

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human CD22 when phosphorylated at Y822 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 726830
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Phosphopeptide containing the human Siglec-2/CD22 Y822 site Accession # P20273
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

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
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	See Below
Immunocytochemistry	8-25 µg/mL	See Below

DATA

<p>Western Blot</p> <p>Detection of Human Siglec-2/CD22 by Western Blot. Western blot shows lysates of Ramos human Burkitt's lymphoma cell line and Raji human Burkitt's lymphoma cell line untreated (-) or treated (+) with 1 mM Pervanadate (PV) for 30 minutes. PVDF membrane was probed with 1 µg/mL of Mouse Anti-Human Phospho-Siglec-2/CD22 (Y822) Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB7290) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF018). A specific band was detected for Siglec-2/CD22 at approximately 140 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 1.</p>	<p>Immunocytochemistry</p> <p>Phospho-Siglec-2/CD22 (Y822) in Raji Human Cell Line. Siglec-2/CD22 phosphorylated at Y822 was detected in immersion fixed Raji human Burkitt's lymphoma cell line unstimulated (lower panel) or stimulated (upper panel) with Pervanadate using Mouse Anti-Human Phospho-Siglec-2/CD22 (Y822) Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB7290) at 10 µg/mL for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained using the NorthernLights™ 557-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (red; Catalog # NL007) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Specific staining was localized to cytoplasm. View our protocol for Fluorescent ICC Staining of Non-adherent Cells.</p>
--	---

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Sterile PBS to a final concentration of 0.5 mg/mL.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

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 (1, 2). Eleven human Siglecs have been cloned and characterized. They are sialoadhesin/CD169/Siglec-1, CD22/Siglec-2, CD33/Siglec-3, Myelin-Associated Glycoprotein (MAG/Siglec-4a), and the identified Siglecs 5 to 11 (1-3). To date, no Siglec has been shown to recognize any cell surface ligand other than sialic acid, suggesting that interactions with glycans containing this carbohydrate are important in mediating the biological functions of Siglecs. 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 β 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 α encodes a 647 aa polypeptide missing two Ig-like C2-type domains and has a truncated (23 aa) cytoplasmic tail (5). Siglec-2/CD22 is an adhesion molecule that preferentially binds α 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 (9). 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 γ , PI3 kinase, and Grb-2, suggesting it may play a role in positive signaling (2, 7, 8).

References:

1. Crocker, P.R. and A. Varki (2001) Trends Immunol. **22**:337.
2. Crocker, P.R. and A. Varki (2001) Immunology **103**:137.
3. Angata, T. *et al.* (2002) J. Biol. Chem. **277**:24466.
4. Wilson, G.L. *et al.* (1991) J. Exp. Med. **173**:137.
5. Stamenkovic, I. and B. Seed (1990) Nature **345**:74.
6. Kelm, S. *et al.* (1994) Current Bio. **4**:965.
7. Ravetch, J.V. and L.L. Lanier (2000) Science **290**:84.
8. Wienands, Y.J. *et al.* (1999) J. Biol. Chem. **274**:18769.
9. Collins, B.E. *et al.* (2004) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **101**:6104.