SONY

Product Data Sheet

FITC anti-mouse CD63

Catalog # / Size: 1319595 / 25 µg
1319600 / 100 µg

Clone: NVG-2

Isotype: Rat IgG2a, κ

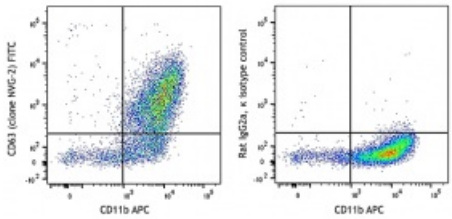
Immunogen: Intestinal lamina propria light-density cells (enriched with eosinophils)

Reactivity: Mouse

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with FITC under optimal conditions.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide

Concentration: 0.5 mg/mL

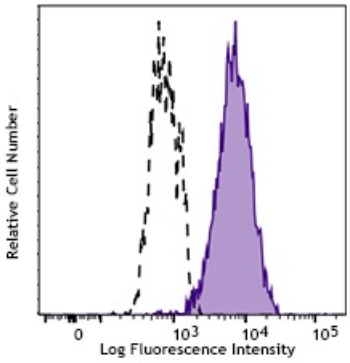


Thioglycolate-elicited BALB/c mouse peritoneal macrophages were fixed, permeabilized and intracellularly stained with CD11b APC and CD63 (clone NVG-2) FITC (left) or rat IgG2a, κ FITC isotype control (right).

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry, Intracellular Staining for Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by intracellular immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For cell surface and intracellular flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤ 1.0 µg per million cells in 100 µL volume. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤ 1.0 µg per million cells in 100 µL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.



Bend.3 mouse endothelial cells were stained with CD63 (clone NVG-2) FITC (filled histogram) or rat IgG2a, κ FITC isotype control (open histogram).

Application Notes: Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: Western blotting[1] and immunofluorescence[1].

Application References:

1. Verjan Garcia N, *et al.* 2011. *J. Immunol.* 187:2268. (WB, IF)

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Description: CD63, also known as LIMP, LAMP-3, gp55, and melanoma-associated antigen (ME491), is a member of the tetraspanin superfamily (TM4SF) that constitutes a main component of the lysosomal membrane. It is expressed on activated platelets, monocyte/macrophages, endothelium, fibroblasts, osteoblasts, and smooth muscle cells. CD63 may be involved in platelet activation and is thought to function as a transmembrane adaptor protein. CD63 has been shown to associate with CD9, CD81, VLA-3, and VLA-6. In mice, there are two CD63 gene loci, of which only one is functional. CD63 deficient mice are viable, and there is no alteration in the population of immune cells. A recent report shows that CD63-deficient mice exhibit a significant reduction in both leukocyte rolling and recruitment in a peritonitis model.

Antigen References:

1. Azorsa DO, *et al.* 1991. *Blood* 78:280.
2. Kishimoto T, *et al.* 1997. Leukocyte Typing V1. Oxford University Press New York.
3. Hildreth JE, *et al.* 1991. *Blood* 77:121.