

## CD6/Cluster of Differentiation 6 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN200253P**

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

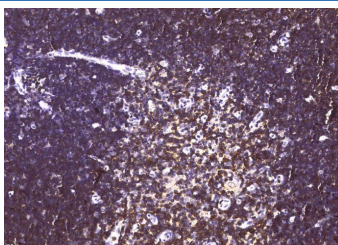
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Rat
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Rat CD6/Cluster of Differentiation 6 protein
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1
<b>Clone</b>	12B5
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A
<b>Buffer</b>	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

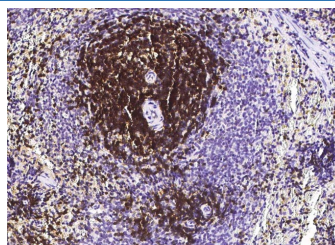
### Applications Recommended Dilution

<b>IHC-P</b>	1:50-1:200
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### 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

<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bag

### Background

T-cell differentiation antigen CD6, also known as TP12 and CD6, is a single-pass type I membrane protein which contains three SRCR 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 TCR/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.

### For Research Use Only