

PE Anti-Mouse CD186 Antibody[Cx6Mab-1]

Catalog Number: AN01068D

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	PE Rat IgG1, κ Isotype Control[HRPN] [Product E-AB-F09822D]
Conjugation	PE
Conjugation Information	PE is designed to be excited by the Blue (488 nm), Green (532 nm) and Yellow-Green (561 nm) lasers and detected using an optical filter centered near 575 nm (e.g., a 585/42 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer.

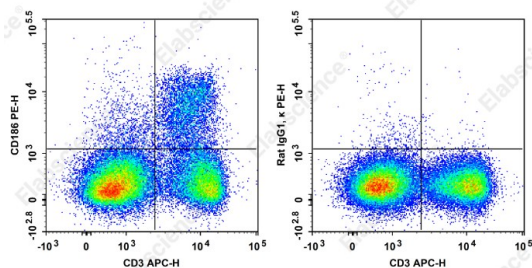
Applications

FCM

Recommended usage

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

Data



Staining of C57BL/6 murine splenocytes cells with APC Anti-Mouse CD3 Antibody and PE Anti-Mouse CD186 Antibody[Cx6Mab-1] (left) or PE 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.