

Product datasheet

Anti-ABO antibody [BRIC231] ab33404

3 References

Overview

Product name	Anti-ABO antibody [BRIC231]
Description	Mouse monoclonal [BRIC231] to ABO
Host species	Mouse
Tested applications	Suitable for: Flow Cyt, Agglutination
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human
Immunogen	Tissue, cells or virus corresponding to Human ABO. Human erythroleukemic cell line (HEL) established from a 30 year old patient with relapsed erythroleukemia following treatment for Hodgkin lymphoma.

General notes

The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide Constituent: Tris buffer
Purity	Protein G purified
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	BRIC231
Isotype	IgG1

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab33404 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
Flow Cyt		Use at an assay dependent concentration. ab170190 - Mouse monoclonal IgG1, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.
Agglutination		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Target

Function

This protein is the basis of the ABO blood group system. The histo-blood group ABO involves three carbohydrate antigens: A, B, and H. A, B, and AB individuals express a glycosyltransferase activity that converts the H antigen to the A antigen (by addition of UDP-GalNAc) or to the B antigen (by addition of UDP-Gal), whereas O individuals lack such activity.

Pathway

Protein modification; protein glycosylation.

Sequence similarities

Belongs to the glycosyltransferase 6 family.

Domain

The conserved DXD motif is involved in cofactor binding. The manganese ion interacts with the beta-phosphate group of UDP and may also have a role in catalysis.

Post-translational modifications

The soluble form derives from the membrane form by proteolytic processing.

Cellular localization

Golgi apparatus > Golgi stack membrane. Secreted. Membrane-bound form in trans cisternae of Golgi. Secreted into the body fluid.

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