

Rabbit Anti-CD236/Glycophorin C [MD369R]: RM0130, RM0130RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Glycophorin C (GYPC or CD236) is an integral membrane glycoprotein. It is a minor species carried by human erythrocytes, but plays an important role in regulating the mechanical stability of red cells. A number of glycophorin C mutations have been described. The Gerbich and Yus phenotypes are due to deletion of exon 3 and 2, respectively. The Webb and Duch antigens, also known as glycophorin D, result from single point mutations of the glycophorin C gene. The glycophorin C protein has very little homology with glycophorins A and B. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants. This protein is a minor sialoglycoprotein in human erythrocyte membranes. The blood group Gerbich antigens and receptors for Plasmodium falciparum merozoites are most likely located within the extracellular domain. Glycophorin-C plays an important role in regulating the stability of red cells.

Specifications

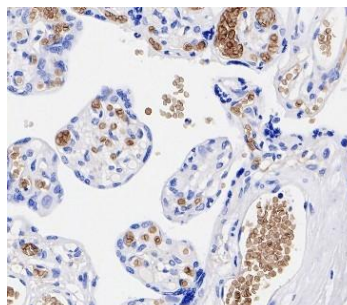
Clone: MD369R
 Source: Rabbit
 Isotype: IgG
 Reactivity: Human
 Immunogen: Recombinant protein of human Glycophorin C
 Localization: Membrane
 Formulation: Purified antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN₃)
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
 Applications: IHC, WB
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
CD236/Glycophorin C Concentrated	RM0130	1 ml
CD236/Glycophorin C Prediluted	RM0130RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue: Tonsil, placenta tissue, skeletal muscle tissue
 Concentrated Dilution: 20-100
 Pretreatment: Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes Pressure Cooker or 30-60 minutes water bath at 95°-99°C
 Incubation Time and Temp: 30 minutes @ RT
 Detection: Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human placenta stained with anti-CD236/Glycophorin C using DAB

References:

1. Glycophorin-C sialylation regulates Lu/BCAM adhesive capacity during erythrocyte aging. Klei TRL et al. Blood Adv. 2018.
2. Cytokine release assays for the prediction of therapeutic mAb safety in first-in man trials--Whole blood cytokine release assays are poorly predictive for TGN1412 cytokine storm. Vessillier S et al. J Immunol Methods. 2015.
3. Identification of the membrane attachment sites for protein 4.1 in the human erythrocyte. Hemming NJ et al. J Biol Chem. 1995.