

CD99 Antibody

Datasheet

For Research Use Only

Description	Catalog No.	Size
CD99 Concentrate	FP-A075-01	0.1 ml
CD99 Concentrate	FP-A075-05	1 ml
CD99 Predilute	FP-A075-70	7 ml

Description

Cluster of Differentiation 99 (CD99) is a glycosylated transmembrane protein expressed by lymphocytes, cortical thymocytes, granulosa cells of the ovary, pancreatic islet cells, Sertoli cells, and endothelial cells. CD99 produces diffuse membrane staining patterns on nearly all Ewing's sarcoma and primitive peripheral neuroectodermal tumours. CD99 may be found in synovial sarcoma, neuroendocrine carcinoma, acute myeloid leukemia, mesenchymal chondrosarcoma, lymphoblastic lymphoma, small round blue cell tumours, solitary fibrous tumours, vascular tumours, and myeloid sarcoma. It produces heterogeneous staining patterns which must be accompanied by other antibody staining for a final diagnosis.

Specifications

Clone	IHC099
Source	Mouse Monoclonal
Applications	IHC (P)
Formulation	Tris Buffer, pH 7.3 - 7.7, with 1% BSA and <0.1% Sodium Azide

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue	Ewings Sarcoma, Pancreas
Concetrated Dilution	1:50 – 1:200
Pretreatment	Perform heat-induced epitope retrieval (HIER) at pH 9 for 10 to 30 minutes
Incubation Time and Temp	10 to 30 minutes at room temperature
Detection	Refer to the detection system manual

*Result should confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.

Result

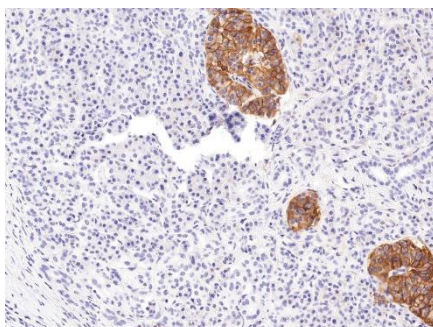


Figure. CD99 on Pancreas

Storage and Handling

Must store the reagent at 2-8 °C. Do not freeze. Do not use the reagent after expiration date on vial. To ensure proper stability and delivery of the antibody after each run, replace the cap and immediately place the bottle in a refrigerator in an upright position. Positive and negative controls should be simultaneously run with unknown specimens, as there are no conclusive characteristics to suggest instability of the antibody.

Precautions

For research use only. Do not use for diagnosis purpose.

References

1. **Rettig WJ**, et al. "Ewing's sarcoma: new approaches to histogenesis and molecular plasticity." *Lab Invest.* 1992 Feb;66(2):133-7.
2. **Fellinger EJ**, et al. "Comparison of cell surface antigen HBA71 (p30/32MIC2), neuron-specific enolase, and vimentin in the immunohistochemical analysis of Ewing's sarcoma of bone." *Am J Surg Pathol.* 1992 Aug;16(8):746-55.
3. **Dworzak MN**, et al. "Flow cytometric assessment of human MIC2 expression in bone marrow, thymus, and peripheral blood." *Blood.* 1994 Jan 15;83(2):415-25.
4. **Choi EY**, et al. "Engagement of CD99 induces up-regulation of TCR and MHC class I and II molecules on the surface of human thymocytes." *J Immunol.* 1998 Jul 15;161(2):749-54.
5. **Bernard G**, et al. "CD99 (E2) up-regulates alpha4beta1-dependent T cell adhesion to inflamed vascular endothelium under flow conditions." *Eur J Immunol.* 2000 Oct;30(10):3061-5.
6. **Oh KI**, et al. "CD99 activates T cells via a costimulatory function that promotes raft association of TCR complex and tyrosine phosphorylation of TCR zeta." *Exp Mol Med.* 2007 Apr 30;39(2):176-84.
7. **Ambros IM**, et al. "MIC2 is a specific marker for Ewing's sarcoma and peripheral primitive neuroectodermal tumors. Evidence for a common histogenesis of Ewing's sarcoma and peripheral primitive neuroectodermal tumors from MIC2 expression and specific chromosome aberration." *Cancer.* 1991 Apr 1;67(7):1886-93.

Technical Support

Contact FemtoPath Technical Support at +886232338585 or email to femtopath@hongjing.com.tw for questions regarding this product.