CD63 Protein, Mouse (GST)

Cat. No.:	HY-P72124
Synonyms:	Cd63CD63 antigen; CD antigen CD63
Species:	Mouse
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	P41731 (A103-I203)
Gene ID:	12512
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 38.5 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	A G Y V F R D Q V K S E F N K S F Q Q Q M Q N Y L K D N K T A T I L D K L Q K E N N C C G A S N Y T D W E N 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 E S T I H T Q G C V E T I A I W L R K N I
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm solution of PBS, 6% Trehalose, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH_2O.
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 and plays a crucial role in activating diverse cellular signaling cascades. It is involved in the activation of ITGB1 and integrin signaling, leading to the activation of AKT, FAK/PTK2, and MAP kinases. Through its participation in these signaling pathways, CD63 promotes cell survival, orchestrates the reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton, facilitates cell adhesion, spreading, and migration. Additionally, it contributes to VEGFA signaling by regulating the internalization of KDR/VEGFR2. CD63 is indispensable for intracellular vesicular transport processes and is vital for the normal trafficking of the PMEL luminal domain, essential for the development and maturation of melanocytes. Furthermore, CD63 plays a role in the adhesion of leukocytes onto endothelial cells by regulating SELP trafficking. While it may be involved in mast cell degranulation in response to Ms4a2/FceRI stimulation, it does not participate in mast cell degranulation in response to other stimuli. CD63 engages in interactions with TIMP1 and ITGB1, recruiting TIMP1 to ITGB1 complexes, and forms complexes with CD9 and ITGB3. It also interacts with PMEL and KDR/VEGFR2, being essential for

	recruiting KDR to ITGB1 complexes, underlining its intricate involvement in various cellular processes. Additionally, CD63 interacts with SYT7.

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

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