

APC Anti-Mouse CD186 Antibody[Cx6Mab-1]

Catalog Number: AN01068E

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

Description

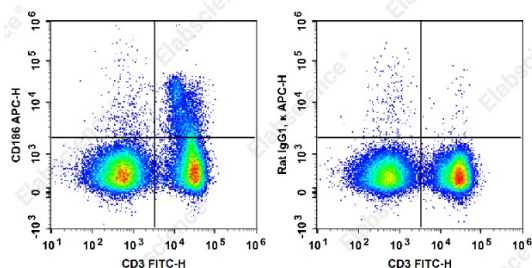
Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rat
Isotype	Rat IgG1, κ
Clone No.	Cx6Mab-1
Isotype Control	APC Rat IgG1, κ Isotype Control[HRPN] [Product E-AB-F09822E]
Conjugation	APC
Conjugation Information	APC is designed to be excited by the Red (627-640 nm) laser and detected using an optical filter centered near 660 nm (e.g., a 660/20 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer.

Applications

Recommended usage

FCM	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. The amount of the reagent is suggested to be used 5 μL of antibody per test (million cells in 100 μL staining volume or per 100 μL of whole blood). Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.
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Data



Staining of C57BL/6 murine splenocytes cells with FITC Anti-Mouse CD3 Antibody and APC Anti-Mouse CD186 Anyibody[CX6Mab-1] (left) or FITC Rat IgG1, κ Isotype Control (right). Total viable cells were used for analysis.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Keep as concentrated solution. This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 24 months. Please protected from prolonged exposure to light and do not freeze.
Shipping	Ice bag

Antigen Information

Alternate Names	CXC-R6;CXCR-6
Uniprot ID	Q9EQ16

For Research Use Only

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Rev. V1.3

Background

The Cx6Mab-1 monoclonal antibody reacts with the N-terminal extracellular ligand-binding domain of mouse CXC chemokine receptor 6 (mCXCR6) also known as CD186, BONZO, or STRL33. CXCR6 is expressed on naive CD8+ T cells and a subset of memory CD4+ T cells, natural killer T cells (NKTs), dendritic cells (DCs), pulmonary alveolar macrophages, and innate lymphoid cells (ILCs). The ligand for CXCR6 is C-X-C chemokine CXCL16 that is predominantly expressed in DCs, monocytes, and various other tissue cells, primarily epithelial cells. The CXCR6-CL16 interaction guides immune cell homing (T lymphocyte migration to peripheral tissues) and their activation, expansion, and cytotoxic activity. Retroviruses such as simian immunodeficiency viruses (SIVs), some strains of HIV-2, and macrophage-tropic HIV-1 use CXCR6 as a coreceptor in conjunction with CD4 to enter target cells. In solid tumors, CXCR6 mediates CD8+ T-cell homing to tumor stromal perivascular niches and promotes interactions with CXCL16+ DCs and IL-15 expression for facilitating the growth of T-cells inside the tumor microenvironment. CXCR6 expression is also linked to the activation of Akt/mTOR and ERK/MAPK pathways and other downstream targets responsible for cancer growth and metastasis. CXCR6's prognostic significance varies among malignancies, but it is regarded as a reliable biomarker to predict the response to anti-PD-1 immunotherapy in various cancers.