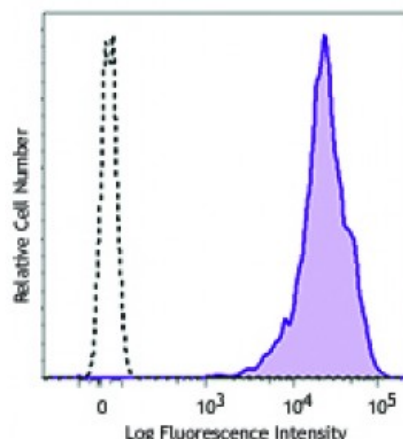


**Purified anti-human CD99**

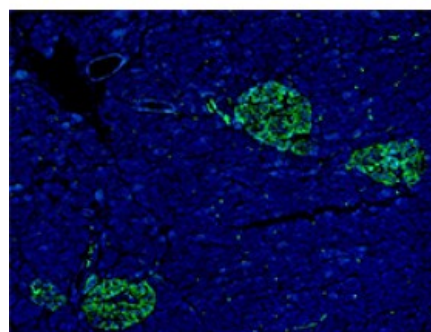
**Catalog # / Size:** 2456510 / 100 µg  
**Clone:** 3B2/TA8  
**Isotype:** Mouse IgG1, κ  
**Immunogen:** Human thymus  
**Reactivity:** Human  
**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography.  
**Formulation:** Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.  
**Concentration:** 0.5



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with purified CD99 (clone 3B2/TA8, filled histogram) or mouse IgG1, κ isotype control (open histogram), followed by anti-mouse IgG PE.

**Applications:**

**Applications:** Flow Cytometry  
**Recommended Usage:** Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤0.5 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. For immunohistochemical staining on formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue sections, the suggested use of this reagent is 5.0 - 10 microg per ml. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.



Human paraffin-embedded pancreas tissue slice was stained with purified anti-human CD99 (clone 3B2/TA8) antibody overnight followed by Alexa Fluor® 488 goat anti-mouse secondary antibody (green). The nuclei were counterstained with DAPI (blue). The im

**Application References:** 1. Waclavicek M, *et al.* 1998. *J. Immunol.* 161:4671.  
 2. Pickl W, *et al.* 2001. *J. Virol.* 75:7175.

**Description:** CD99 is a type I single chain transmembrane protein devoid of N-linked glycosylation sites encoded by the pseudoautosomal gene MIC2. CD99 has an apparent molecular weight of 32 kD and is widely expressed on a variety of tissues. CD99 is highly expressed on thymocytes, T cells, and T cell leukemias and lymphomas. However, it is absent on some B cell lines, fetal B cells, eosinophils, granulocytes and the NK-cell line YT. CD99 is involved in

spontaneous rosette formation with erythrocytes and may also be involved in other T-cell and hematopoietic cell adhesion pathways. CD99 has been reported to activate a caspase-independent death pathway in T cells under some conditions. CD99 interacts with a number of proteins including ferritin heavy chain 1, karyopherin  $\beta$  1, TRIP13, cyclophilin A, annexin II, and ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2H.

**Antigen**  
**References:**

1. Gelin C, *et al.* 1989. *EMBO*. 8:3253.
2. Goodfellow PJ, *et al.* 1986. *Science* 234:740.
3. Pettersen RD, *et al.* 2001. *J. Immunol.* 166:4931.