

Human TSPAN30/CD63 Antibody Pair Set

Catalog No. E-KAB-0500 **Applications** ELISA
Synonyms CD63;CD63 molecule;LAMP-3;ME491;MLA1;OMA81H;TSPAN30

Kit components & Storage

Title	Specifications	Storage
Human TSPAN30/CD63 Capture Antibody	1 vial, 100 µg	Store at -20℃ for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Human TSPAN30/CD63 Detection Antibody (Biotin)	1 vial, 50 µL	Store at -20℃ for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

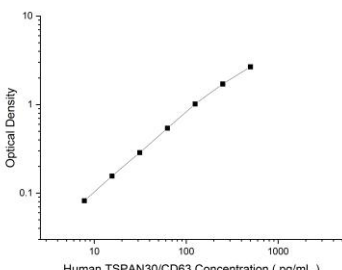
Product Information

Items		Characteristic (E-KAB-0500)	
		Human TSPAN30/CD63 Capture Antibody	Human TSPAN30/CD63 Detection Antibody (Biotin)
Immunogen Information	Immunogen	Recombinant Human TSPAN30/CD63 protien	Recombinant Human TSPAN30/CD63 protien
	Swissprot	P08962	
Product details	Reactivity	Human	Human
	Host	Rabbit	Rabbit
	Conjugation	Unconjugated	Biotin
	Concentration	0.5 mg/mL	/
	Buffer	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300; 50% glycerol; pH 7.5	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300; 1% protective protein; 50% glycerol; pH 7.5
	Purify	Antigen Affinity	Antigen Affinity
	Specificity	Detects Human TSPAN30/CD63 in ELISAs.	

For Research Use Only

Applications

Human TSPAN30/CD63 Sandwich ELISA Assay

	Recommended Concentration/Dilution	Reagent	Images
ELISA Capture	0.5-4 µg/mL	Human TSPAN30/CD63 Capture Antibody	
ELISA Detection	1:1000-1:10000	Human TSPAN30/CD63 Detection Antibody (Biotin)	

Note: This standard curve is only for demonstration purposes. A standard curve should be generated for each assay!

Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the transmembrane 4 superfamily, also known as the tetraspanin family. Most of these members are cell-surface proteins that are characterized by the presence of four hydrophobic domains. The proteins mediate signal transduction events that play a role in the regulation of cell development, activation, growth and motility. The encoded protein is a cell surface glycoprotein that is known to complex with integrins. It may function as a blood platelet activation marker. Deficiency of this protein is associated with Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome. Also this gene has been associated with tumor progression. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different protein isoforms.

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