

Mouse Anti-CD235ab/Glycophorin A/B [HIR2]: MC0661, MC0661RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Glycophorins A, B and C are sialoglycoproteins of the human erythrocyte membrane, which bear the antigenic determinants for the MN, Ss and Gerbich blood groups, respectively. Glycophorins span the membrane once and present their amino-terminal end to the extracellular surface of the human erythrocyte. The genetic array of expressed glycophorin surface antigens on erythrocytes defines the blood group phenotype of the individual. The human Glycophorin A gene maps to chromosome 4q31.21, contains seven exons which are 97% homologous to Glycophorin B, and encodes a 150 amino acid protein. The human Glycophorin B gene maps to chromosome 4q31.21 and encodes a 91 amino acid protein. The human Glycophorin C gene maps to chromosome 2q14.3 and contains four exons. Glycophorin C transcript can generate two protein isoforms. Isoform 1 includes all 4 exons and encodes the full length 128 amino acid protein. Isoform 2 is missing exon 2 and encodes a 109 amino acid protein, which specifies the Yus subtype of the Gerbich phenotype.

Specifications

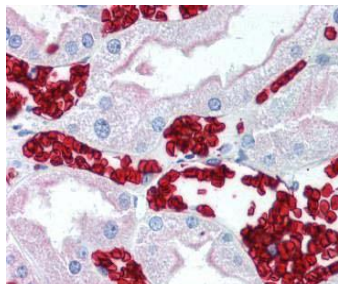
Clone: HIR2
 Source: Mouse
 Isotype: IgG2b/k
 Reactivity: Human
 Immunogen: Epitope to N-terminal region of human CD235a and CD235b
 Localization: Membrane
 Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
 Applications: IHC, Flow Cyt., ICC/IF, IP, WB
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
CD235ab/Glycophorin A/B Concentrated	MC0661	1 ml
CD235ab/Glycophorin A/B Prediluted	MC0661RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue: Placenta, spleen
 Concentrated Dilution: 25-100
 Pretreatment: Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes Pressure Cooker or 30-60 minutes water bath at 95°-99°C
 Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT
 Detection: Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human kidney stained with anti-CD235ab using DAB

References:

1. Proteomic analysis of ERK1/2-mediated human sickle red blood cell membrane protein phosphorylation. Soderblom EJ, et al. Clin Proteomics 10:1, 2013.
2. A novel fluorescence-based method in forensic science for the detection of blood in situ. Thorogate R, et al. Forensic Sci Int Genet 2:363-71, 2008.
3. Flow cytometric analysis of human bone marrow perfusion cultures: erythroid development and relationship with burst-forming units-erythroid. Rogers CE, et al. Exp Hematol 24:597-604, 1996.

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Rev. A