

## PRODUCT INFORMATION SHEET

### Monoclonal antibodies detecting human antigens

#### CD22

PURE	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">RUO</span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">REF</span>	IQP-110P	▽	100 tests
FITC	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">RUO</span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">REF</span>	IQP-110F	▽	100 tests
R-PE	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">RUO</span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">REF</span>	IQP-110R	▽	100 tests

RUO **For Research Use Only**



#### Description

**Clone** B-ly8

**Isotype** Murine IgG1

**Specificity** Clone B-ly8, produces mouse IgG1 immunoglobulins directed against human CD22, molecular weight 130-140 kD.

#### Antigen distribution

CD22 is detected in the cytoplasm early in B cell development (late pro-B cell stage), appears on the cell surface simultaneously with surface IgD, and is found on most mature B cells. Expression is lost with terminal differentiation of B cells and is absent on plasma cells. Activation of B cells via surface Ig increases CD22 expression [1]. CD22 reacts with most B cell leukemias including Hairy Cell Leukemia (HCL) and B cell lymphomas.

#### Summary

CD22 antibodies are used in flow cytometry and immunohistochemistry as a pan B cell reagent, for the immunophenotyping of B cell lymphomas and HCL. It is more strongly expressed on prolymphocytic leukemia and HCL than in chronic lymphocytic leukemia. B cell lineage ALL, express membrane and cytoplasmic CD22.

CD22 forms a loose complex with the BcR cell antigen receptor (BcR) [2]. The cytoplasmic domain is tyrosine phosphorylated upon ligation of the BCR and associates via SH2 domains with the tyrosine phosphatase SHP-1, the tyrosine kinase Syk and phospholipase C-g1 [3,4]. CD22 down-modulates the B cell activation threshold, presumably through its association with SHP-1 and other signaling molecules [2,3]. Mice deficient in CD22 show exaggerated antibody responses to antigen and have raised levels of autoantibodies [1,5]. CD22 can also mediate cell adhesion through its interaction with cell surface molecules bearing the appropriate sialoglycoconjugates, but only when these conjugates are not on the CD22 bearing cell itself [2,6].

**Applications** Monoclonal antibody CD22, clone B-ly8 can be applied in flow cytometry for analysis of blood and bone marrow samples, or in immunohistochemistry using cytospsots or frozen tissue sections.

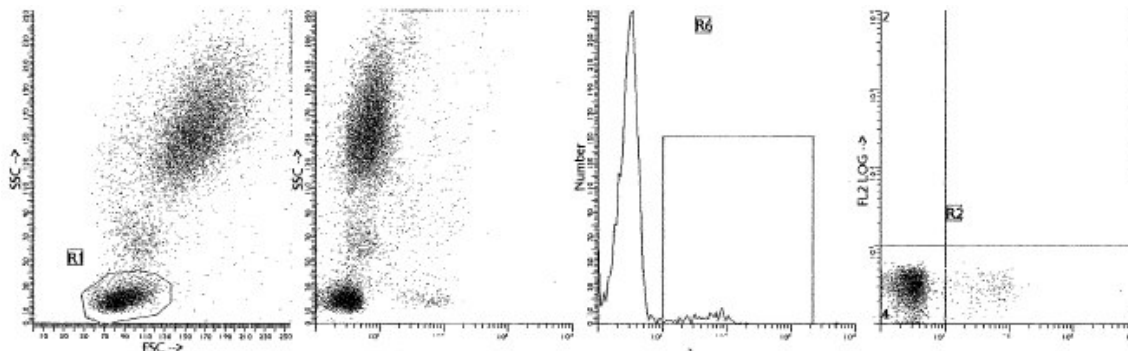
**Usage** All these reagents are effectively formulated for direct immunofluorescent staining of human tissue for flow cytometric analysis using 10 µl/10<sup>6</sup> leukocytes for singles and 20 µl/10<sup>6</sup> leukocytes in case of dual and triple combinations. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.

#### HLDA Workshop

The Leukocyte Antigen FactsBook – Barclay, A.N. et al, Academic Press. London (1997).

#### Representative Data

Clone B-ly8 (CD22) was analyzed by flow cytometry using a blood sample from a healthy volunteer. Indirect staining was performed by adding 10 µl unlabeled monoclonal antibody to 100 µl blood sample, followed by FITC-labeled secondary antibody.



