

Recombinant Mouse CD6/TP120 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSM041351

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

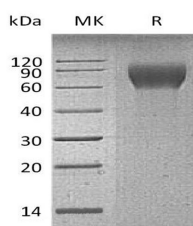
Description

Synonyms	CD6 antigen;Cd6
Species	Mouse
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Leu18-Gly396
Accession	Q91WN5
Calculated Molecular Weight	41.9 kDa
Observed molecular weight	55-95 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

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

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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. Mouse CD6 is a 626 amino acid (aa) protein with a 24 aa sequence, a 372 aa extracellular domain, and a 204 aa cytoplasmic region. The role of CD6 has not been fully elucidated. However, it appears to play a role as both a costimulatory molecule in T cell activation and as an adhesion receptor. CD6/ALCAM interactions have been postulated to play a role in thymocyte development. The CD6 intracellular domain contains regions that can interact with SH2 or SH3 containing proteins. However, the signaling pathways have not been elucidated.