anti-human CD22

Monoclonal Antibody HIB22 to CD22 (Human)

Cat-No: **21810221** 100 μg in 100 μl

Clone: HIB22

Specificity: The antibody HIB22 reacts with CD22 (BL-CAM), a 130 kDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein (immunoglobulin superfamily) expressed in the cytoplasm of pro-B and pre-B lymphocytes, and on the surface of mature and activated B lymphocytes; it is lost on plasma cells, peripheral blood T lymphocytes, granulocytes and monocytes.

Isotype subclass: Mouse IgG1

Form: Purified by protein G affinity chromatography

Purity: > 95% (by SDS-PAGE).

Physical state: Liquid

Buffer/Additives/Preservative: PBS, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Expiration date: The reagent is stable until the expiry date stated on the vial label

Storage conditions: Store at 4 °C. For long-term storage aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Application: Flow Cytometry

References: Leucocyte Typing V. Schlossmann S. et al. (Eds.), White Cell Differentiation Antigens, Oxford University Press New York (1995).

Background: CD22, also known as Siglec-2 (sialic acid-binding immunoglobulin-like lectin-2) is a transmembrane glycoprotein binding alpha2,6-linked sialic acid-bearing ligands. Intracellular domain of CD22 recruits protein tyrosine phosphatase SHP-1 through the immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motifs (ITIMs), thus setting a treshold for B cell receptor-mediated activation. CD22 also regulates B-cell response by involvement in controlling the CD19/CD21-Src-family protein tyrosine kinase amplification pathway and CD40 signaling. CD22 exhibits hallmarks of clathrin-mediated endocytic pathway.

The ligands for CD22 are CD45RO antigen on T cells and CD75 antigen on B cells participating in the homotypic interaction of T and B cells.

Warning: Sodium azide is harmful if swallowed (R22). Keep out of reach of children (S2). Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuff (S13). Wear suitable protective clothing (S36). If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label (S46). Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas (R32). Azide compounds should be flushed with large volumes of water during disposal to avoid deposits in lead or copper plumbing where explosive conditions can develop.

This material is offered for <u>research use only</u>. Not for use in human. For in vitro use only. ImmunoTools will not be held responsible for patent infringement or other violations that may occur with the use of our products.