10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-CD99 (Extracellular region) Antibody

Catalog # AN1703

Product Information

Application	WB, ICC, IP
Primary Accession	P14209
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Clone Names	M030
Calculated MW	18848

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 ICC~~N/A IP~~N/A
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

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'.