

Product datasheet for **RC231365L2V**

CD22 (NM_001185101) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	CD22 (NM_001185101) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	CD22
Synonyms:	SIGLEC-2; SIGLEC2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001185101
ORF Size:	2010 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC231365).
OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. More info
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	NM_001185101.1 , NP_001172030.1
RefSeq ORF:	2013 bp
Locus ID:	933
UniProt ID:	P20273
Cytogenetics:	19q13.12
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	B cell receptor signaling pathway, Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs), Hematopoietic cell lineage
MW:	76.2 kDa



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Gene Summary:

Mediates B-cell B-cell interactions. May be involved in the localization of B-cells in lymphoid tissues. Binds sialylated glycoproteins; one of which is CD45. Preferentially binds to alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid. The sialic acid recognition site can be masked by cis interactions with sialic acids on the same cell surface. Upon ligand induced tyrosine phosphorylation in the immune response seems to be involved in regulation of B-cell antigen receptor signaling. Plays a role in positive regulation through interaction with Src family tyrosine kinases and may also act as an inhibitory receptor by recruiting cytoplasmic phosphatases via their SH2 domains that block signal transduction through dephosphorylation of signaling molecules.
[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]