


CD99 / MIC2 (Ewing's Sarcoma Marker); Clone 12E7 (Concentrate)


Availability/Contents:


| <u>Item #</u> | <u>Volume</u> |
|---------------|---------------|
| RA0204-C.5 | 0.5 ml |

Description:

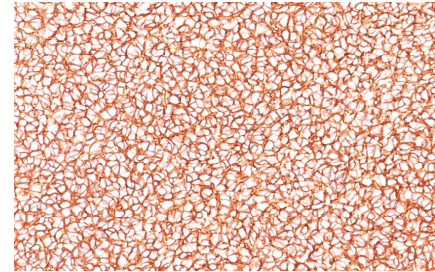
| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Species: | Mouse |
| Immunogen: | Human acute lymphocytic leukemia T-cells |
| Clone: | 12E7 |
| Isotype: | IgG1, kappa |
| Entrez Gene ID: | 4267 (Human) |
| Hu Chromosome Loc.: | Xp22.33 |
| Synonyms: | 12E7; E2 antigen; MIC 2X; MIC 2Y; MIC2; Protein MIC2; Surface antigen MIC2; T-cell surface glycoprotein E2 |
| Mol. Weight of Antigen: | 27-32kDa |
| Format: | Tissue culture supernatant with 0.05% Azide. |
| Specificity: | Recognizes a sialoglycoprotein of 27-32kDa, identified as CD99, MIC2 gene product, or E2 antigen. This antibody shows a very similar reactivity to other CD99 antibodies (e.g. O13, 12E7, or HBA-71) and is excellent for immunohistochemical staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues. |
| Background: | The MIC2 gene is located in the pseudo-autosomal region of the human X and Y chromosome. The MIC2 gene encodes two distinct proteins which are produced by alternative splicing of the CD99 gene transcript and are identified as bands of 30 and 32kDa (p30/32). Although its function is not fully understood, CD99 is implicated in various cellular processes including homotypic aggregation of T-cells, upregulation of T-cell receptors and MHS molecules, apoptosis of immature thymocytes, and leukocyte diapedesis. CD99 is expressed on the cell membrane of some lymphocytes, cortical thymocytes, and granulosa cells of the ovary. Most pancreatic islet cells, Sertoli cells of the testis, and some endothelial cells express this antigen. Mature granulocytes express very little or no CD99. MIC2 is strongly expressed on Ewing's sarcoma cells and primitive peripheral neuroectodermal tumors. |
| Species Reactivity: | Human. Others not tested. |
| Positive Control: | MOLT-4 cells. Pancreas or Ewing's sarcoma. |
| Cellular Localization: | Cell surface |
| Titer/ Working Dilution: | Immunohistochemistry (Frozen and Formalin-fixed): 1:50-1:100 Flow Cytometry 5-10 µl/million cells Immunofluorescence 1:50-1:100 Western Blotting 1:100-1:200 Immunoprecipitation 5-10 µl/500ug protein lysate |
| Microbiological State: | This product is not sterile. |

 Storage: 2° C  8° C


 ScyTek Laboratories, Inc.
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 U.S.A.



 EmergoEurope (31)(0) 70 345-8570
 Molsnstraat 15
 2513 BH Hague, The Netherlands

Uses/Limitations: Not to be taken internally.
 For Research Use Only.
 This product is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections, to be viewed by light microscopy.
 Do not use if reagent becomes cloudy.
 Do not use past expiration date.
 Non-Sterile.



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Ewing's sarcoma stained with CD99; Clone 12E7.

Ordering Information and Current Pricing at www.scytek.com

Procedure:

1. **Tissue Section Pretreatment (Required):** Staining of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections is significantly enhanced by pretreatment with Citrate Plus (ScyTek catalog# CPL500).
2. **Primary Antibody Incubation Time:** We suggest an incubation period of 30 minutes at room temperature. However, depending upon the fixation conditions and the staining system employed, optimal incubation should be determined by the user.
3. **Visualization:** For maximum staining intensity we recommend the "UltraTek HRP Anti-Polyvalent Lab Pack" (ScyTek catalog# UHP125, see IFU for instructions) combined with the "DAB Chromogen/Substrate Bulk Pack (High Contrast)" (ScyTek catalog# ACV500, see IFU for instructions).


Precautions: Contains Sodium Azide as a preservative (0.09% w/v).
 Do not pipette by mouth.
 Avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin and mucous membranes.
 Avoid microbial contamination of reagents or increased nonspecific staining may occur.
 This product contains no hazardous material at a reportable concentration according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard and EC Directive 91/155/EC.


References:

1. Levy R, Dilley J, Fox RI, Warnke R. A human thymus-leukemia antigen defined by hybridoma monoclonal antibodies. PNAS USA 1979;76(12):6552-6.

Warranty:

No products or "Instructions For Use (IFU)" are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our IFU or website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. ScyTek Laboratories, Inc. is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products. Immunohistochemistry is a complex technique involving both histological and immunological detection methods. Tissue processing and handling prior to immunostaining can cause inconsistent results. Variations in fixation and embedding or the inherent nature of the tissue specimen may cause variations in results. Endogenous peroxidase activity or pseudoperoxidase activity in erythrocytes and endogenous biotin may cause non-specific staining depending on detection system used.

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