

Purified Anti-Human CD22 Antibody[RFB4]

catalog number: AN004020P

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

Description

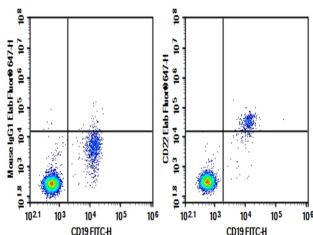
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human CD22 protein
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, κ
Clone	RFB4
Purification	>98%, Protein A/G purified
Buffer	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.05% non-protein stabilizer. Dialyze to completely remove the stabilizer prior to labeling.

Applications

Recommended Dilution

FCM	2 µg/mL (0.5×10 ⁶ -1×10 ⁶ cells)
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Data



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with 0.2 µg Purified Anti-Human CD22 Antibody[RFB4] (Right) and 0.2 µg Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by

Elab Fluor® 647-conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody, then anti-Human CD19 FITC-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Siglecs (sialic acid binding Ig-like lectins) are I-type (Ig-type) lectins belonging to the Ig superfamily. They are characterized by an N-terminal Ig-like V-type domain which mediates sialic acid binding, followed by varying numbers of Ig-like C2-type domains. Human Siglec-2, also known as B-cell antigen CD22 or Blymphocyte cell adhesion molecule (BL-CAM), is a B-cell restricted glycoprotein that is expressed in the cytoplasm of progenitor B and pre-B cells and on the surface of mature B cells. Two distinct human Siglec2/CD22 cDNAs that arise from differential RNA processing of the same gene have been isolated. Siglec2/CD22 is an adhesion molecule that preferentially binds alpha 2,6- linked sialic acid on the same (cis) or adjacent (trans) cells. Interaction of CD22 with trans ligands on opposing cells was found to be favored over the binding of ligands in cis.

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