

FITC anti-human CD99

Catalog # / Size: 2591040 / 100 tests
2591035 / 25 tests

Clone: hec2

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

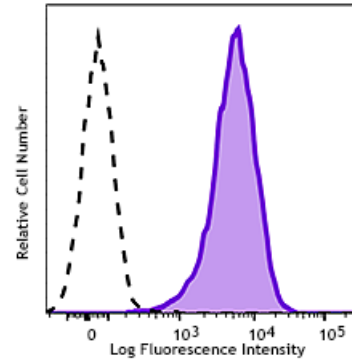
Immunogen: Human endothelial cells

Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with FITC under optimal conditions.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA)

Concentration: lot-specific



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with anti-human CD99 (clone hec2) FITC (filled histogram) or mouse IgG1, κ FITC isotype control (open histogram).

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 5 μL per million cells in 100 μL staining volume or 5 μL per 100 μL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

- Application References:**
1. Schenkel AR, *et al.* 2002. *Nat. Immunol.* 3:143-50. (IHC, FC, WB)
 2. Lou O, *et al.* 2007. *J. Immunol.* 178:1136-43. (Block, FC)
 3. Watson RL, *et al.* 2015. *J. Exp. Med.* 212:1021-41. (IP, WB)

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 J.* 8:3253-59.
 2. Goodfellow PJ, *et al.* 1986. *Science.* 234:740-43.
 3. Pettersen RD, *et al.* 2001. *J. Immunol.* 166:4931-42.