

Product Name: Recombinant Human CD99 (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH2108

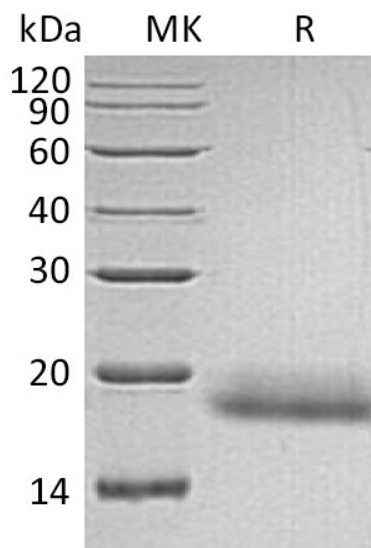


Summary

Name	CD99/MIC2/MIC2X/MIC2Y
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human CD99 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Asp23-Asp122 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	P14209
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	11.13 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image

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Alternative Names

CD99 Antigen; 12E7; E2 Antigen; Protein MIC2; T-Cell Surface Glycoprotein E2; CD99; MIC2; MIC2X; MIC2Y

Background

CD99 is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein and the founding member of the CD99 family of molecules. The extracellular domain of CD99 contains no identifiable motifs, its cytoplasmic region, although short, does have signal transduction capability. Cells known to express CD99 include fibroblasts, neutrophils, T cells, double positive thymocytes, CD34+ stem cells, monocytes and endothelial cells. Two types of CD99 isoforms have been classified. Native human CD99 is referred to as the long, or type I isoform. The best studied type II isoform shows an Asp-Gly substitution for the C terminal 27 amino acids. The type I and II isoforms have distinctive signal transduction pathways (FAKsrc for type I PI3K plus srcERK1/2 for type II), and mediate clearly different biological outcomes. Homophilic interaction between CD99 on the neutrophil and CD99 on the endothelial cell regulates the transendothelial migration of neutrophils during inflammation. Human CD99 has 48% aa sequence identity to mouse CD99.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.