

# CD22 Antibody

Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP90342

## Product Information

<b>Application</b>	WB
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P20273</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Rat, Human, Mouse
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Other Names</b>	CD22; BLCAM ; Leu14; Lyb8; SIGLEC2 ; B cell receptor CD22 precursor; MGC130020;
<b>Isotype</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Calculated MW</b>	95348

## Additional Information

<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500~1:2000
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity-chromatography
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthesized peptide derived from human CD22
<b>Description</b>	Acts as a regulator of B cell signaling. CD22 is expressed as both a cytoplasmic and membrane protein during discrete stages of B cell lymphocyte differentiation. The cytoplasmic form of CD22, expressed early in B cell development, is a useful marker for acute lymphocytic leukemia. The membrane form of CD22 is expressed in mature B cells prior to their differentiation into plasma cells. Alternative splicing results in two different isoforms, CD22 $\alpha$ and CD22 $\beta$ .
<b>Storage Condition and Buffer</b>	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

## Protein Information

<b>Name</b>	CD22 {ECO:0000303 PubMed:1691828, ECO:0000312 HGNC:HGNC:1643}
<b>Function</b>	Most highly expressed siglec (sialic acid-binding immunoglobulin-like lectin) on B-cells that plays a role in various aspects of B-cell biology including differentiation, antigen presentation, and trafficking to bone marrow (PubMed: <a href="#">34330755</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">8627166</a> ). Binds to alpha 2,6-linked sialic acid residues of surface molecules such as CD22 itself, CD45 and IgM in a cis configuration. Can also bind to ligands on other cells as an adhesion molecule in a trans configuration (PubMed: <a href="#">20172905</a> ). Acts as an inhibitory coreceptor on the surface of B-cells and inhibits B-cell receptor induced signaling, characterized by inhibition of the calcium mobilization and cellular activation. Mechanistically, the immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motif domain is phosphorylated by the Src kinase LYN, which in turn leads to the

recruitment of the protein tyrosine phosphatase 1/PTPN6, leading to the negative regulation of BCR signaling (PubMed:[8627166](#)). If this negative signaling from is of sufficient strength, apoptosis of the B-cell can be induced (PubMed:[20516366](#)).

**Cellular Location**

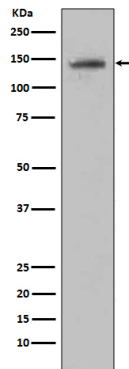
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

**Tissue Location**

B-lymphocytes.

## Images

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Western blot analysis of Raji cell lysate using CD22 antibody.

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