# Human Siglec-2 / CD22 Protein (aa 176-687, His Tag), Biotinylated

Catalog Number: 11958-H08H1-B



## **General Information**

#### Gene Name Synonym:

SIGLEC-2; SIGLEC2

#### **Protein Construction:**

A DNA sequence encoding the human CD22 (Q32M46) (Trp176-Arg687) was fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus. The purified protein was biotinylated in vitro.

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

#### **Bio Activity:**

Immobilized Anti-CD22 Antibody, human IgG1 at 2  $\mu$ g/mL (100  $\mu$ L/well) can bind Recombinant Human Siglec-2 / CD22 Protein (aa 176-687, His Tag), Biotinylated (Cat: 11958-H08H1-B), the EC50 is 15-45 ng/mL.

#### **Endotoxin:**

< 1.0 EU per µg protein as determined by the LAL method.

Predicted N terminal: Trp 176

#### **Molecular Mass:**

The recombinant human CD22 consists of 523 amino acids and predictes a molecular mass of  $58.5 \ \text{kDa}.$ 

#### Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

## **Usage Guide**

# Stability & Storage:

Samples are stable for twelve months from date of receipt at -20°C to -80°C.

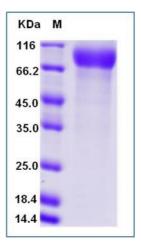
Store it under sterile conditions at  $-20^{\circ}$ C to  $-80^{\circ}$ C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

#### Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

#### SDS-PAGE:



# **Protein Description**

CD22 is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily, SIGLEC family of lectins. It is first expressed in the cytoplasm of pro-B and pre-B cells, and on the surface as B cells mature to become IgD+. CD22 serves as an adhesion receptor for sialic acid-bearing ligands expressed on erythrocytes and all leukocyte classes. In addition to its potential role as a mediator of intercellular interactions, signal transduction through CD22 can activate B cells and modulate antigen receptor signaling in vitro. The phenotype of CD22-deficient mice suggests that CD22 is primarily involved in the generation of mature B cells within the bone marrow, blood, and marginal zones of lymphoid tissues. CD22 recruits the tyrosine phosphatase Src homology 2 domain-containing phosphatase 1 (SHP-1) to immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motifs (ITIMs) and inhibits B-cell receptor (BCR)-induced Ca2+ signaling on normal B cells. CD22 interacts specifically with ligands carrying alpha2-6-linked sialic acids. As an inhibitory coreceptor of the B-cell receptor (BCR), CD22 plays a critical role in establishing signalling thresholds for B-cell activation. Like other coreceptors, the ability of CD22 to modulate B-cell signalling is critically dependent upon its proximity to the BCR, and this in turn is governed by the binding of its extracellular domain to alpha2,6-linked sialic acid ligands. However, genetic studies in mice reveal that some CD22 functions are regulated by ligand binding, whereas other functions are ligand-independent and may only require expression of an intact CD22 cytoplasmic domain at the B-cell surface. CD19 regulates CD22 phosphorylation by augmenting Lyn kinase activity, while CD22 inhibits CD19 phosphorylation via SHP-1.

### References

1.Tedder TF, et al. (1997) CD22, a B lymphocyte-specific adhesion molecule that regulates antigen receptor signaling. Annu Rev Immunol. 15: 481-504. 2.Tedder TF, et al. (2005) CD22: a multifunctional receptor that regulates B lymphocyte survival and signal transduction. Adv Immunol. 88: 1-50. 3.Fujimoto M, et al. (2007) B cell signaling and autoimmune diseases: CD19/CD22 loop as a B cell signaling device to regulate the balance of autoimmunity. J Dermatol Sci. 46(1): 1-9.