

CD63 Protein, Human (Cell-Free, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P702241
Synonyms:	CD63 antigen; Granulophysin; Lysosomal-associated membrane protein 3; LAMP-3; Lysosome integral membrane protein 1; Limp1; Melanoma-associated antigen ME491; OMA81H; Ocular melanoma-associated antigen; Tetraspanin-30; Tspan-30
Species:	Human
Source:	E. coli Cell-free
Accession:	P08962 (A2-M238)
Gene ID:	967
Molecular Weight:	31.5 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	<pre> A V E G G M K C V K F L L Y V L L L A F C A C A V G L I A V G V G A Q L V L S Q T I I Q G A T P G S L L P V V I I A V G V F L F L V A F V G C C G A C K E N Y C L M I T F A I F L S L I M L V E V A A A I A G Y V F R D K V M S E F N N N F R Q Q M E N Y P K N N H T A S I L D R M Q A D F K C C G A A N Y T D W E K I P S M S K N R V P D S C C I N V T V G C G I N F N E K A I H K E G C V E K I G G W L R K N V L V V A A A A L G I A F V E V L G I V F A C C L V K S I R S G Y E V M </pre>
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.22 µm filtered solution of Tris/PBS-based buffer, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH ₂ O. For long term storage it is recommended to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration). Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers could use it as reference.
Storage & Stability	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.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	The CD63 Protein functions as a cell surface receptor for TIMP1, contributing to the activation of cellular signaling cascades. It plays a pivotal role in the activation of ITGB1 and subsequent integrin signaling, leading to the activation of AKT, FAK/PTK2, and MAP kinases. This multifaceted protein is involved in diverse cellular processes, including promoting cell survival, orchestrating the reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton, enhancing cell adhesion, spreading, and migration through its involvement in AKT and FAK/PTK2 activation. Furthermore, CD63 participates in VEGFA signaling by regulating
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the internalization of KDR/VEGFR2 and influences intracellular vesicular transport processes. Its indispensable role in the trafficking of the PMEL luminal domain is crucial for the development and maturation of melanocytes. Additionally, CD63 contributes to leukocyte adhesion onto endothelial cells by regulating SELP trafficking. While it may play a role in mast cell degranulation in response to Ms4a2/FcεRI stimulation, it appears to be dispensable for degranulation in response to other stimuli. CD63 interacts with TIMP1 and ITGB1, recruiting TIMP1 to ITGB1 complexes, and forms complexes with CD9 and ITGB3. It also interacts with PMEL and KDR/VEGFR2, the latter being essential for recruiting KDR to ITGB1 complexes, further emphasizing its intricate role in cellular processes.

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

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