RHAG Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-19025



Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

Reactivity Human; Mouse

Immunogen Fusion protein of human RHAG

Host Rabbit Isotype IgG

Purification Antigen affinity purification

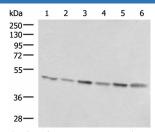
Conjugation Unconjugated

buffer Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WR	1.1000-1.5000

WB 1:1000-1:5000 **IHC** 1:50-1:300

Data



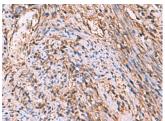
Western blot analysis of 293T K562 and HepG2 cell lysates using RHAG Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1600



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil tissue using RHAG Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:130(×200)

Observed-MV:Refer to figures

Calculated-MV:44 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human cervical cancer tissue using RHAG Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:130(×200)

Preparation & Storage

Storage Storage Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Shipping The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the

temperature recommended.

Background

For Research Use Only

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The protein encoded by this gene is erythrocyte-specific and is thought to be part of a membrane channel that transports ammonium and carbon dioxide across the blood cell membrane. The encoded protein appears to interact with Rh blood group antigens and Rh30 polypeptides. Defects in this gene are a cause of regulator type Rh-null hemolytic anemia (RHN), or Rh-deficiency syndrome.RHAG (Rh-Associated Glycoprotein) is a Protein Coding gene. Diseases associated with RHAG include Anemia, Hemolytic, Rh-Null, Regulator Type and Stomatocytosis I. Among its related pathways are Transport of glucose and other sugars, bile salts and organic acids, metal ions and amine compounds and Erythrocytes take up carbon dioxide and release oxygen. GO annotations related to this gene include ankyrin binding and ammonium transmembrane transporter activity. An important paralog of this gene is RHCG.