**SPECIFICITY**

The CD22 molecule is a single chain, type I transmembrane molecule, with a molecular weight of 130–140 kDa, composed by seven immunoglobulin-like (lg-like) domains (1). CD22 is, like CD33 and the myelin-associated glycoprotein (MAG), 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 activations motifs (ITAM) and some others to the tyrosine-based inhibition motifs (ITIM) (2, 3). The CD22 molecule mediates adhesion of B-B lymphocyte interactions, and B cells and erythrocytes or leucocytes interactions (2, 5, 7, 8).

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 membrane 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 at the 2nd HLDA Workshop on Human Leukocyte Differentiation Antigens in Boston, USA, in 1984 (9).

**REAGENT**

**IOTest CD22-ECD**

**Conjugated antibody**

PN B10245 - 0.5 mL - Liquid - 10 µL/test

**Clone**

SJ10.1H11

**Isoype**

IgG1, Mouse

**Immunogen**

NALM-1

**Hybridoma**

SP2/0 x bab/c

**Source**

Ascsite fluid or supernatant of in vitro cultured hybridoma cells.

**Purification**

Affinity chromatography

**Conjugation**

R Phycerothrin-Texas Red-X (ECD)

**Molar Ratio**

ECD / lg : 0.5 - 1.5

**Fluorescence**

Excites at 488 nm

Emits at 613 nm

**REAGENT CONTENTS**

This antibody 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. 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 during storage or incubation.

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

7. Use good laboratory practices when handling this reagent.

**STORAGE AND HANDLING CONDITIONS AND STABILITY**

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

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

**PRECAUTIONS**

Due to the tandem structure of the fluorochrome, ECD also emits light at 575 nm. This secondary emission peak varies from lot-to-lot of ECD. Therefore, for multi-color analysis, the compensation matrix should be carefully checked when changing the lot of a ECD-conjugate.

**SELECTED RESEARCH REFERENCES**


**TRADEMARKS**

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