PE Anti-Mouse CD6 Antibody[OX-129]

Catalog Number: AN00327D

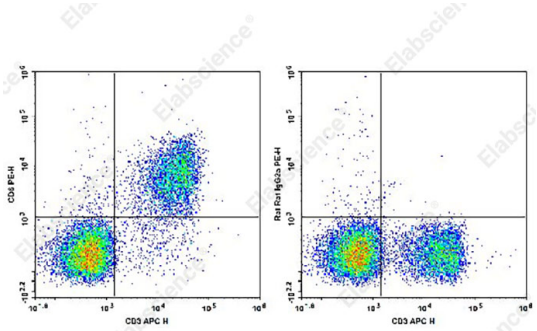
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rat
Isotype	Rat IgG2a, κ
Clone No.	OX-129
Isotype Control	PE Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control[2A3] [Product E-AB-F09832D]
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% sodium azide and 1% BSA.

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.

Data



Staining of C57BL/6 murine splenocytes cells with APC Anti-Mouse CD3 Antibody and PE Anti-Mouse CD6 Antibody[OX-129] (left) or PE Rat IgG2a, 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 12 months. Please protected from prolonged exposure to light and do not freeze.
Shipping	Ice bag

Antigen Information

Alternate Names	CD6;TP120
Uniprot ID	Q61003
Gene ID	12511

For Research Use Only

Background

CD6, a 100 kD monomeric T cell surface glycoprotein, is a member of the scavenger receptor cysteine-rich protein superfamily. It is expressed on mouse thymocytes and splenic T cells and neurons, but not on splenic B cells. CD6 has a long cytoplasmic tail in mice, with two proline-rich domains that interact with the -SH3 domain binding sequence. CD6 binding to its ligand, CD166 (ALCAM), serves as a costimulatory molecule through its interaction with SLP-76. CD6 mediated signaling may contribute to thymocyte survival and functional avidity in mice and men.