abcam

ab218340

Anti-CD22 antibody [BLCAM/1795]

Key facts

Isotype	IgG1
Host species	Mouse
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Preservative: 0.05% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 0.05% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	Recombinant Fragment Protein within Human CD22 aa 50-200. The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information. Database link P20273
Clone number	BLCAM/1795
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A/G
Light chain type	kappa
Concentration	0.2 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

ICC

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1-2 µg/L
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Recombinant full length protein - Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1-2 µg for 10^6 Cells
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Recombinant full length protein - Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1-2 µg/mL
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Recombinant full length protein - Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Protein Array

Tested

Species	Recombinant full length protein - Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Human
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

IHC-P

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1-2 µg/mL
Notes	Perform heat-mediated antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

Not recommended

Species	Recombinant full length protein - Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information CD22

Function	Most highly expressed siglec (sialic acid-binding immunoglobulin-like lectin) on B-cells that plays a role in various aspects of B-cell biology including differentiation, antigen presentation, and trafficking to bone marrow (PubMed:34330755, PubMed:8627166). Binds to alpha 2,6-linked sialic acid residues of surface molecules such as CD22 itself, CD45 and IgM in a cis configuration. Can also bind to ligands on other cells as an adhesion molecule in a trans configuration (PubMed:20172905). Acts as an inhibitory coreceptor on the surface of B-cells and inhibits B-cell receptor induced signaling, characterized by inhibition of the calcium mobilization and cellular activation. Mechanistically, the immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motif domain is phosphorylated by the Src kinase LYN, which in turn leads to the recruitment of the protein tyrosine phosphatase

	1/PTPN6, leading to the negative regulation of BCR signaling (PubMed:8627166). If this negative signaling from is of sufficient strength, apoptosis of the B-cell can be induced (PubMed:20516366).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	CD22 also known as Siglec-2 or B-lymphocyte cell adhesion molecule (BL-CAM) is a transmembrane protein with a mass of around 140 kDa. It is selectively expressed on the surface of mature B cells and some immature B cells. This protein plays an important role in the immune system particularly in the regulation of B cell function. CD22 functions by modulating signal transduction processes through its cytoplasmic domain which contains immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motifs (ITIMs).
Biological function summary	CD22 acts mainly as a negative regulator of B cell receptor (BCR) signaling. It is part of a complex that interacts with the BCR and other accessory molecules. CD22 helps maintain B cell tolerance by inhibiting overactive signaling and preventing autoimmune responses. By binding to sialic acid-containing glycans CD22 modulates interactions between B cells and other cells aiding in the maintenance of immune homeostasis.
Pathways	CD22 plays a critical role in the BCR signaling pathway and the regulation of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI3K) signaling. It works together with proteins like CD19 and SHP-1 that are key components of these pathways. By influencing these signaling cascades CD22 contributes to the modulation of B cell activation proliferation and apoptosis ensuring proper functioning of the immune response.
Associated diseases and disorders	CD22 is associated with autoimmune conditions and hematological malignancies such as hairy cell leukemia (HCL). Therapeutic approaches targeting CD22 such as anti-CD22 antibodies are being explored for treating these diseases. CD22's role in

these conditions is connected with proteins involved in the autoimmune pathways or cancer development offering potential therapeutic targets for intervention.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

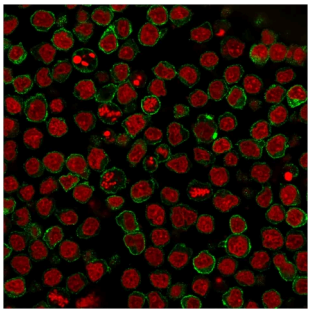
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

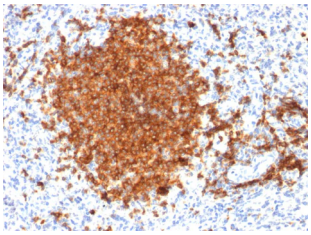
6 product images



Immunocytochemistry - Anti-CD22 antibody [BLCAM/1795] (ab218340)

CD22 Immunocytochemistry staining using mouse Anti-CD22 antibody

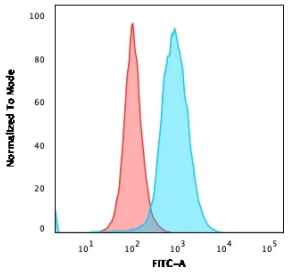
Immunocytochemistry analysis of paraformaldehyde-fixed Ramos (human Burkitt's lymphoma cell line) cells labeling CD22 with ab218340 followed by goat anti-Mouse IgG conjugated to CF488 (green). Nuclei are stained with Reddot.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-CD22 antibody [BLCAM/1795] (ab218340)

CD22 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using mouse Anti-CD22 antibody

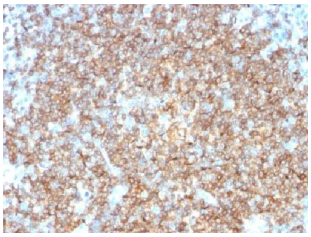
Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) analysis of human spleen tissue labelling CD22 with ab218340.



Flow Cytometry - Anti-CD22 antibody [BLCAM/1795] (ab218340)

CD22 Flow Cytometry staining using mouse Anti-CD22 antibody

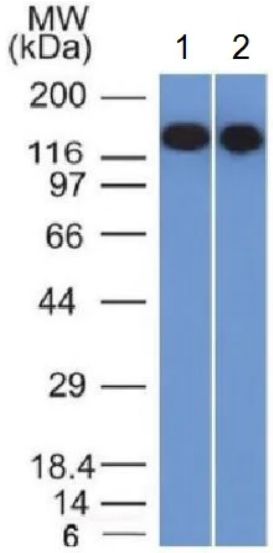
Flow Cytometry analysis of paraformaldehyde-fixed MOLT-4 (human lymphoblastic leukemia cell line) cells labeling CD22 with ab218340 followed by goat anti-Mouse IgG-CF488 (Blue); Isotype Control (Red).



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-CD22 antibody [BLCAM/1795] (ab218340)

CD22 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using mouse Anti-CD22 antibody

Immunohistochemical analysis of formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded Human tonsil tissue labeling CD22 with ab218340 at 2 µg/ml dilution followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody.



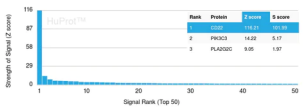
Western blot - Anti-CD22 antibody [BLCAM/1795] (ab218340)

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-CD22 antibody [BLCAM/1795] (ab218340) at 1 µg/mL

Lane 1:
Raji cell lysate

Lane 2:
Ramos cell lysate

Predicted band size: 95 kDa



Protein Array - Anti-CD22 antibody [BLCAM/1795] (ab218340)

ab218340 was tested in protein array against over 19000 different full-length human proteins.
Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (MAb) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProtTM array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProtTM are arranged in descending order of the Z-score the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a MAb to its intended target.
A MAb is specific to its intended target if the MAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example if a MAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14 then the S-score for the binding of that MAb to protein X is equal to 29.

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