communications. 222(1): 13-18. Metzelaar MJ, et al. (1991) CD63 antigen, A novel lysosomal membrane glycoprotein, cloned by a screening procedure for intracellular antigens in eukaryotic cells. The journal of biological chemistry. 266: 3239-45.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	189384
NCBI GeneID	967
UniProt Accession #	P08962; Q5TZP3; Q8N6Z9; Q9UCG6; F8VZE2
Molecular Weight	23,430 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	melanoma-associated antigen
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	CD63 molecule
NCBI Official Symbol	CD63
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	MLA1; ME491; LAMP-3; OMA81H; TSPAN30
NCBI Protein Information	CD63 antigen
UniProt Protein Name	CD63 antigen
UniProt Gene Name	CD63
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	MLA1; TSPAN30; LAMP-3; Tspan-30

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.