abcam

ab93548

Biotin Anti-Glycophorin A + B antibody [HIR2]

Anti-Glycophorin A + B antibody [HIR2] conjugated to Biotin - suitable for flow cytometry, and reacts with human samples. Clone [HIR2] is a mouse monoclonal antibody cited in 46 publications.

Key facts

Isotype	IgG2b
Host species	Mouse
Conjugation	Biotin
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 0.1% Gelatin
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	Synthetic Peptide within Human GYPA. The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information. Database link P02724
Clone number	HIR2
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein G
Light chain type	kappa
Concentration	0.2 - 0.5 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

Flow Cyt

Expected

Species	Human

Dilution info	-
Notes	Use 0.125ug for 10^5 to 10^8 cells in a final volume of 100 ul. ab18418 - Mouse monoclonal IgG2b, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Target data

See full target information GYPA

Function	Component of the ankyrin-1 complex, a multiprotein complex involved in the stability and shape of the erythrocyte membrane (PubMed:35835865). 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. (Microbial infection) Appears to be a receptor for Hepatitis A virus (HAV). (Microbial infection) Receptor for P.falciparum erythrocyte-binding antigen 175 (EBA-175); binding of EBA-175 is dependent on sialic acid residues of the O-linked glycans.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	+4°C
Storage information	Do Not Freeze

Notes

Mouse monoclonal [HIR2] to Glycophorin A (Biotin) also has a clone number GA-R2.
Binding of ab93548 to red cells at high antibody concentration causes cell agglutination.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	Glycophorin A and Glycophorin B are well-known sialoglycoproteins located on the surface of human erythrocytes. They are often referenced by alternate names like GYPHE for Glycophorin E and Glycophorin A+B for the combination of both proteins. Glycophorin A which can be labeled with FITC for detection has a

	molecular mass of approximately 31.3 kDa while Glycophorin B has a similar but slightly smaller mass. These proteins are essential components of the erythrocyte membrane contributing significantly to the negative charge and structural stability of red blood cells.
Biological function summary	Glycophorins A and B interact with other proteins in the erythrocyte membrane influencing the cell's architecture and the stability of the cytoskeleton. These glycophorins associate with CD235a known for its role in red blood cell recognition and interactions. Glycophorin A participates in the formation of a protein complex with other membrane proteins contributing to the antigenic properties of red blood cells which is important in blood transfusion biology.
Pathways	Glycophorin A and B participate in several key biological processes such as membrane organization and signal transduction pathways. They are involved in the MNS blood group system and interact with proteins like band 3 which is a critical component of the erythrocyte's anion exchange mechanism. This interaction helps facilitate ion transport and gas exchange in red blood cells.
Associated diseases and disorders	Glycophorins A and B have associations with malaria and autoimmune hemolytic anemia. The malaria parasite Plasmodium falciparum interacts with these glycophorins to invade red blood cells. Changes in the glycan composition of glycophorin A contribute to the pathophysiology of certain autoimmune disorders potentially linking to immune recognition proteins. Managing these interactions and modifications can be important in designing therapeutic interventions for these conditions.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

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