

# Anti-CD99 (Extracellular region) Antibody

Catalog # AN1703

#### Specification

## Anti-CD99 (Extracellular region) Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	<u>P14209</u>
Reactivity	Bovine
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	lgG1
Calculated MW	18848

### Anti-CD99 (Extracellular region) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 4267 Other Names CD99 antigen, 12E7, E2 antigen, MIC2 T-cell surface glycoprotein E2, MIC2X, MIC2Y

#### Target/Specificity

The glycosylated transmembrane protein CD99 is involved in many essential cellular functions including cell adhesion, migration, cell death, differentiation, and intracellular protein trafficking. The CD99 gene encodes two distinct proteins, type I is 32 kDa and type II is 28 kDa, which are a result of the alternative splicing of the cytoplasmic region. These CD99 isoforms are expressed in a cell-type-specific manner and may have distinct functions. CD99 is overexpressed in several types of sarcomas, lymphomas, gliomas, neuroendocrine tumors, and some breast cancers. In these tumors, CD99 may have oncogenetic functions that promote migration, invasion, and metastasis of tumor cells. However, other neoplasms, carcinomas, and sarcomas have CD99 expression in benign or early-stage tumors, but lower expression in the advanced-stage counterparts. In these tumors, CD99 may have oncosuppressor signaling, and its re-expression can lead to the reversal of malignancy. Thus, CD99 is an important membrane protein involved in many aspects of cell migration and adhesion in normal and diseased cells.

**Dilution** WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500

Format Protein G Purified

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

#### Precautions

Anti-CD99 (Extracellular region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping Blue Ice

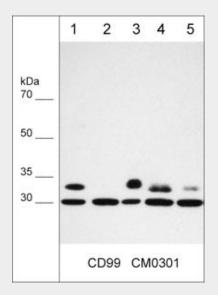


## Anti-CD99 (Extracellular region) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

### Anti-CD99 (Extracellular region) Antibody - Images



Immunocytochemical labeling of CD99 in paraformaldehyde fixed human MeWo cells. The cells were labeled with mouse monoclonal anti-CD99 (clone M030). The antibody was detected using goat anti-mouse DyLight® 594.

#### Anti-CD99 (Extracellular region) Antibody - Background

The glycosylated transmembrane protein CD99 is involved in many essential cellular functions including cell adhesion, migration, cell death, differentiation, and intracellular protein trafficking. The CD99 gene encodes two distinct proteins, type I is 32 kDa and type II is 28 kDa, which are a result of the alternative splicing of the cytoplasmic region. These CD99 isoforms are expressed in a cell-type-specific manner and may have distinct functions. CD99 is overexpressed in several types of sarcomas, lymphomas, gliomas, neuroendocrine tumors, and some breast cancers. In these tumors, CD99 may have oncogenetic functions that promote migration, invasion, and metastasis of tumor cells. However, other neoplasms, carcinomas, and sarcomas have CD99 expression in benign or early-stage tumors, but lower expression in the advanced-stage counterparts. In these tumors, CD99 may have oncosuppressor signaling, and its re-expression can lead to the reversal of malignancy. Thus, CD99 is an important membrane protein involved in many aspects of cell migration and adhesion in normal and diseased cells.