

CD22 siRNA (h): sc-29807

BACKGROUND

The B lymphocyte specific CD22 antigen, also designated B-lymphocyte cell adhesion molecule (BLCAM), sialic acid-binding Ig-like lectin 2 (Siglec-2) and Leu-14, is a type I integral membrane glycoprotein, structurally similar to other cell adhesion molecules (CAMs), which acts as a regulator of B cell signaling. CD22 is expressed as both a cytoplasmic and membrane protein during discrete stages of B cell lymphocyte differentiation. The cytoplasmic form of CD22, expressed early in B cell development, is a useful marker for acute lymphocytic leukemia. The membrane form of CD22 is expressed in mature B cells prior to their differentiation into plasma cells. Alternative splicing results in two different isoforms, CD22 α and CD22 β . The CD22 β monomer is the principally occurring isoform but CD22 also appears as a heterodimer of CD22 β and the shorter isoform, CD22 α .

REFERENCES

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2. Wilson, G.L., et al. 1991. cDNA cloning of the B cell membrane protein CD22: a mediator of B-B cell interactions. *J. Exp. Med.* 173: 137-146.
3. Powell, L.D., et al. 1993. Natural ligands of the B cell adhesion molecule CD22 β carry N-linked oligosaccharides with α -2,6-linked sialic acids that are required for recognition. *J. Biol. Chem.* 268: 7019-7027.
4. Wilson, G.L., et al. 1993. Genomic structure and chromosomal mapping of the human CD gene. *J. Immunol.* 150: 5013-5024.
5. Sgroi, D., et al. 1995. Regulation of CD45 engagement by the B-cell receptor CD22. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 92: 4026-4030.
6. Tedder, T.F., et al. 1997. CD22, a B lymphocyte-specific adhesion molecule that regulates antigen receptor signaling. *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 15: 481-504.
7. Wakabayashi, C., et al. 2002. A distinct signaling pathway used by the IgG-containing B cell antigen receptor. *Science* 298: 2392-2395.
8. John, B., et al. 2003. The B cell coreceptor CD22 associates with AP50, a clathrin-coated pit adapter protein, via tyrosine-dependent interaction. *J. Immunol.* 170: 3534-3543.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CD22 (human) mapping to 19q13.12.

PRODUCT

CD22 siRNA (h) is a pool of 3 target-specific 19-25 nt siRNAs designed to knock down gene expression. Each vial contains 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA, sufficient for a 10 μ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see CD22 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-29807-SH and CD22 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29807-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of CD22 (h) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-29807A, sc-29807B and sc-29807C.

STORAGE AND RESUSPENSION

Store lyophilized siRNA duplex at -20° C with desiccant. Stable for at least one year from the date of shipment. Once resuspended, store at -20° C, avoid contact with RNAses and repeated freeze thaw cycles.

Resuspend lyophilized siRNA duplex in 330 μ l of the RNase-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330 μ l of RNase-free water makes a 10 μ M solution in a 10 μ M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

APPLICATIONS

CD22 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of CD22 expression in human cells.

SUPPORT REAGENTS

For optimal siRNA transfection efficiency, Santa Cruz Biotechnology's siRNA Transfection Reagent: sc-29528 (0.3 ml), siRNA Transfection Medium: sc-36868 (20 ml) and siRNA Dilution Buffer: sc-29527 (1.5 ml) are recommended. Control siRNAs or Fluorescein Conjugated Control siRNAs are available as 10 μ M in 66 μ l. Each contain a scrambled sequence that will not lead to the specific degradation of any known cellular mRNA. Fluorescein Conjugated Control siRNAs include: sc-36869, sc-44239, sc-44240 and sc-44241. Control siRNAs include: sc-37007, sc-44230, sc-44231, sc-44232, sc-44233, sc-44234, sc-44235, sc-44236, sc-44237 and sc-44238.

GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

CD22 (D-5): sc-271579 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of CD22 gene expression knockdown by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) or immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker[™] Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz[®] Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG κ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz[®] Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz[®] Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor CD22 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: CD22 (h)-PR: sc-29807-PR (20 μ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.