

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse CD99-L2 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human CD99-L2 and recombinant mouse CD99 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse CD99-L2 Val20-Ala141 Accession # NP_612182
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

CyTOF-ready	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Flow Cytometry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

CD99 antigen-like 2 (CD99-L2) is a 45 kDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein in the CD99 family of molecules (1-3). Mouse CD99-L2 cDNA encodes a 214 amino acid (aa) precursor with a 23 aa predicted signal sequence, a 116 aa extracellular domain (ECD), a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 54 aa cytoplasmic region (4). The ECD contains no N-linked glycosylation sites, but O-linked glycosylation is likely (1, 2). A long isoform with a 23 aa insert after aa 43 within the ECD is expressed in human, and probably in mouse (2, 5). Both long and short isoforms may have minor variants missing portions of the N-terminus of the mature protein (6). The ECD of mouse CD99-L2 short isoform shares 85%, 72% and 66% aa identity with rat, human, and bovine CD99-L2, respectively (3, 5). The mouse CD99 and CD99-L2 ECDs share only 31% aa identity, but both contain three conserved acidic motifs and are thought to originate from the same ancestral gene (1, 2). The nearly ubiquitous expression of CD99-L2 is similar to that of CD99. Mouse CD99-L2 shows highest *in situ* hybridization signals in neurons, cortical thymocytes, ganglia, ovarian granulosa cells, testis, and kidney, and detectable protein levels in lung, thymocytes, mouse leukocytes and vascular endothelial cells (2, 7). CD99-L2 expression on endothelial cells is reported to mediate cell aggregation and neutrophil or monocyte extravasation to inflamed tissue *in vivo*, while CD99 mediates lymphocyte extravasation as well (3, 7).

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