

Anti-CD22 Antibody
Catalog # ABO10514**Specification**

Anti-CD22 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	P20273
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for B-cell receptor CD22(CD22) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-CD22 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 933

Other Names

B-cell receptor CD22, B-lymphocyte cell adhesion molecule, BL-CAM, Sialic acid-binding Ig-like lectin 2, Siglec-2, T-cell surface antigen Leu-14, CD22, CD22, SIGLEC2

Calculated MW

95348 MW KDa

Application Details

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, By Heat
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human

Subcellular Localization

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity

B-lymphocytes.

Protein Name

B-cell receptor CD22

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human CD22(832-847aa ERPQAQENVLYVILKH).

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities

Belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily. SIGLEC (sialic acid binding Ig-like lectin) family.

Anti-CD22 Antibody - Protein Information

Name CD22 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:1691828, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:1643}

Function

Mediates B-cell B-cell interactions. May be involved in the localization of B-cells in lymphoid tissues. Binds sialylated glycoproteins; one of which is CD45. Preferentially binds to alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid. The sialic acid recognition site can be masked by cis interactions with sialic acids on the same cell surface. Upon ligand induced tyrosine phosphorylation in the immune response seems to be involved in regulation of B-cell antigen receptor signaling. Plays a role in positive regulation through interaction with Src family tyrosine kinases and may also act as an inhibitory receptor by recruiting cytoplasmic phosphatases via their SH2 domains that block signal transduction through dephosphorylation of signaling molecules.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

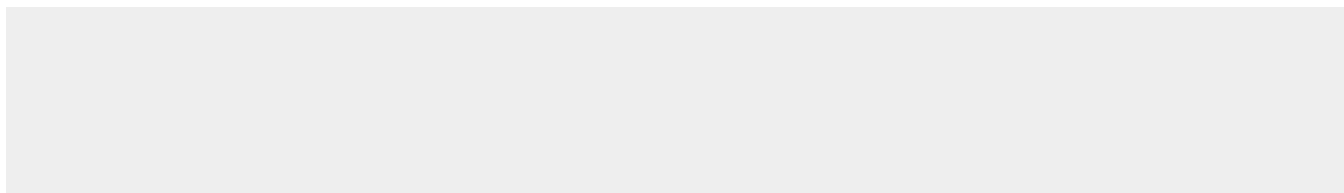
Tissue Location

B-lymphocytes.

Anti-CD22 Antibody - Protocols

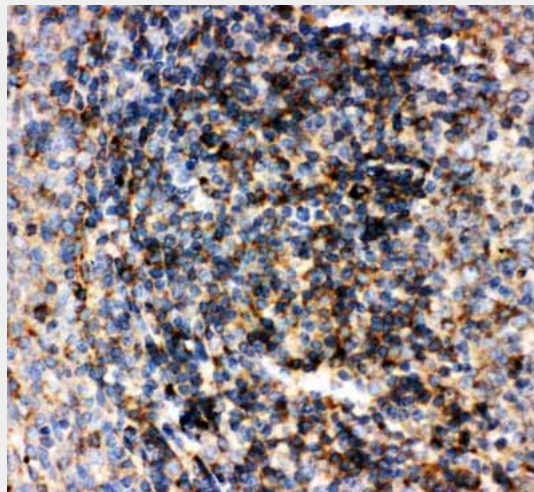
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-CD22 Antibody - Images



Anti-CD22 antibody, ABO10514, Western blottingWB: RAJI Cell Lysate



Anti-CD22 antibody, ABO10514, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Tonsil Tissue

Anti-CD22 Antibody - Background

CD22 is a surface glycoprotein of B lymphocytes that is rapidly phosphorylated on cytoplasmic tyrosines after antigen receptor cross-linking. CD22 is a negative regulator of antigen receptor signaling whose onset of expression at the mature B cell stage may serve to raise the antigen concentration threshold required for B cell triggering. The human CD22 gene is expressed specifically in B lymphocytes and likely has an important function in cell-cell interactions. The B cell coreceptor CD22 plays an important role in regulating signal transduction via the B cell Ag receptor.³ CD22 is located within the band region q13.1 of chromosome 19.