## Limitations

1. Conjugates with brighter fluorochromes, like PE and APC, will have a greater separation than those with dyes like FITC and CyQ. When populations overlap, the percentage of positive cells using a selected marker can be affected by the choice of fluorescent label.
2. Use of monoclonal antibodies in patient treatment can interfere with antigen target recognition by this reagent. This should be taken into account when samples are analyzed from patients treated in this fashion. IQ Products has not characterized the effect of the presence of therapeutic antibodies on the performance of this reagent.
3. Reagents can be used in different combinations, therefore laboratories need to become familiar performance characteristics of each antibody in relation with the combined markers in normal and abnormal samples.
4. Reagent data performance is based on EDTA-treated blood. Reagent performance can be affected by the use of other anticoagulants.

## Reagents and materials required but not supplied

1. Flow cytometer
2. Flow cytometry disposable 12 x 75-mm capped polystyrene test tubes
3. Micropipette with disposable tips
4. Vortex mixer
5. Centrifuge
6. IQ Lyse - erythrocyte lysing solution (IQP-199)
7. IQ Starfiqs - fixation and permeabilization solution (IQP-200)
8. PBS (phosphate-buffered saline)
9. 1% paraformaldehyde solution in PBS (store at 2-8 °C in amber glass for up to 1 week)

## Immunofluorescence staining and lysing protocol

### - A - Flow cytometry method for use with purified monoclonal antibodies

1. Add 100 µl of EDTA-treated blood (i.e. approx.  $10^6$  leukocytes) to a 5 ml reagent tube. The content of one tube is sufficient to perform one test.
2. Add to each tube 10 µl of purified monoclonal antibody\*. Vortex the tube to ensure thorough mixing of antibody and cells.
3. Incubate the tube for 15 minutes at room temperature in the dark.
4. Wash the labeled cells by adding 2 ml of PBS containing 0.001% (v/v) Heparin, vortexing and centrifuging (2 min 1000 x g.) and discard the supernatant.
5. Add 50 µl of 1:10 dilution of IQ Products F(ab)<sub>2</sub> Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG fluorescent conjugate, [FITC (IQP-190F); R-PE (IQP-190R)] in PBS containing 0.001% (v/v) Heparin to the tube. It is recommended that the tube is protected from light.
6. Mix by vortexing and incubate for 15 minutes at room temperature in the dark.
7. Add 100 µl of IQ Lyse (IQP-199 ready-to-use) and mix immediately.
8. Incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature in the dark.
9. Add 2 ml of demineralized water and incubate for 10 minutes in the dark.
10. Centrifuge the labeled cell suspension for 2 minutes at 1000 x g.
11. Remove the supernatant and resuspend the cells in 200 µl of PBS\*\*.
12. Analyze by flow cytometry within four hours (alternatively, the cells may be fixed by 0.05% of formaline in buffered saline for analysis the next day. Some antigens are readily destroyed upon fixation and this should be taken into account when using this alternative).

### - B - Flow cytometry method for use with labeled (FITC, R-PE, Cy-Q or APC) monoclonal antibodies

1. Add 100 µl of EDTA-treated blood (i.e. approx.  $10^6$  leukocytes) to a 5 ml reagent tube. The content of one tube is sufficient to perform one test.
2. Add to each tube 10 µl of labeled monoclonal antibody\*. Vortex the tube to ensure thorough mixing of antibody and cells.
3. Incubate the tube for 15 minutes at room temperature in the dark.
4. Add 100 µl of IQ Lyse (IQP-199 ready-to-use) and mix immediately.
5. Incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature in the dark.
6. Add 2 ml of demineralized water and incubate for 10 minutes in the dark.
7. Centrifuge the labeled cell suspension for 2 minutes at 1000 x g.
8. Remove the supernatant and resuspend the cells in 200 µl of PBS\*\*.
9. Analyze by flow cytometry within four hours (alternatively, the cells may be fixed by 0.05% of formaline in buffered saline for analysis the next day. Some antigens are readily destroyed upon fixation and this should be taken into account when using this alternative).

