Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPY-01669)

TargetMol

CD99L2 Protein, Mouse, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	Xap89;Mic2l1;CD99 molecule-like 2;AW548191
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the mouse CD99L2 (NP_612182.1) extracellular domain (Met 1-Ala 164) was expressed, fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Asp 26
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	Q8BIF0-2
Molecular Weight:	16.3 kDa (predicted); 30-40 kDa (reducing condition, due to glycosylation)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Measured by its ability to bind biotinylated recombinant mouse CD99L2 in functional ELISA.
Purity:	> 98 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Shipping:

In general, Lyophilized powders are shipping with blue ice.

Protein Background

CD99 antigen-like protein 2, also known as MIC2-like protein 1, CD99L2 and MIC2L1, is a single-pass type I membrane protein which belongs to theCD99 family. CD99L2 is expressed in brain, heart, lung, liver, spleen, kidney, stomach, small intestine, skeletal muscle, ovary, thymus, testis and uterus. Lower expression of CD99L2 is seen in thymus. It is also expressed in E18 uterus and placenta. CD99 and CD99L2 were required for leukocyte extravasation in the cremaster after stimulation with tumor necrosis factor-alpha, where the need for PECAM-1 is

known to be bypassed. CD99 and CD99L2 act independently of PECAM-1 in leukocyte extravasation and cooperate in an independent way to help neutrophils overcome the endothelial basement membrane. CD99L2 may function as a homophilic adhesion molecule. It functions in leukocyte-endothelial cell interactions during leukocyte extravasation, and in particular, at the diapedesis step. CD99L2 does not seem to be involved in docking of leukocytes to the vessel wall or in lymphocyte diapedesis.

Reference

Suh, YH. et al., 2003, Gene. 307: 63-76.
Park,S.H. Gene 2005, 353 (2):177-88.
Schenkel, AR et al., 2007, Cell Commun Adhes. 14 (5):227-37.
Bixel, MG. et al., 2010, Blood. 116 (7):1172-84.

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