

CD22 (PN0573) Nb-FC recombinant antibody

Catalog No :	YA0186
Reactivity :	Human
Applications :	FCM;ELISA
Target :	CD22
Gene Name :	CD22 SIGLEC2
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)
Human Gene Id :	933
Human Swiss Prot No :	P20273
Immunogen :	Purified recombinant Human CD22
Specificity :	This recombinant monoclonal antibody can detects endogenous levels of CD22 protein.
Formulation :	Phosphate-buffered solution
Source :	Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain , recombinantly produced from 293F cell
Dilution :	ELISA 1:5000-100000;FCM 1-2µg/Test
Purification :	Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified
Concentration :	Please check the information on the tube
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles)
Cell Pathway :	Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs);Hematopoietic cell lineage;B_Cell_Antigen;

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.,

Function : 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.,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

Subcellular Location : Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Expression : B-lymphocytes.

Products Images