PE/iFluor™ 647 Anti-human CD22 Antibody *HIB22*

Catalog number: 102201Q0, 102201Q1, 102201Q2
Unit size: 25 tests, 100 tests, 500 tests

Product Details

Storage Conditions	2-8°C with minimized light exposure. Do not freeze.
Expiration Date	12 months upon receiving
Concentration	0.1 mg/mL
Formulation	Phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.2), 0.09% sodium azide, 0.2% (w/v) BSA

Antibody Properties

Species Reactivity	Human
Class	Primary
Clonality	Monoclonal
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Immunogen	CD22 (BL-CAM, Siglec-2)
Clone	HIB22
Conjugate	PE/iFluor™ 647

Biological Properties

Preparation	Antibody purified by affinity chromatography and then conjugated with PE/iFluor™ 647 under optimal conditions
Application	Flow Cytometry (FACS)

Spectral Properties

Conjugate	PE/iFluor™ 647
Excitation Wavelength	569 nm
Emission Wavelength	666 nm

Applications

HIB22 is an anti-human monoclonal antibody that recognizes the CD22 antigen. CD22 (also known as BL-CAM or Lyb8) is a 120 - 130 kD glycoprotein that is located on the surface of cells like B cells and stem cells. CD22 plays a role in essential cellular pathways, namely, the negative regulation of B cell receptor signaling pathway. Moreover, in many organisms, it is a negative regulator of calcium-mediated signaling, suppresses immunoglobulin secretion and is involved in the negative regulation of B cell receptor signaling pathway. From a research standpoint, it is of biological interest due to its association with key macromolecules/ligands like PI3-kinase, PLCg1, p53/56lyn and CD45. CD22 is

a fairly uncommon antibody target, with a little more than 4000 publications in the last decade. Even still, CD22 is vital to cell biology research, frequently serving as a phenotypic marker for differentiating cell types in flow cytometric applications. This antibody was purified through affinity chromatography and conjugated to PE/iFluor™ 647 (ex/em = 569/666 nm). It is compatible with the 561 nm laser and 667/30 nm bandpass filter (for example, as in the Agilent Technologies NovoCyte Advanteon).