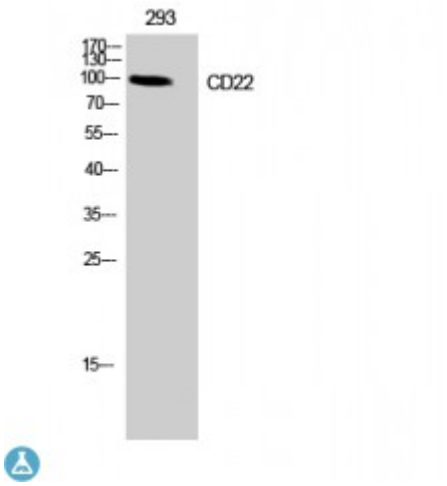
Anti-CD22 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to CD22.

Model	STJ92105
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human CD22 around the non-phosphorylation site of Y807.
Immunogen Region	750-830 aa
Gene ID	933
Gene Symbol	CD22
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:40000
Specificity	CD22 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CD22 protein.
Tissue Specificity	B-lymphocytes.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	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 CD antigen CD22
Molecular Weight	90 kDa

Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:1643OMIM:107266
Alternative 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 CD antigen CD22
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.
Sequence and Domain Family	Contains 4 copies of a cytoplasmic motif that is referred to as the immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitor motif (ITIM). This motif is involved in modulation of cellular responses. The phosphorylated ITIM motif can bind the SH2 domain of several SH2-containing phosphatases.
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane. Single-pass type I membrane protein.
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylation of Tyr-762, Tyr-807 and Tyr-822 are involved in binding to SYK, GRB2 and SYK, respectively. Phosphorylation of Tyr-842 is involved in binding to SYK, PLCG2 and PIK3R1/PIK3R2.; Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues by LYN.