

**Mouse Anti-CD63 [NKI-C3]: MC0697, MC0697RTU7**

**Intended Use:** For Research Use Only

**Description:** CD63 is a 53 kDa lysosomal membrane glycoprotein that has been identified as a platelet activation molecule that belongs to the tetraspanin family, which is characterized by the presence of four hydrophobic domains. CD63 can mediate signal transduction events that play a role in the regulation of cellular adhesion, cell differentiation, migration, carcinogenesis and tumor progression. CD63 shows a broad tissue distribution and is predominantly localized in cytoplasmic lysosomes. It is mainly present on platelet lysosomes, granulocytes, basophils and a small percentage of resting T cells, while it is also strongly expressed in early melanoma, breast carcinoma, merkel cell carcinoma, astrocytoma and lung adenocarcinoma. Recent reports also indicate that CD63 is a good prognostic biomarker for human astrocytomas and earlier stages of lung carcinoma. Additionally, CD63 has been useful in differentiating renal oncocytomas (RO) from eosinophilic variants of chromophobe renal cell carcinomas (RCCs).

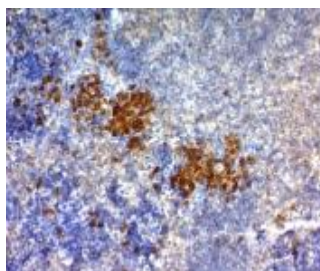
**Specifications:**

Clone: NKI-C3  
 Source: Mouse  
 Isotype: IgG1k  
 Reactivity: Human, mouse  
 Immunogen: Smooth plasma membrane fraction of MeWo cells  
 Localization: Membrane, cytoplasm  
 Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and  $\leq 0.09\%$  sodium azide (NaN<sub>3</sub>)  
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C  
 Applications: IHC, Flow Cyt., ICC/IF  
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
CD63 Concentrated	MC0697	1 ml
CD63 Prediluted	MC0697RTU7	7 ml

**IHC Procedure\*:**

Positive Control Tissue: Spleen, melanoma  
 Concentrated Dilution: 50-200  
 Pretreatment: Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C  
 Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT  
 Detection: Refer to the detection system manual  
 \* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE mouse spleen stained with CD63 using DAB

**References:**

1. Smoker extracellular vesicles influence status of human bronchial epithelial cells. Héliot A, et al. Int J Hyg Environ Health 220:445-454, 2017.
2. Persistent mycobacteria evade an antibacterial program mediated by phagolysosomal TLR7/8/MyD88 in human primary macrophages. Gidon A, et al. PLoS Pathog 13:e1006551, 2017.
3. Glycome complexity of human seminal plasma high molecular mass components: Evaluation of the contribution of acid-soluble glycoproteins/mucins and extracellular vesicles. Milutinovic B, et al. Arch Biochem Biophys 609:20-30, 2016.

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