CD6/Cluster of Differentiation 6 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN200253P**

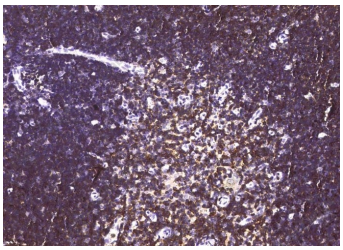
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

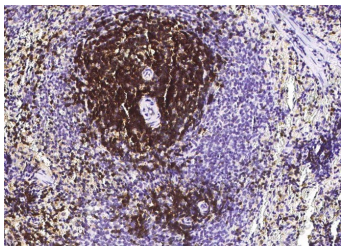
Reactivity	Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant Rat CD6/Cluster of Differentiation 6 protein
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Clone	A1107
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS

Applications	Recommended Dilution
IHC-P	1:50-1:200

Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded rat thymus using CD6/Cluster of Differentiation 6 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded rat spleen using CD6/Cluster of Differentiation 6 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

T-cell differentiation antigen CD6, also known as TP12 and CD6, is a single-pass type I membrane protein which contains threeSRCR domains. CD6/TP12 is a cell surface glycoprotein expressed primarily on T cells, it may function as a costimulatory molecule and may play a role in autoreactive immune responses. CD6/TP12 is expressed by thymocytes, mature T-cells, a subset of B-cells known as B-1 cells, and by some cells in the brain. CD6 ligand termed CD166 (previously known as activated leukocyte cell adhesion molecule, ALCAM) has been identified and shown to be expressed on activated T cells, B cells, thymic epithelium, keratinocytes, and in rheumatoid arthritis synovial tissue. CD6/TP12 binds to activated leukocyte cell adhesion molecule (CD166), and is considered as a costimulatory molecule involved in lymphocyte activation and thymocyte development. CD6/TP12 partially associates with the TC R/CD3 complex and colocalizes with it at the center of the mature immunological synapse (IS) on T lymphocytes. During thymic development CD6-dependent signals may contribute both to thymocyte survival, and to the overall functional avidity of selection in both man and mouse.

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