

## CD22 Polyclonal Antibody

**catalog number: D-AB-10188L**

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

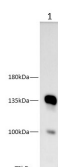
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Human CD22 protein expressed by E.coli
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity Purification
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.05% Proclin300, 1% protective protein and 50% glycerol, pH7.4

### Applications

Applications	Recommended Dilution
<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:1000
<b>IHC</b>	1:200-1:400

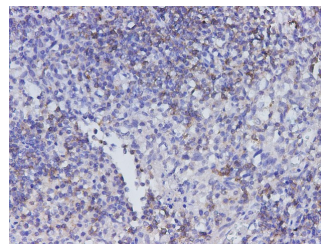
### Data



Western blot with CD22 Polyclonal antibody at dilution of 1:500. lane 1: Raji whole cell lysate

**Observed-MW: 135 kDa**

**Calculated-MW: 95 kDa**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil tissue using CD22 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:350

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

### Background

CD22, also known as Siglec-2 (sialic acid binding Ig-like lectin 2) or BL-CAM (B-lymphocyte cell adhesion molecule), is a 130-140 kDa, B-cell restricted, type I transmembrane glycoprotein belonging to the immunoglobulin gene superfamily. The expression of CD22 is developmentally regulated. It is expressed at low levels in the cytoplasm of pro-B and pre-B cells and present on the cell surface only at mature stages of B-cell differentiation. Cell surface expression is lost during terminal differentiation into plasma cell and after B-cell activation. CD22 is an inhibitory receptor for B-cell receptor (BCR) signalling, preferentially binds to alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid and mediates B-cell B-cell interactions. It plays a crucial role in activation and differentiation of the B-cell.

### For Research Use Only