

## CD63 Protein, Rat (HEK293, His)

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| <b>Cat. No.:</b>         | HY-P74280  |
| <b>Synonyms:</b>         | CD63 antigen; LAMP-3; Tspan-30; CD63; MLA1; TSPAN30  |
| <b>Species:</b>          | Rat  |
| <b>Source:</b>           | HEK293   |
| <b>Accession:</b>        | P28648 (A103-V203)   |
| <b>Gene ID:</b>          | 29186  |
| <b>Molecular Weight:</b> | The protein migrates as an approximately 24&19&15 kDa band under reducing SDS-PAGE due to glycosylation. |

### PROPERTIES

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|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>AA Sequence</b>             | A G Y V F R D Q V K    S E F S K S F Q K Q    M Q N Y L T D N K T    A T I L D K L Q K E<br>N K C C G A S N Y T    D W E R I P G M A K    D R V P D S C C I N    I T V G C G N D F K<br>E S T I H T Q G C V    E T I A A W L R K N    V |
| <b>Biological Activity</b>     | Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. When Recombinant Human BST-2 is immobilized at 2.5 µg/mL (100 µL/well), Recombinant CD63 binds with an ED <sub>50</sub> of 0.9159 µg/mL.   |
| <b>Appearance</b>              | Lyophilized powder  |
| <b>Formulation</b>             | Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.   |
| <b>Endotoxin Level</b>         | <1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.   |
| <b>Reconstitution</b>          | It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH <sub>2</sub> O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).                       |
| <b>Storage &amp; Stability</b> | Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.                              |
| <b>Shipping</b>                | Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.   |

### DESCRIPTION

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|-------------------|---|
| <b>Background</b> | CD63 protein serves as a cell surface receptor for TIMP1, playing a crucial role in the activation of cellular signaling cascades. It contributes to the activation of ITGB1 and integrin signaling, leading to the activation of AKT, FAK/PTK2, and MAP kinases. Its involvement promotes cell survival, actin cytoskeleton reorganization, cell adhesion, spreading, and migration by |
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activating AKT and FAK/PTK2. CD63 is also implicated in VEGFA signaling through its regulation of KDR/VEGFR2 internalization. Additionally, it plays a role in intracellular vesicular transport processes and is essential for the normal trafficking of the PMEL luminal domain, crucial for melanocyte development and maturation. CD63 is further involved in leukocyte adhesion to endothelial cells by regulating SELP trafficking. While it may participate in mast cell degranulation in response to Ms4a2/FcεRI stimulation, its role in degranulation in response to other stimuli remains limited. CD63 interacts with TIMP1 and ITGB1, recruiting TIMP1 to ITGB1, forms a complex with CD9 and ITGB3, and interacts with PMEL, KDR/VEGFR2, and SYT7.

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**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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