

Datasheet: MCA506G

Description:	RAT ANTI HUMAN CD235a
Specificity:	CD235a
Other names:	GLYCOPHORIN A
Format:	Purified
Product Type:	Monoclonal Antibody
Clone:	YTH89.1
Isotype:	IgG2b
Quantity:	0.2 mg

Product Details

Applications

This product has been reported to work in the following applications. This information is derived from testing within our laboratories, peer-reviewed publications or personal communications from the originators. Please refer to references indicated for further information. For general protocol recommendations, please visit www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols.

	Yes	No	Not Determined	Suggested Dilution
Flow Cytometry	▪			1/10 - 1/25
Immunohistology - Frozen	▪			1/100 - 1/1000
Immunohistology - Paraffin	▪			1/100 - 1/1000
ELISA			▪	
Immunoprecipitation			▪	
Western Blotting			▪	
Cytotoxic Assays	▪			

Where this antibody has not been tested for use in a particular technique this does not necessarily exclude its use in such procedures. Suggested working dilutions are given as a guide only. It is recommended that the user titrates the antibody for use in their own system using appropriate negative/positive controls.

Target Species	Human
Product Form	Purified IgG - liquid
Preparation	Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography on Protein G from tissue culture supernatant
Buffer Solution	Phosphate buffered saline
Preservative Stabilisers	0.09% Sodium Azide

Carrier Free	Yes
Approx. Protein Concentrations	IgG concentration 1 mg/ml
External Database Links	<p>UniProt: P02724 Related reagents</p> <p>Entrez Gene: 2993 GYPA Related reagents</p>
Synonyms	GPA
RRID	AB_323506
Fusion Partners	Spleen cells from immunized DA rats were fused with cells of the Y3/Ag.1.2.3.
Specificity	Rat anti Human CD235a antibody, clone YTH89.1 recognizes glycophorin A, a major sialoglycoprotein of the human erythrocyte membrane.
Immunohistology	This product does not require antigen retrieval using heat treatment prior to staining of paraffin sections.
Histology Positive Control Tissue	Human hypophysis
References	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Outram, S. <i>et al.</i> (1988) Erythromyeloid lineage fidelity is conserved in erythroleukaemia. Leuk Res. 12 (8): 651-7. 2. Jokiranta, T.S. & Meri, S. (1993) Biotinylation of monoclonal antibodies prevents their ability to activate the classical pathway of complement. J Immunol. 151 (4): 2124-31. 3. Hoang, T. <i>et al.</i> (1996) Opposing effects of the basic helix-loop-helix transcription factor SCL on erythroid and monocytic differentiation. Blood. 87: 102-11. 4. Babiker, A.A. <i>et al.</i> (2002) Transfer of prostatic CD59 to CD59-deficient red blood cells results in protection against complement-mediated hemolysis. Am J Reprod Immunol. 47 (3): 183-92. 5. Lahlil, R. <i>et al.</i> (2004) SCL assembles a multifactorial complex that determines glycoprotein A expression. Mol Cell Biol. 24: 1439-52. 6. Challier, J.C. <i>et al.</i> (2005) Immunocytological evidence for hematopoiesis in the early human placenta. Placenta. 26: 282-8. 7. Huang, Y.C. <i>et al.</i> (2009) Oral small-molecule tyrosine kinase inhibitor midostaurin (PKC412) inhibits growth and induces megakaryocytic differentiation in human leukemia cells. Toxicol In Vitro. 23: 979-85. 8. Tiziani, S. <i>et al.</i> (2009) Metabolomic profiling of drug responses in acute myeloid leukaemia cell lines. PLoS One. 2009;4(1):e4251. 9. Basu, S. (2010) Erythrocyte membrane defects and asymmetry in paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria and myelodysplastic syndrome. Hematology. 15: 236-9. 10. Saha, S. <i>et al.</i> (2011) Elevated levels of redox regulators, membrane-bound globin chains, and cytoskeletal protein fragments in hereditary spherocytosis erythrocyte

proteome. [Eur J Haematol. 87: 259-66.](#)

11. Lucky AB *et al.* (2016) Plasmodium knowlesi Skeleton-Binding Protein 1 Localizes to the 'Sinton and Mulligan' Stipplings in the Cytoplasm of Monkey and Human Erythrocytes. [PLoS One. 11 \(10\): e0164272.](#)

12. Scanlon, V.M. *et al.* (2022) Multiparameter analysis of timelapse imaging reveals kinetics of megakaryocytic erythroid progenitor clonal expansion and differentiation. [Sci Rep. 12 \(1\): 16218.](#)

Storage This product is shipped at ambient temperature. It is recommended to aliquot and store at -20°C on receipt. When thawed, aliquot the sample as needed. Keep aliquots at 2-8°C for short term use (up to 4 weeks) and store the remaining aliquots at -20°C.

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Storage in frost-free freezers is not recommended.

Guarantee 12 months from date of despatch

Health And Safety Information Material Safety Datasheet documentation #10040 available at: <https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/SDS/MCA506G>
10040

Regulatory For research purposes only

Related Products

Recommended Secondary Antibodies

Goat Anti Rat IgG (STAR69...)	FITC
Goat Anti Rat IgG (STAR73...)	RPE
Goat Anti Rat IgG (MOUSE ADSORBED) (STAR71...)	DyLight®550 , DyLight®650 , DyLight®800
Rabbit Anti Rat IgG (STAR21...)	HRP
Rabbit Anti Rat IgG (STAR16...)	DyLight®800
Goat Anti Rat IgG (STAR131...)	Alk. Phos. , Biotin
Rabbit Anti Rat IgG (STAR17...)	FITC
Goat Anti Rat IgG (STAR72...)	HRP

Recommended Negative Controls

[RAT IgG2b NEGATIVE CONTROL \(MCA6006GA\)](#)

North & South America	Tel: +1 800 265 7376 Fax: +1 919 878 3751 Email: antibody_sales_us@bio-rad.com	Worldwide	Tel: +44 (0)1865 852 700 Fax: +44 (0)1865 852 739 Email: antibody_sales_uk@bio-rad.com	Europe	Tel: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 21 Fax: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 50 Email: antibody_sales_de@bio-rad.com
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To find a batch/lot specific datasheet for this product, please use our online search tool at: [bio-rad-antibodies.com/datasheets](https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/datasheets)
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