



## Rabbit Anti-CD6 antibody

SL2488R

<b>Product Name:</b>	CD6
<b>Chinese Name:</b>	CD6抗体
<b>Alias:</b>	CD_antigen=CD6; CD6; CD6 antigen Tp120; CD6_HUMAN; FLJ44171; OX52; T cell differentiation antigen CD6; T-cell differentiation antigen CD6; T12; TP120.
<b>Organism Species:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species:</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat,
<b>Applications:</b>	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Molecular weight:</b>	70kDa
<b>Cellular localization:</b>	The cell membraneSecretory protein
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen:</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CD6:251-350/668
<b>Lsotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Purification:</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
<b>PubMed:</b>	<a href="#">PubMed</a>
<b>Product Detail:</b>	CD6 is a type I membrane protein expressed by thymocytes, mature T cells, a subset of B cells known as B1 cells, and some cells in the brain. CD6 is a member of the scavenger receptor cysteine rich (SRCR) family of proteins, which includes the leukocyte antigen CD5. The extracellular domain of CD6 is composed of three SRCR domains and has the same domain organization as CD5. The ligand for CD6 is CD166 also known as activated leukocyte cell adhesion molecule. Through its interaction with CD166 in the thymus, CD6 may have a role in T cell development.

**Function:**

Involved in cell adhesion. Binds to CD166.

**Subcellular Location:**

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

**Tissue Specificity:**

Expressed by thymocytes, mature T-cells, a subset of B-cells known as B-1 cells, and by some cells in the brain.

**Post-translational modifications:**

After T-cell activation, becomes hyperphosphorylated on Ser and Thr residues and phosphorylated on Tyr residues.

Contains intrachain disulfide bond(s).

**Similarity:**

Contains 3 SRCR domains.

**SWISS:**

P30203

**Gene ID:**

923

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 923](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 25752](#)Rat

[Omim: 186720](#)Human

[SwissProt: P30203](#)Human

[Unigene: 744366](#)Human

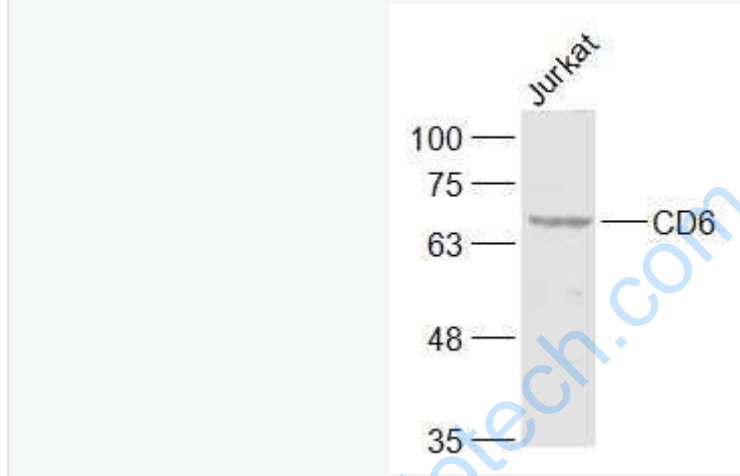
[Unigene: 57361](#)Rat

**Important Note:**

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

CD6是I型整合膜glycoprotein,属于SRCRSF( scavenger receptor cysteine-rich superfamily)成员。CD6在外周血T细胞和髓质的胸腺细胞表面表达,也表达在皮质的胸腺细胞、B1细胞、某些NK细胞、脑细胞、T细胞或B细胞的慢性白血病细胞上。

CD6参与T细胞活化,调节T细胞功能和介导细胞-细胞间的粘附。CD6分子可与TCR/CD3形成复合体,参与免疫突触(immunological synapse, IS)的形成。在自身免疫性疾病发病机制中, T细胞增殖活化和迁移过程起着重要作用。基于CD6分子在lymphocyte成熟、活化和增殖中的重要作用, 阻断CD6分子的功能可为类风湿性关节炎、银屑病等自身免疫的治疗提供新的治疗手段和方法。



Picture:

Sample:

Jurkat(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

Primary: Anti-CD6 (SL2488R) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 70 kD

Observed band size: 68 kD