

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human CD6 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse CD6 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 123119
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human CD6 His18-Glu398 Accession # CAA43306
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *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.

Western Blot Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

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

CD6 is a member of the group B scavenger receptor cysteine-rich (SRCR) superfamily. CD6 is a type I membrane glycoprotein and contains three extracellular SRCR domains. CD6 is expressed at low levels on immature thymocytes and at high levels on mature thymocytes. The majority of peripheral blood T cells, a subset of B cells, and a subset of neuronal cells express CD6. CD6 is a 668 amino acid protein with a 24 amino acid predicted signal sequence, a 374 amino acid extracellular domain, and a 244 amino acid transmembrane region. The 626 amino acid murine homolog has also been identified. The human and murine proteins share 70% amino acid identity over their full-lengths.

CD6 appears to play a role as both a co-stimulatory molecule in T cell activation and as an adhesion receptor. Studies demonstrating a mitogenic effect for T cells with some CD6 specific monoclonal antibodies, in conjunction with either accessory cells or PMA and anti-CD2 mAb, support the concept of CD6 as a co-stimulatory molecule. Anti-CD6 monoclonal antibody has been used as an immunosuppressive agent for patients undergoing kidney or bone marrow allograft rejection. It has also been used to remove CD6⁺ T cells from donor bone marrow prior to allogeneic bone marrow transplantation. Other studies have demonstrated an adhesive role for CD6, it has been demonstrated to bind the activated leukocyte cell adhesion molecule (ALCAM, CD166). CD6/ALCAM interactions have been postulated to play a role in thymocyte development. The presence of ALCAM on neuronal cells may provide a mechanism of interaction between CD6⁺ T cells and ALCAM⁺ neuronal cells. Phosphorylation of the CD6 molecule appears to play a role in CD6-mediated signal transduction. Serine and threonine residues become hyperphosphorylated and tyrosine residues become phosphorylated when T cells are activated with anti-CD6 mAb in conjunction with PMA, anti-CD2, or anti-CD3 mAb. The CD6 intracellular domain contains regions that can interact with SH2 or SH3 containing proteins.

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