The CD22 molecule is a single chain, type I transmembrane molecule, with a molecular weight of 130–140 kDa, composed by seven immunoglobulin-like (Ig-like) domains (1). CD22 is, like CD33 and the myeloid-associated glycoprotein (MAC), a member of the sialoadhesin family (2). The N-terminal domain distal to the membrane is a V-type Ig domain whereas the others six domains proximal to the membrane are C2-type Ig domains (2). The cytoplasmic domain of CD22 includes six tyrosine residues that are possible targets for phosphorylation. Some regions of the intracytoplasmic tail are homologous to the tyrosine-based activation motifs (ITAM) and some others to the tyrosine-based inhibition motifs (ITIM) (2, 3).

CD22 appears constitutively associated with the BCR (B Cell antigen Receptor) and this may involve CD22 recognition of membrane IgM carbohydrate determinants (4–6). The CD22 molecule mediates adhesion of B lymphocyte interactions, and B cells and erythrocytes or leucocytes interactions (2, 5, 7). The CD22 antigen is detected in the cytoplasm early during B cell ontogeny (late pro-B stage), appears on the cell surface simultaneously with the expression of membraneous IgD, and is found on most mature B lymphocytes (1). The CD22 antigen is lost during the terminal stages of differentiation prior to the plasma cell stage (1). On peripheral whole blood, the expression of CD22 antigen is restricted to B lymphocytes.

The SJ10.1H11 monoclonal antibody has been assigned to the CD22 cluster of differentiation (2, 3). This reagent is specific for human B lymphocytes, and CD22-APC is provided in phosphate-buffered saline, containing 0.1% sodium azide and 2 mg/mL bovine serum albumin.

**STATEMENTS OF WARNING**

1. This reagent contains 0.1% sodium azide. Sodium azide under acid conditions yields hydrazoic acid, an extremely toxic compound. Azide compounds should be flushed with running water while being discarded. These precautions are recommended to avoid deposits in metal piping in which explosive conditions can develop. If skin or eye contact occurs, wash excessively with water.

2. Specimens, samples and all material coming in contact with them should be considered potentially infectious and disposed of with proper precautions.

3. Never pipet by mouth and avoid contact of samples with skin and mucous membranes.

4. Do not use antibody beyond the expiration date on the label.

5. Do not expose reagents to strong light or direct sunlight.

6. Avoid microbial contamination of reagents or incorrect results might occur.

7. Use good laboratory practices when handling this reagent.

**STORAGE CONDITIONS AND STABILITY**

This reagent is stable up to the expiration date when stored at 2–8°C. Do not freeze.

**REAGENT PREPARATION**

No reconstitution is necessary. This monoclonal antibody may be used directly from the vial. Bring reagent to 18–25°C prior to use.

**SELECTED RESEARCH REFERENCES**


**TRADEMARKS**

Beckman Coulter, the Beckman Coulter logo, and IOTest are registered trademarks of Beckman Coulter, Inc.

**MANUFACTURED BY**

IMMUNOTECH SAS
a Beckman Coulter Company
130, avenue de Lattre de Tassigny
B.P. 177 - 13276 Marseille Cedex 9
France

For additional information in the USA, call 800-526-7694. Outside the USA, contact your local Beckman Coulter representative.

www.beckmancoulter.com

Printed in France.
Made in France.

©2009 Beckman Coulter, Inc.