



Glycophorin A / CD235a (Erythrocyte Marker); Clone GYPA/280 (Concentrate)

Availability/Contents:	<u>Item #</u>	<u>Volume</u>
	RA0438-C.1	0.1 ml
	RA0438-C.5	0.5 ml
	RA0438-C1	1 ml

Description:

Species:	Mouse
Immunogen:	Recombinant human glycophorin A protein
Clone:	GYPA/280
Isotype:	IgG1, kappa
Entrez Gene ID:	2993 & 2994 (Human)
Hu Chromosome Loc.:	4q31.22
Synonyms:	Blood group--MN locus; GPA; GP Erik; GpMilli; GPSAT; GYPA; MN sialoglycoprotein; MNS; PAS2; Sialoglycoprotein alpha.
Mol. Weight of Antigen:	39kDa
Format:	200µg/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide.
Specificity:	This antibody recognizes a sialoglycoprotein of 39kDa, identified as glycophorin A (GPA). It is present on red blood cells (RBC) and erythroid precursor cells.
Background:	Glycophorins A (GPA) and B (GPB) are single, trans-membrane sialoglycoproteins. GPA is the carrier of blood group M and N specificities, while GPB accounts for S and U specificities. GPA and GPB provide the cells with a large mucin like surface and it has been suggested this provides a barrier to cell fusion, minimizing aggregation between red blood cells in circulation.
Species Reactivity:	Human. Others not tested.
Positive Control:	Erythrocytes
Cellular Localization:	Cell surface
Titer/ Working Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry (Frozen and Formalin-fixed): 0.5-1 µg/ml Flow Cytometry: 0.5-1 µg/million cells Immunofluorescence: 0.5-1 µg/ml
Microbiological State:	This product is not sterile.

Storage: 2° C  8° C

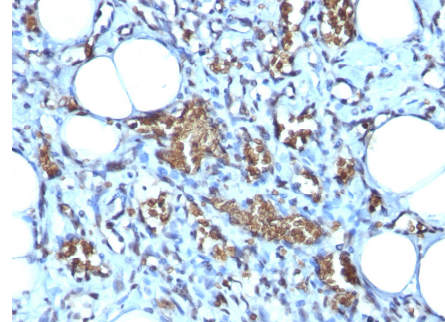


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Uses/Limitations: Not to be taken internally.
 For Research Use Only.
 This product is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections, to be viewed by light microscopy.
 Do not use if reagent becomes cloudy.
 Do not use past expiration date.
 Non-Sterile.



Ordering Information and Current Pricing at www.scytek.com

Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Angiosarcoma stained with Glycophorin A; Clone GYPA/280.

Procedure:


1. **Tissue Section Pretreatment (Required):** Staining of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections is significantly enhanced by pretreatment with Citrate Plus (ScyTek catalog# CPL500).
2. **Primary Antibody Incubation Time:** We suggest an incubation period of 30 minutes at room temperature. However, depending upon the fixation conditions and the staining system employed, optimal incubation should be determined by the user.
3. **Visualization:** For maximum staining intensity we recommend the “UltraTek HRP Anti-Polyvalent Lab Pack” (ScyTek catalog# UHP125, see IFU for instructions) combined with the “DAB Chromogen/Substrate Bulk Pack (High Contrast)” (ScyTek catalog# ACV500, see IFU for instructions).


Precautions: Contains Sodium Azide as a preservative (0.09% w/v).
 Do not pipette by mouth.
 Avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin and mucous membranes.
 Avoid microbial contamination of reagents or increased nonspecific staining may occur.
 This product contains no hazardous material at a reportable concentration according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard and EC Directive 91/155/EC.

References:

1. Andersson, L.C., et al. 1979. Glycophorin A as a cell surface marker of early erythroid differentiation in acute leukemia. *Int. J. Cancer* 23: 717-720.
2. Liszka, K., et al., 1983. Glycophorin A expression in malignant hematopoiesis. *Am. J. Hematol.* 15: 219-226.

Warranty: No products or “Instructions For Use (IFU)” are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our IFU or website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. ScyTek Laboratories, Inc. is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products. Immunohistochemistry is a complex technique involving both histological and immunological detection methods. Tissue processing and handling prior to immunostaining can cause inconsistent results. Variations in fixation and embedding or the inherent nature of the tissue specimen may cause variations in results. Endogenous peroxidase activity or pseudoperoxidase activity in erythrocytes and endogenous biotin may cause non-specific staining depending on detection system used.

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