

Product Name: CD22 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**Catalog #: APRab08285**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Rat,Mouse
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,ELISA 1:20000-1:40000
Molecular Weight	90kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	CD22
Alternative Names	CD22; SIGLEC2; 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
Gene ID	933.0
SwissProt ID	P20273
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human BL-CAM. AA range:776-825

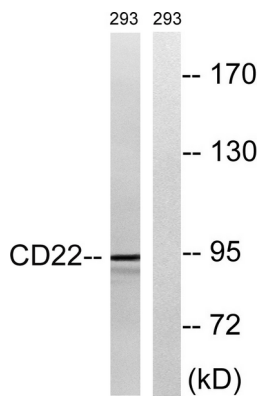
Background

alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist,domain: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.,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.,online information:Siglec-2,online information:Siglec-2 [3 Fc Domains],PTM:Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues by LYN.,PTM: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.,similarity:Belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily. SIGLEC (sialic acid binding Ig-like lectin) family.,similarity:Contains 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.,similarity:Contains 6 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.,subunit:Predominantly monomer of isoform CD22-beta. Also found as heterodimer of isoform CD22-beta and a shorter isoform. Interacts with PTPN6/SHP-1, LYN, SYK, PIK3R1/PIK3R2 and PLCG1 upon phosphorylation. Interacts with GRB2, INPP5D and SHC1 upon phosphorylation (By similarity). May form a complex with INPP5D/SHIP, GRB2 and SHC1.,tissue specificity:B-lymphocytes.,alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist,domain: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.,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.,online information:Siglec-2,online information:Siglec-2 [3 Fc Domains],PTM:Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues by LYN.,PTM: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.,similarity:Belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily. SIGLEC (sialic acid binding Ig-like lectin) family.,similarity:Contains 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.,similarity:Contains 6 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.,subunit:Predominantly monomer of isoform CD22-beta. Also found as heterodimer of isoform CD22-beta and a shorter isoform. Interacts with PTPN6/SHP-1, LYN, SYK, PIK3R1/PIK3R2 and PLCG1 upon phosphorylation. Interacts with GRB2, INPP5D and SHC1 upon phosphorylation (By similarity). May form a complex with INPP5D/SHIP, GRB2 and SHC1.,tissue specificity:B-lymphocytes.,

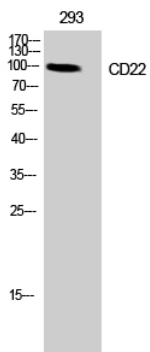
Research Area

Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs);Hematopoietic cell lineage;B_Cell_Antigen;

Image Data



Western blot analysis of lysates from 293 cells, treated with Ca^{2+} 40nM 30', using BL-CAM Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western Blot analysis of 293 cells using CD22 Polyclonal Antibody