

**CD63 Ab-1 (Clone NKI/C3; same as MX-49.129.5)**

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

**Cat. #MS-1118-P0, -P1, or -P (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml)** (Purified Ab with BSA and Azide)**Cat. #MS-1118-P1ABX or -PABX (0.1ml or 0.2ml at 1.0mg/ml)** (Purified Ab without BSA and Azide)**Cat. #MS-1118-R7 (7.0ml)** (Ready-to-Use for Immunohistochemistry)**Cat. #MS-1118-PCS (5 Slides)** (Positive Control for Histology)**Please note this data sheet has been changed effective May 30, 2014**

**Description:** CD63 is expressed on activated platelets. CD63 is a lysosomal membrane glycoprotein that is translocated to plasma membrane after platelet activation. It is also present in monocytes and macrophages and is weakly expressed on granulocytes, B, and T cells. CD63 is identical to the melanoma-associated antigen which is ME491 and to the platelet antigen PTLGP40.

**Comments:** Ab-1 reacts with melanomas, clear cells sarcomas (melanoma of soft tissue), nevocellular nevi, and normal melanocytes. This antibody also reacts with some mucus producing tumors, carcinoids, carcinomas of the thyroid, mast cells, histiocytes in tumor regions and with cells with secretory functions such as salivary glands, bronchial glands, sweat glands, pancreas and prostate.

**Mol. Wt. of Antigen:** 53kDa (non-reduced)**Epitope:** Not determined**Species Reactivity:** Human. Others-not known.**Clone Designation:** NKI/C-3; same as MX-49.129.5**Ig Isotype / Light Chain:** IgG<sub>1</sub> / κ**Immunogen:** Smooth plasma membrane fraction of MeWo cells.**Applications and Suggested Dilutions:**

- Immunohistology (Formalin/paraffin only)  
(Use Ab at 1:500 for 20 min at RT using the UltraVision LP Detection Systems)

\* [Staining of formalin-fixed tissues REQUIRES boiling tissue sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0, (Lab Vision Cat. #AP-9003), for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.]

The optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined by the investigator.

**Positive Control:** Melanoma.**Cellular Localization:** Cytoplasmic

**Storage and Stability:** Ab with sodium azide is stable for 24 months when stored at 2-8°C. Antibody WITHOUT sodium azide is stable for 36 months when stored at below 0°C.

**Supplied As:**

Antibody purified from the ascites fluid by Protein G chromatography. Prepared in 10mM PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.2% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide. Also available without BSA and azide at 1mg/ml.

or

Prediluted antibody which is ready-to-use for staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues.

**Key References:**

1. Vennegoor C et al. Cancer Immunol. Immunother. 1986, 23:93
2. Hagen, E.C., et al. 1986, Histopathology 10, 689.
3. Palmer, A. A., et al., 1985, Pathology 17, 335.

**Limitations and Warranty:**

Our products are intended FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY and are not approved for clinical diagnosis, drug use or therapeutic procedures. No products are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our data sheets and website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. Lab Vision is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products.

**Material Safety Data:**

This product is not licensed or approved for administration to humans or to animals other than the experimental animals. Standard Laboratory Practices should be followed when handling this material. The chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of this material have not been thoroughly investigated. Appropriate measures should be taken to avoid skin and eye contact, inhalation, and ingestion. The material contains 0.09% sodium azide as a preservative. Although the quantity of azide is very small, appropriate care should be taken when handling this material as indicated above. The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health has issued a bulletin citing the potential explosion hazard due to the reaction of sodium azide with copper, lead, brass, or solder in the plumbing systems. Sodium azide forms hydrazoic acid in acidic conditions and should be discarded in a large volume of running water to avoid deposits forming in metal drainage pipes.

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