# PRODUCT INFORMATION



## CD22 Chimeric Monoclonal Antibody (Clone hL22 (Epratuzumab))

Item No. 37158

## **Overview and Properties**

Contents: This vial contains 200 µg of protein A-affinity purified monoclonal antibody. Synonyms: B Cell Receptor CD22, B-lymphocyte Cell Adhesion Molecule, BL-CAM,

Sialic Acid-binding Ig-like Lectin 2, Siglec-2, T Cell Surface Antigen Leu-14

Immunogen: Recombinant human CD22

Species Reactivity: (+) Human, cynomolgus monkey, rhesus monkey; other species not tested

**Uniprot No.:** P20273 Form: Liquid

Storage: -20°C (as supplied)

Stability: ≥1 year

Storage Buffer: PBS with 0.02% ProClin™ 300

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Clone: hL22 (Epratuzumab)

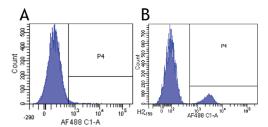
Host: Chimeric Monoclonal Antibody

Isotype:

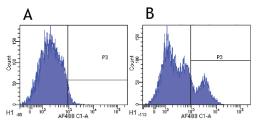
Suitable for Flow cytometry (FC); block and Immunoprecipitation (IP) applications. **Applications:** 

Working concentration/dilution should be determined empirically.

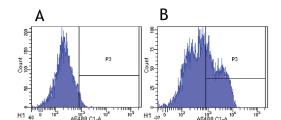
## **Images**



Flow cytometry using CD22 Chimeric Monoclonal Antibody (Clone hL22 (Epratuzumab)). Cynomolgus monkey lymphocytes were stained with an isotype control (panel A) or the rabbit-chimeric version of CD22 Chimeric Monoclonal Antibody (Clone hL22 (Epratuzumab)) (panel B) at a concentration of 1 µg/ml for 30 minutes at RT. After washing, bound antibody was detected using an AF488-conjugated donkey anti-rabbit antibody and cells analyzed on a FACSCanto flow cytometer.



Flow cytometry using CD22 Chimeric Monoclonal Antibody (Clone hL22 (Epratuzumab)). Cynomolgus monkey lymphocytes were stained with an isotype control (panel A) or the rabbit-chimeric version of CD22 Chimeric Monoclonal Antibody (Clone hL22 (Epratuzumab)) (panel B) at a concentration of 1  $\mu g/ml$  for 30 minutes at RT. After washing, bound antibody was detected using an AF488-conjugated donkey anti-rabbit antibody and cells analyzed on a FACSCanto flow



Flow cytometry using CD22 Chimeric Monoclonal Antibody (Clone hL22 (Epratuzumab)). Rhesus monkey lymphocytes were stained with an isotype control (panel A) or the rabbit-chimeric version of CD22 Chimeric Monoclonal Antibody (Clone hL22 (Epratuzumab)) (panel B) at a concentration of 1 µg/ml for 30 minutes at RT. After washing, bound antibody was detected using an AF488-conjugated donkey anti-rabbit antibody and cells analyzed on a FACSCanto

WARNING
THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

### WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY

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## Description

CD22 is a transmembrane receptor and member of the sialic acid-binding immunoglobulin-type (Ig-type) lectin (SIGLEC) family, 1,2 It is composed of N-terminal extracellular Ig-like variable (IgV) and Ig-like constant 2 (IgC2) domains, a membrane-spanning region, and an intracellular immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motif (ITIM) domain. CD22 has two isoforms formed via alternative splicing, CD22β, which is the full-length form and contains six IgC2 domains, and  $CD22\alpha$ , which lacks the third and fourth IgC2 domains. It is expressed in the cytosol of premature B cells and on the cell surface of resting and activated B lymphocytes but is not expressed in differentiated B cells.3 CD22 is an inhibitory receptor activated by binding of α2.6-linked sialic acid-containing molecules, such as glycoproteins, which stimulates phosphorylation of tyrosine in the ITIM domain, leading to recruitment of Src homology 2 domain-containing phosphatases (SHPs), including SHP-1, spleen tyrosine kinase (Syk), LYN, and PI3K. 1,2 Knockout of Cd22 decreases IgG1 titers in mice immunized with OVA/alum and expression of human CD22 in Cd22-/- mice rescues this phenotype. 4 CD22 is overexpressed in cancer cells isolated from patients with hairy cell leukemia. 3 Cayman's CD22 Chimeric Monoclonal Antibody (Clone hL22 (Epratuzumab)) was produced recombinantly from the humanized EPB-2/LL2 antibody sequence and can be used for flow cytometry (FC) and immunoprecipitation (IP) applications. The humanized EPB-2/LL2 antibody was generated by fusing human IgG1 constant domains to the antigen-binding domain of the anti-CD22 mouse monoclonal antibody, EPB-2/mLL2.<sup>5,6</sup>

### References

- 1. Clark, E.A. and Giltiay, N.V. CD22: A regulator of innate and adaptive B cell responses and autoimmunity. *Front. Immunol.* **9**, 2235 (2018).
- 2. Tedder, T.F., Tuscano, J., Sato, S., et al. CD22, a B lymphocyte-specific adhesion molecule that regulates antigen receptor signaling. *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* **15**, 481-504 (1997).
- 3. Dörken, B., Moldenhauer, G., Pezzutto, A., et al. HD39 (B3), a B lineage-restricted antigen whose cell surface expression is limited to resting and activated human B lymphocytes. *J. Immunol.* **136(12)**, 4470-4479 (1986).
- 4. Bednar, K.J., Shanina, E., Ballet, R., et al. Human CD22 inhibits murine B cell receptor activation in a human CD22 transgenic mouse model. J. Immunol. 199(9), 3116-3128 (2017).
- 5. Pawlak-Byczkowska, E.J., Hansen, H.J., Dion, A.S., et al. Two new monoclonal antibodies, EPB-1 and EPB-2, reactive with human lymphoma. *Cancer Res.* **49(16)**, 4568-4577 (1989).
- Leung, S.-O., Goldenberg, D.M., Dion, A.S., et al. Construction and characterization of a humanized, internalizing, B-cell (CD22)-specific, leukemia/lymphoma antibody, LL2. Mol. Immunol. 32(17-18), 1413-1427 (1995).

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