

# Glycophorin A / CD235a (Erythrocyte Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone GPHN02 ]

Catalog # AH11370

## Product Information

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Application	IF, FC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P02724</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">2993</a> , <a href="#">2994</a> , <a href="#">434973</a> , <a href="#">654368</a>
Reactivity	Human, Bovine
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgM, kappa
Clone Names	GPHN02
Calculated MW	16430

## Additional Information

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Gene ID	2993
Other Names	Glycophorin-A, MN sialoglycoprotein, PAS-2, Sialoglycoprotein alpha, CD235a, GYPA, GPA
Application Note	IF~~1:50~200 FC~~1:10~50
Storage	Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.
Precautions	Glycophorin A / CD235a (Erythrocyte Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Protein Information

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Name	GYPA ( <a href="#">HGNC:4702</a> )
Function	Component of the ankyrin-1 complex, a multiprotein complex involved in the stability and shape of the erythrocyte membrane (PubMed: <a href="#">35835865</a> ). Glycophorin A is the major intrinsic membrane protein of the erythrocyte. The N-terminal glycosylated segment, which lies outside the erythrocyte membrane, has MN blood group receptors. Appears to be important for the function of SLC4A1 and is required for high activity of SLC4A1. May be involved in translocation of SLC4A1 to the plasma membrane.
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein Note=Appears to be colocalized with SLC4A1

## Background

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Recognizes a sialoglycoprotein of 39kDa, identified as glycophorin A (GPA). It is present on red blood cells (RBC) and erythroid precursor cells. It has been shown that glycophorin acts as the receptor for Sandei virus and parvovirus. Glycophorins A (GPA) and B (GPB), which are single, trans-membrane sialoglycoproteins. GPA is the carrier of blood group M and N specificities, while GPB accounts for S and U specificities. GPA and GPB provide the cells with a large mucin like surface and it has been suggested this provides a barrier to cell fusion, so minimizing aggregation between red blood cells in the circulation.

## References

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Cartron JP and Rahuel C. Human erythrocyte glycophorins: protein and gene structure analyses. *Transfus Med Rev* 1992,6(2):63-92 | Gahmberg CG et al. Biosynthesis of the major human red cell sialoglycoprotein, glycophorin A. A review. *Rev Fr Transfus Immunohematol* 1981,24(1):53-73 | Wybenga LE et al. Glycophorin as a receptor for Sendai virus. *Biochemistry* 1996, 35(29):9513-8 | Rahuel C et al. Post-transcriptional regulation of the cell surface expression of glycophorins A, B, and E. *J Biol Chem* 1994, 269(52):32752-8 | Thacker TC and Johnson FB. Binding of bovine parvovirus to erythrocyte membrane sialoglycoproteins. *J Gen Virol* 1998, 79:2163-

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.