Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-03422)

TargetMol

Anti-CD6 Antibody (7P764)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Mouse
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	7P764
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	Immunofluorescence staining of mouse CD6 in mouse splenocytes. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-mouse CD6 monoclonal antibody (1:60) at 37°C 1 hour. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green).
Application:	ICC/IF
Recommended	ICC-IF: 1:20-1:100

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Mouse CD6 / Cluster of Differentiation 6 protein (TMPY-02254)
Antigen Species:	Mouse
Synonyms:	CD6 molecule;TP120
Biology Area:	ITIM/ITAM Immunoreceptors and Related Molecules

Research 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 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.

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