Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human SIGLEC2/CD22 Protein (Fc Tag)

RPES4218

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES4218

Size: 10µg

Species: Human

Expression host: Human Cells

Uniprot: P20273

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 102.3 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 13035 kDa

Tag: C-Fc

Bio-activity:

Purity: > 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.

Storage: Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20℃, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.

Shipping: This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation: Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4 .

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application:

Synonyms: 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 Leu4;SIGLEC-2;Siglec-2

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Asp20-Arg687

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) to immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motifs (ITIMs) and inhibits B-cell receptor (BCR)-induced Ca2+ signaling on normal B cells. CD22 interacts specifically with ligands carrying alpha2-6-linked sialic acids. 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. CD19 regulates CD22 phosphorylation by augmenting Lyn kinase activity, while CD22 inhibits CD19 phosphorylation via SHP. Immune Checkpoint Immunotherapy Cancer Immunotherapy Targeted Therapy