**- C - Flow cytometry method for use with dual and triple combinations**

1. Add 100  $\mu$ l of EDTA-treated blood (i.e. approx.  $10^6$  leukocytes) to a 5 ml reagent tube. The content of one tube is sufficient to perform one test.  
**For combinations with anti-kappa and/or anti-lambda Ig see application note below.**
2. Add to each tube 20  $\mu$ l of labeled monoclonal antibody combination\*.
3. Vortex the tube to ensure thorough mixing of antibody and cells.
4. Incubate the tube for 15 minutes at room temperature in the dark.
5. Add 100  $\mu$ l of IQ Lyse (IQP-199 ready-to-use) and mix immediately.
6. Incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature in the dark.
7. Add 2 ml of demineralized water and incubate for 10 minutes in the dark.
8. Centrifuge the labeled cell suspension for 2 minutes at 1000 x g.
9. Remove the supernatant and resuspend the cells in 200  $\mu$ l of PBS\*\*.
10. Analyze by flow cytometry within four hours (alternatively, the cells may be fixed by 0.05% of formaline in buffered saline for analysis the next day. Some antigens are readily destroyed upon fixation and this should be taken into account when using this alternative).

\* Appropriate mouse Ig isotype control samples should always be included in any labeling study

\*\* PBS: Phosphate Buffered Saline, pH 7.2

**Application note for anti-kappa and/or anti-lambda Ig combinations**

Add 2 ml of PBS containing 0.001% (v/v) Heparin (**prewarmed to 37 °C**) to the cell suspension  
Vortex, centrifuge (2 min at 300x g) and discard the supernatant  
Repeat this step twice  
Resuspend the pelleted blood cells in 100  $\mu$ l PBS containing 0.001% (v/v) Heparin



**Handling and Storage**

Antibodies are supplied either as 100 tests per vial (1 ml) for singles or 50 tests per vial (1 ml) for dual and triple combinations. They are supplied in 0.01 M sodium phosphate, 0.15 M NaCl; pH 7.3, 0.2% BSA, 0.09% sodiumazide ( $\text{NaN}_3$ ). Store the vials at 2-8 °C. Monoclonal antibodies should be protected from prolonged exposure to light. Reagents are stable for the period shown on the vial label when stored properly.

**Warranty** Products sold hereunder are warranted only to conform to the quantity and contents stated on the label at the time of delivery to the customer. There are no warranties, expressed or implied, which extend beyond the description on the label of the product. IQ Products is not liable for property damage, personal injury, or economic loss caused by the product.

**Characterization**

To ensure consistently high-quality reagents, each batch of monoclonal antibody is tested for conformance with characteristics of a standard reagent. Representative flow cytometric data is included in this data sheet.















**Warning** All products contain sodiumazide. This chemical is poisonous and hazardous. Handling should be done by trained staff only.

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**References**

1. Barclay, A.N., et al. 1997. The Leucocyte Antigen FactsBook. Academic Press. London 186-188
2. Law, C.L., et al. 1994. Immunol. Today 15. 4442-449
3. Doody, G.Milk et al., 1996. Curr.Opin. Immunol. 8. 378-382
4. Law, C.L., et al. 1996. J. Exp. Med. 183. 547-560
5. O'Keefe, t.L., et al. 1996. Science 274. 798-801
6. Schwartz-Albiez, R., et al 1991. International Immunology 3. 623-633

### Explanation of used symbols

	Consult instructions for use
	Catalogue number
	Sufficient for
	In Vitro Diagnostic medical device
	Caution, consult accompanying document
	Keep away from (sun)light
	Biological risks
	Temperature limitation (°C)
	For Research Use Only
	Batch code
	Use by yyyy-mm-dd
	Manufacturer
	Authorized Representative in the European Community
	Conformité Européenne (European Conformity)

		<b>Label - tandem</b>	<b>Ex -max (nm)</b>	<b>Em -max (nm)</b>
P	PURE	purified material	-	-
F	FITC	FITC	488	519
R	R-PE	PE	488, 532	578
C	CyQ	PE-Cy5.18	488, 532	667
A	APC		595, 633, 635, 647	660
PC	PerCP		488, 532	678
PCC	PerCP-Cy5.5		488, 532	695



IQ Products BV  
Rozenburglaan 13a  
9727 DL Groningen, The Netherlands

 +31 (0)50 57 57 000  
 +31 (0)50 57 57 002  
 Technical [marketing@iqproducts.nl](mailto:marketing@iqproducts.nl)  
 Orders [orders@iqproducts.nl](mailto:orders@iqproducts.nl)  
 [www.iqproducts.nl](http://www.iqproducts.nl)

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