

anti-human CD99

Monoclonal Antibody HI156 to CD99 (Human)

Cat-No: **21810991**

100 µg in 100 µl

Clone: HI156

Specificity: The antibody HI156 recognizes CD99, a 32 kDa type I single chain transmembrane glycoprotein expressed on many cell types, with particularly strong expression on Ewing's sarcoma and peripheral primitive neuroectodermal tumors. Within the hematopoietic system, CD99 is expressed virtually on all cell types except granulocytes.

Isotype subclass: Mouse IgG2a

Form: Purified by protein G affinity chromatography

Purity: > 95% (by SDS-PAGE).

Physical state: Liquid

Buffer/Additives/Preservative: PBS containing 0.09 % sodium azide (pH 7.2).

Expiration date: The reagent is stable until the expiry date stated on the vial label

Storage conditions: Store at 4 °C. For long-term storage aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Application: Flow Cytometry
Immunohistochemistry on acetone-fixed frozen and formalin-fixed paraffin sections

References:

Leucocyte Typing VI. Tadamitsu L et al. (Eds.), White Cell Differentiation Antigens, Garland Publishing New York (1997).

Background: CD99 is a ubiquitous transmembrane type I sialoglycoprotein of a unique and poorly characterized protein family. CD99 is heavily O-glycosylated and was described as a T cell costimulator and strong activator of integrin-mediated actin cytoskeleton assembly, promoting cell adhesion and homotypic aggregation, immediate arrest on an inflamed vascular endothelium, and cell migration through it. Ligation of CD99 under some conditions can lead to apoptosis. Originally CD99 was described as a human thymus leukemia antigen, an Ewing's sarcoma-specific membrane marker, and an adhesion molecule involved in spontaneous rosette formation of T cells with erythrocytes.

Warning: Sodium azide is harmful if swallowed (R22). Keep out of reach of children (S2). Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuff (S13). Wear suitable protective clothing (S36). If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label (S46). Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas (R32). Azide compounds should be flushed with large volumes of water during disposal to avoid deposits in lead or copper plumbing where explosive conditions can develop.

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