

# Anti-CD99 (Extracellular region) Antibody

Catalog # AN1702

## Product Information

---

<b>Application</b>	WB, ICC, IP
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P14209</a>
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Clonality</b>	Mouse Monoclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1
<b>Clone Names</b>	M026
<b>Calculated MW</b>	18848

## Additional Information

---

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

<b>Target/Specificity</b>	<p>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.</p>
---------------------------	---

<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~1:1000 ICC~~N/A IP~~N/A
<b>Format</b>	Protein G Purified
<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Precautions</b>	Anti-CD99 (Extracellular region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
<b>Shipping</b>	Blue Ice

## 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.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.