

## Recombinant Human SIGLEC2/CD22 Protein (Fc Tag)

**Catalog No.** PKSH033750

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

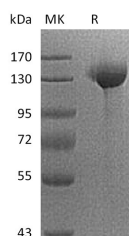
### Description

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Synonyms</b>                    | B-cell receptor CD22;BL-CAM;B-lymphocyte cell adhesion molecule;CD22 antigenMGC130020;CD22 molecule;CD22;sialic acid binding Ig-like lectin 2;Siglec-2;SIGLEC2FLJ22814;T-cell surface antigen Leu-14;SIGLEC-2;Siglec-2 |
| <b>Species</b>                     | Human  |
| <b>Expression Host</b>             | HEK293 Cells   |
| <b>Sequence</b>                    | Asp20-Arg687   |
| <b>Accession</b>                   | P20273   |
| <b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b> | 102.3 kDa  |
| <b>Observed molecular weight</b>   | 120-150 kDa  |
| <b>Tag</b>                         | C-Fc   |
| <b>Bioactivity</b>                 | Not validated for activity   |

### Properties

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>Purity</b>         | > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.   |
| <b>Endotoxin</b>      | < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.  |
| <b>Storage</b>        | Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.  |
| <b>Shipping</b>       | This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.  |
| <b>Formulation</b>    | Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 1mM EDTA, 150mM NaCl, pH 8.0.<br>Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.<br>Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. |
| <b>Reconstitution</b> | Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.   |

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### For Research Use Only

## Background

CD22 is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily, SIGLEC family of lectins. It is first expressed in the cytoplasm of pro-B and pre-B cells, and on the surface as B cells mature to become IgD+. CD22 serves as an adhesion receptor for sialic acid-bearing ligands expressed on erythrocytes and all leukocyte classes. In addition to its potential role as a mediator of intercellular interactions, signal transduction through CD22 can activate B cells and modulate antigen receptor signaling in vitro. The phenotype of CD22-deficient mice suggests that CD22 is primarily involved in the generation of mature B cells within the bone marrow, blood, and marginal zones of lymphoid tissues. CD22 recruits the tyrosine phosphatase Src homology 2 domain-containing phosphatase 1 (SHP-1) to immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motifs (ITIMs) and inhibits B-cell receptor (BCR)-induced Ca<sup>2+</sup> signaling on normal B cells. As an inhibitory coreceptor of the B-cell receptor (BCR), CD22 plays a critical role in establishing signalling thresholds for B-cell activation. Like other coreceptors, the ability of CD22 to modulate B-cell signalling is critically dependent upon its proximity to the BCR, and this in turn is governed by the binding of its extracellular domain to alpha2,6-linked sialic acid ligands. However, genetic studies in mice reveal that some CD22 functions are regulated by ligand binding, whereas other functions are ligand-independent and may only require expression of an intact CD22 cytoplasmic domain at the B-cell surface.