

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

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone SPM183 ] Catalog # AH11372

## **Product Information**

| Application       | IF, FC                            |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Primary Accession | <u>P02724</u>                     |
| Other Accession   | <u>2993, 2994, 434973, 654368</u> |
| Reactivity        | Human, Bovine                     |
| Host              | Mouse                             |
| Clonality         | Monoclonal                        |
| Isotype           | Mouse / IgM, kappa                |
| Clone Names       | SPM183                            |
| Calculated MW     | 16430                             |

#### **Additional Information**

| Gene ID          | 2993  |
|------------------|---|
| Other Names      | Glycophorin-A, MN sialoglycoprotein, PAS-2, Sialoglycoprotein alpha, CD235a,<br>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<br>is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic<br>procedures. |

### **Protein Information**

| Name              | GYPA ( <u>HGNC:4702</u> )   |
|-------------------|---|
| Function          | Component of the ankyrin-1 complex, a multiprotein complex involved in<br>the stability and shape of the erythrocyte membrane (PubMed: <u>35835865</u> ).<br>Glycophorin A is the major intrinsic membrane protein of the erythrocyte. The<br>N-terminal glycosylated segment, which lies outside the erythrocyte<br>membrane, has MN blood group receptors. Appears to be important for the<br>function of SLC4A1 and is required for high activity of SLC4A1. May be<br>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

Recognizes a sialoglycoprotein of 39kDa, identified as glycophorin A. It reacts with a peptide epitope on the extracellular domain of human glycophorin. Glycophorin A is present on red blood cells (RBC) and erythroid precursor cells. It has been shown that glycophorins acts as the receptor for Sandei virus and parvovirus.

#### References

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 sialylglycoproteins. J Gen Virol 1998, 79:2163-

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