



## Anti-CD99 monoclonal antibody, clone FMC29 (CABT-52758MH)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

				iew	

Mouse anti Human CD99R antibody, clone FMC29 recognizes the human CD99 cell surface antigen, also known as T-cell surface glycoprotein E2, Protein MIC2, E2 antigen or 12E7. CD99 is a single pass type-1 transmembrane glycoprotein, expressed by T cells, NK cells and myeloid cells. CD99 is generally absent on B cells. Mouse anti Human CD99R antibody, clone FMC29 was clustered along with clonesMEM-131, HIT4, HI147, HI170 and D44 at the Fifth leucocyte typing conference and workshop to CD99R, a restricted epitope cluster on the CD99 gene product. Other clones including L129, 12E7 and O13 bind to a less restricted epitope of the CD99 gene product. Flow Cytometry Use 10ul of the suggested working dilution to label 106 cells in 100ul.

Specificity	CD99R
Immunogen	HPB MLT T cell line
Isotype	IgG3
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human
Clone	FMC29
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	FC; WB
Format	Ascitic fluid - liquid
Size	200 μΙ
Preservative	0.09% Sodium Azide

45-1 Ramsey Road, Shirley, NY 11967, USA

Tel: 1-631-624-4882 Fax: 1-631-938-8221

Email: info@creative-diagnostics.com

© Creative Diagnostics All Rights Reserved

Storage

in frost-free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend

microcentrifugation before use.

## **GENE INFORMATION**

Gene Name	CD99 CD99 molecule [ Homo sapiens (human) ]
Official Symbol	CD99
Synonyms	CD99; CD99 molecule; MIC2; HBA71; MIC2X; MIC2Y; MSK5X; CD99 antigen; E2 antigen; surface antigen MIC2; T-cell surface glycoprotein E2; MIC2 (monoclonal antibody 12E7); antigen identified by monoclonal 12E7, Y homolog; antigen identified by monoclonal anti
Entrez Gene ID	4267
Protein Refseq	NP 001116370
UniProt ID	P14209
Chromosome Location	Xp22.32 and Yp11.3
Pathway	Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs); Leukocyte transendothelial migration;