abcam

ab208372

Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-CD99 antibody [EPR3096]

Recombinant | RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Conjugation	Alexa Fluor® 488
Excitation/Emission	Ex: 495nm, Em: 519nm
Storage buffer	pH: 7.4 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR3096
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.5 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human

Dilution info	1/100
Notes	This product gave a positive signal in Jurkat cells fixed with 80% methanol (5 min).

Flow Cyt

Expected

Species	Human
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

IHC-P

Expected

Species	Human
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information CD99

Function	Involved in T-cell adhesion processes and in spontaneous rosette formation with erythrocytes. Plays a role in a late step of leukocyte extravasation helping leukocytes to overcome the endothelial basement membrane. Acts at the same site as, but independently of, PECAM1. Involved in T-cell adhesion processes (By similarity).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C

Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle, Store in the dark

Notes

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

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Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	CD99 also known as MIC2 or HO36 is a transmembrane protein of approximately 32-35 kDa. Expressed mainly on the surface of human cells CD99 plays a role in several physiological processes. It is prominently found on T cells B cells granulocytes and some capillary endothelial cells. The protein interacts with homophilic binding partners and influences various cellular functions depending on its location and cellular context. Immunohistochemistry for CD99 (CD99 IHC) is commonly used in research and diagnostic settings to study its involvement and presence in tissues.
Biological function summary	CD99 functions as a modulator in cell adhesion and migration. It facilitates the separation of leukocytes from the endothelium during transendothelial migration impacting the immune response and inflammation. CD99 is not part of a complex itself but interacts with extracellular matrix (ECM) components to perform its role.

	It contributes to the regulation of cell death pathways showcasing its versatility in maintaining cellular homeostasis.
Pathways	CD99 primarily participates in the regulation of T-cell adhesion and transmigration pathways. It supports the E-selectin and integrins pathway which is important for T-cell migration to sites of inflammation. CD99 works in conjunction with proteins like ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 assisting these proteins in facilitating immune cell movement and interactions. Its involvement in these pathways highlights its significance in immune surveillance and response modulation.
Associated diseases and disorders	CD99 shows a notable connection with Ewing sarcoma and T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia (T-ALL). It is highly expressed in Ewing sarcoma a malignant bone tumor and can aid in diagnostic identification alongside other markers such as HOXA9. Furthermore its expression profiles in T-ALL patients suggest a potential role in the progression or maintenance of the disease. CD99's interactions with these malignancies make it a potential target in therapeutic research exploring pathways and molecules that might modulate its expression or function.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

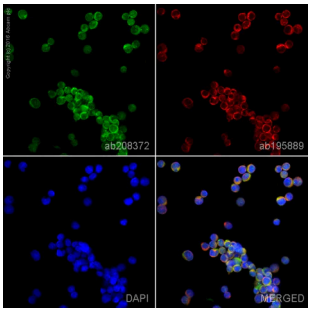
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

1 product image



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-CD99 antibody [EPR3096] (ab208372)

CD99 Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-CD99 antibody

ab208372 staining CD99 in Jurkat cells. The cells were fixed with 80% methanol (5min), permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at +4°C with ab208372 at 1/100 dilution (shown in green) and ab195889, Mouse monoclonal to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 594), at 1/250 dilution (shown in red). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).
Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

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