

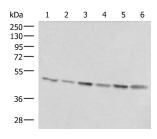
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# **RHAG Polyclonal Antibody**

Catalog No.E-AB-19025ReactivityH,MStorageStore at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.HostRabbitApplicationsWB,IHC,ELISAIsotypeIgG

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

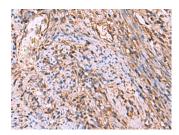
## **Images**



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



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



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

## **Immunogen Information**

Immunogen Fusion protein of human RHAG

**Gene Accession** BC012605 **Swissprot** Q02094

**Synonyms** CD241,Rh50 GP,RH50A,Rh50GP,Rhesus blood

group family type A glycoprotein, SLC42A1

#### **Product Information**

Calculated MW 44 kDa

**Observed MW** Refer to figures

**Buffer** PBS with 0.05% NaN3 and 40% Glycerol,pH7.4

**Purify** Antigen affinity purification

**Dilution** WB 1:1000-1:5000, IHC 1:50-1:300, ELISA

1:5000-1:10000

#### **Background**

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.

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