

Human Siglec-2 Llamabody™ V_HH His-tag Alexa Fluor® 647-conjugated Antibody

Antigen Affinity-purified Recombinant Monoclonal Llama V_HH domain Clone #

L007.2.5N

Catalog Number: LFAB10732R

DESCRIPTION

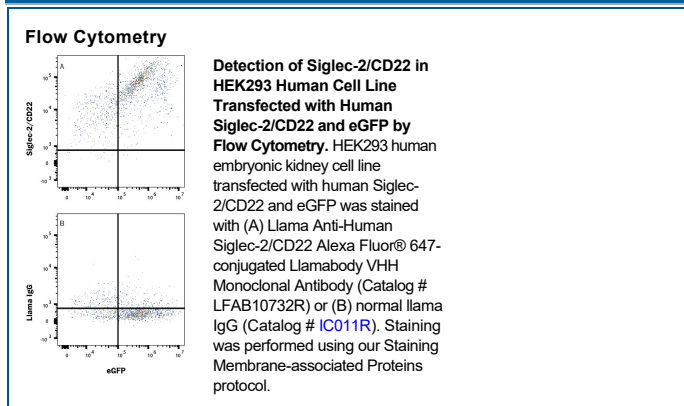
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Siglec-2/CD22 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Recombinant Monoclonal Llama V _H H domain Clone # L007.2.5N
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line CHO-derived human Siglec-2/CD22 Asp20-Arg687 Accession # CAA42006.1
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells	HEK293 human embryonic kidney cell line transfected with human Siglec-2/CD22 and eGFP

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

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BACKGROUND

Siglecs are type I transmembrane proteins that belong to the immunoglobulin (Ig) superfamily and function as mammalian lectins (1). They are characterized by an extracellular domain consisting of various numbers of Ig domains with a conserved N-terminal V-set Ig ligand-binding domain. This binds species-specific sialic acid motifs on protein and lipid scaffolds to regulate intracellular signaling pathways (2). The cytoplasmic tail has signaling motifs, in most cases immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motif (ITIM) (3). Human Siglec-2, also known as B cell antigen CD22 or B lymphocyte 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 Siglec-2/CD22 cDNAs that arise from differential RNA processing of the same gene have been isolated. The predominant Siglec-2/CD22 beta encodes an 847 amino acid (aa) polypeptide with a hydrophobic signal peptide, an N-terminal Ig-like V type domain, six Ig-like C2 type domains, a transmembrane region and a cytoplasmic tail with 4 immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibition motifs (ITIMs) (4). The variant Siglec-2/CD22 alpha encodes a 647 aa polypeptide missing two Ig-like C2 type domains and has a truncated (23 aa) cytoplasmic tail (5). Mature human Siglec-2 beta consists of a 668 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD), a 19 aa transmembrane segment, and a 141 aa cytoplasmic domain. Within the ECD, human Siglec-2 shares 59% and 58% aa sequence identity with the mouse and rat Siglec-2, respectively. Siglec-2/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 (6). Besides its role as an adhesion molecule, Siglec-2/CD22 is a coreceptor that physically interacts with B-cell receptor (BCR) and is rapidly phosphorylated upon BCR ligation. It negatively regulates BCR signals by recruiting tyrosine phosphatase SHP-1 to its ITIMs. Phosphorylated Siglec-2/CD22 can also interact with other intracellular effector proteins such as Syk, PLC gamma, PI3 kinase and Grb-2, suggesting it may play a role in positive signaling (7-9). Another function of CD22 is that it mediates the anti-phagocytic effect of alpha 2,6-linked sialic acid, and inhibition of CD22 promotes the clearance of myelin debris, amyloid-beta oligomers and alpha-synuclein fibrils in vivo (10). CD22 also plays a role in autoimmunity and has great potential for CD22-based immunotherapeutics for the treatment of autoimmune diseases such as systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) (11).

References:

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