

Alexa Fluor® 700 anti-mouse CD63

Catalog # / Size: 1319620 / 100 µg
1319615 / 25 µg

Clone: NVG-2

Isotype: Rat IgG2a, κ

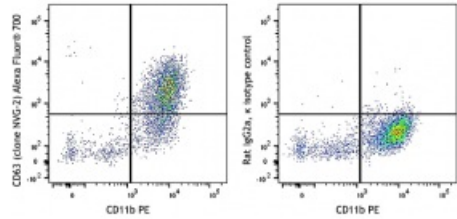
Immunogen: Intestinal lamina propria light-density cells (enriched with eosinophils)

Reactivity: Mouse

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 700 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 PE and CD63 (clone NVG-2) Alexa Fluor® 700 (left) or Rat IgG2a, κ Alexa Fluor® 700 isotype control (right).

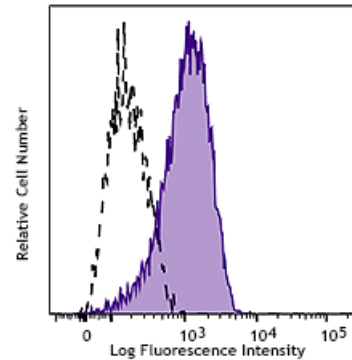
Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry, Intracellular Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by intracellular immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For 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.

* Alexa Fluor® 700 has a maximum emission of 719 nm when it is excited at 633 nm / 635 nm. Prior to using Alexa Fluor® 700 conjugate for flow cytometric analysis, please verify your flow cytometer's capability of exciting and detecting the fluorochrome.

Application Notes: Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: Western blotting¹ and immunofluorescence¹.



bEnd.3, mouse endothelial cells were stained with CD63 (clone NVG-2) Alexa Fluor® 700 (filled histogram) or rat IgG2a, κ Alexa Fluor® 700 isotype control (open histogram).

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.