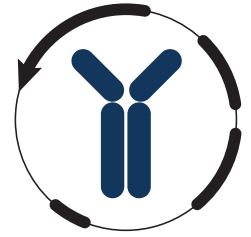


Datasheet



Mouse mAb to **CD63**
Clone **EBS-CD-036**
Isotype **IgG1-κ**

Source

A BALB/c mouse was immunized with MeWo cell membranes.
Fusion partner: SP2/0.

Specifications

EBS-CD-036 reacts with CD63 and is mainly used in combination with EBS-CD-147 and/or anti-PEM (MUC1) to identify melanoma from carcinoma in paraffin sections. Melanomas are EBS-CD-036 and EBS-CD-147 positive, but PEM negative. EBS-CD-036 reacts in frozen sections with melanoma and breast cancers, smooth muscle and lung (weakly). In paraffin sections melanomas (primary skin, uveal and choroidal), melanoma metastases, clear cell CA, carcinoids, skin nevi, medullary CA of thyroid, prostate CA, some breast, ovary, lung, colorectal and bladder CA positive. Normal tissues that are positive include: mast cells, sweat glands, Islets of Langerhans, pituitary, pancreas, peribronchial glands, Paneth cells and prostate glands.

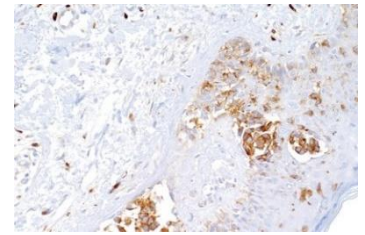


Figure 1: Melanoma (skin) stained with EBS-CD-036 (paraffin).

Species reactivity

Positive: human, mouse.

Applications

Demonstration of CD63 in frozen and paraffin sections and flow cytometry.

Flow cytometry	Frozen sections	Immunofluorescence	Paraffin sections
+	+	+	+

Format

Produced in tissue culture, contains no host Ig. Antibodies are affinity purified and presented in PBS with 0,02% sodium azide.

Stored at 4°C-8°C, shelf life is at least 24 months after purchase.

Dilution advice

- Flow cytometry (0,5-1,0 µg/million cells in 0,1 ml).
- Immunofluorescence (0,5-1,0 µg/ml).
- Immunohistology (0,5-1,0 µg/ml for 30 min at RT; no special pre-treatment is required for IHC staining of formalin/paraffin tissues).

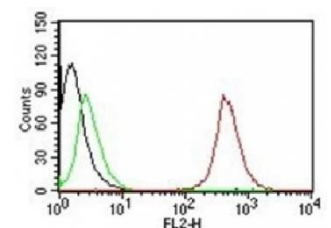


Figure 2: MCF-7 cells stained with EBS-CD-036 (FACS).

Positive control

SK-MEL-28, HL60, THP-1, NIH/3T3 cells, Melanoma, lymphoma.

Datasheet



References

- Vennegoor C. et al., Int. J. Cancer 35: 287-295 (1985).
- Palmer AA et al., Pathology 17: 335-339 (1985).
- Hagen EC et al., Histopathology 10: 689-700 (1986).
- Duffield, A., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 100: 15560-15565 (2003).