# Recombinant Mouse CD99L2 Protein (His Tag)

**Catalog Number: PKSM040635**

**Note:** *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

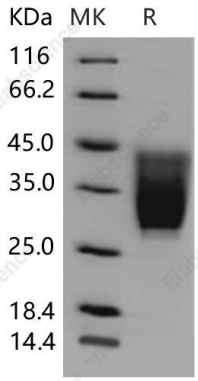
## Description

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| **Species** | Mouse |
| **Source** | HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse CD99L2 protein Met 1-Ala 164, with an C-terminal His |
| **Calculated MW** | 16.3 kDa |
| **Observed MW** | 30-40 kDa |
| **Accession** | NP_612182.1 |
| **Bio-activity** | Measured by its ability to bind biotinylated recombinant mouse CD99L2 in functional ELISA. |

## Properties

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|---|---|
| **Purity** | > 98% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. |
| **Endotoxin** | < 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method. |
| **Storage** | Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months. |
| **Shipping** | This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs. |
| **Formulation** | Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4<br>Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.<br>Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. |
| **Reconstitution** | Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information. |

## Data




> 98 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

## 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.


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