

## DESCRIPTION

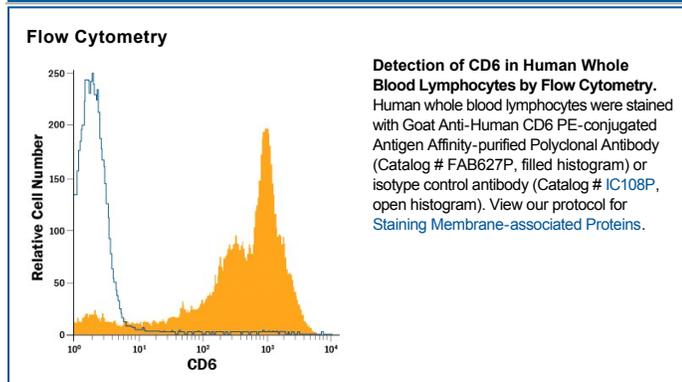
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects recombinant human CD6 in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human CD6 His18-Glu398 Accession # Q8WWJ7
<b>Conjugate</b>	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details.  *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	10 $\mu$ L/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	See Below

## DATA



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

**Shipping** The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

**Stability & Storage** **Protect from light. Do not freeze.**

- 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

## BACKGROUND

Human CD6 is a 105 kDa (unphosphorylated) -130 kDa (hyperphosphorylated) glycoprotein Group B member of the SRCR (Scavenger Receptor Cys-Rich) superfamily of molecules. It has a restricted expression pattern, being limited to select CD56<sup>dim</sup> NK cells, B1a B cells (IgM producers), thymocytes and virtually all resting T cells. Mature CD6 is a type I transmembrane protein 651 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains a 385 aa extracellular region (aa 19-402) that possesses three SRCR repeats, and a relatively long 245 aa cytoplasmic domain. There are at least six alternative splice forms for human CD6, four of which (plus the full-length form) contain an unspliced extracellular region. The isoform used here for immunization (SwissProt: Q8WWJ7) is one of these four, showing splicing only in the cytoplasmic region. Thus, the polyclonal antibody used here will recognize all full-length CD6 molecules, and may, by an absence of staining, suggest the presence of the two isoform variants that are missing the third SRCR repeat that lies between aa 259-361. CD6 has multiple interaction partners. It complexes with CD5 *in cis*, contributing to the immunological synapse; *in trans*, it binds to dendritic cell CD166/ALCAM on the surface of adjacent cells. CD6 is also known to bind soluble galectin-1 and -3, and to bind the PAMPs associated with pathogenic microbes. Notably, on T cells and following activation, full-length CD6 is downregulated, and a splice variant lacking the third SRCR is upregulated, abrogating any CD6:CD166 interaction. Functions attributed to CD6 include the induction of chemokine secretion by NK cells, costimulation of antigen recognition by T cells, and an antimicrobial activity attributed to an 85 kDa soluble form of CD6. Over aa 18-398, human and mouse CD6 share 68% aa sequence identity.