## Recombinant Human Glycophorin A protein ab114330

### Description

**Product name**  
Recombinant Human Glycophorin A protein

**Expression system**  
Wheat germ

**Accession**  
P02724

**Protein length**  
Full length protein

**Animal free**  
No

**Nature**  
Recombinant

**Species**  
Human

**Sequence**

```
MYGKIIFVLL LSAIVSISAS STTGVAMHTS TSSSVTKSYI
SSQTNDTHKR DTYAATPRAH EVSEISVRTV
YPPEEETGER VQLAHHFSEP EITLFGVM AGVIGTILLI
SYGIRRLKK SPSDVKPLPS PDTDVPLSSV EENPETS
```

**Predicted molecular weight**  
43 kDa including tags

**Amino acids**  
1 to 150

### Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of ab114330 in the following tested applications.

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

**Applications**

- SDS-PAGE
- Western blot
- ELISA

**Form**  
Liquid

**Additional notes**

### Preparation and Storage

**Stability and Storage**

Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

- **pH:** 8.00
- ** Constituents:** 0.3% Glutathione, 0.79% Tris HCl
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. Is a receptor for influenza virus. Is a receptor for Plasmodium falciparum erythrocyte-binding antigen 175 (EBA-175); binding of EBA-175 is dependent on sialic acid residues of the O-linked glycans. Appears to be a receptor for Hepatitis A virus (HAV).

Belongs to the glycophorin A family.

The major O-linked glycan are NeuAc-alpha-(2-3)-Gal-beta-(1-3)-(NeuAc-alpha-(2-6))-GalNAcOH (about 78 %) and NeuAc-alpha-(2-3)-Gal-beta-(1-3)-GalNAcOH (17 %). Minor O-glycans (5 %) include NeuAc-alpha-(2-3)-Gal-beta-(1-3)-(NeuAc-alpha-(2-6))-GalNAcOH NeuAc-alpha-(2-8)- NeuAc-alpha-(2-3)-Gal-beta-(1-3)-GalNAcOH. About 1% of all O-linked glycans carry blood group A, B and H determinants. They derive from a type-2 precursor core structure, Gal-beta-(1,3)-GlcNAc-beta-1-R, and the antigens are synthesized by addition of fucose (H antigen-specific) and then N-acetylgalactosamine (A antigen-specific) or galactose (B antigen-specific). Specifically O-linked-glycans are NeuAc-alpha-(2-3)-Gal-beta-(1-3)-GalNAcOH-(6-1)-GlcNAc-beta-(4-1)-[Fuc-alpha-(1-2)]-Gal-beta-(3-1)-GalNAc-alpha (about 1%, B antigen-specific) and NeuAc-alpha-(2-3)-Gal-beta-(1-3)-GalNAcOH-(6-1)-GlcNAc-beta-(4-1)-[Fuc-alpha-(1-2)]-Gal-beta (1 %, O antigen-, A antigen- and B antigen-specific).

Cell membrane. Appears to be colocalized with SLC4A1.

ab114330 analysed on a 12.5% SDS-PAGE gel stained with Coomassie Blue.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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