

**CD99/CD99 (mic-2) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP14143b****Specification**

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**CD99/CD99 (mic-2) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P14209](#)**CD99/CD99 (mic-2) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 4267**Other Names**

CD99 antigen, E2 antigen, Protein MIC2, T-cell surface glycoprotein E2, CD99, CD99, MIC2, MIC2X, MIC2Y

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP14143b was selected from the C-term region of CD99/CD99. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**CD99/CD99 (mic-2) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information****Name** CD99**Synonyms** MIC2, MIC2X, MIC2Y**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).

**Cellular Location**

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

**CD99/CD99 (mic-2) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**CD99/CD99 (mic-2) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images****CD99/CD99 (mic-2) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

The protein encoded by this gene is a cell surface glycoprotein involved in leukocyte migration, T-cell adhesion, ganglioside GM1 and transmembrane protein transport, and T-cell death by a caspase-independent pathway. In addition, the encoded protein may have the ability to rearrange the actin cytoskeleton and may also act as an oncosuppressor in osteosarcoma. Cyclophilin A binds to CD99 and may act as a signaling regulator of CD99. This gene is found in the pseudoautosomal region of chromosomes X and Y and escapes X-chromosome inactivation. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

**CD99/CD99 (mic-2) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References**

Husak, Z., et al. J. Leukoc. Biol. 88(2):405-412(2010) Kanner, W.A., et al. J. Cutan. Pathol. 37(7):744-750(2010) Duncan, L.M., et al. J. Immunol. 184(12):6978-6985(2010) Rocchi, A., et al. J. Clin. Invest. 120(3):668-680(2010) Yoshino, N., et al. Ann Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 15(5):324-327(2009)