



RHCE Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-07287
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB
Gene Name	RHCE RHC RHE
Protein Name	Blood group Rh(CE) polypeptide (Rh polypeptide 1) (RhPI) (Rh30A) (RhIXB) (Rhesus C/E antigens) (CD antigen CD240CE)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 161-210
Specificity	RHCE Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	45kD
Cell Pathway	Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.
Tissue Specificity	Restricted to tissues or cell lines expressing erythroid characters. Isoform 4g and isoform RhPI-Alpha are expressed in immature erythroblasts but not in mature erythroblasts.
Function	function:May be part of an oligomeric complex which is likely to have a transport or channel function in the erythrocyte membrane.,online information:Blood group antigen gene mutation database,polymorphism:RhCE and RhD are responsible for the RH blood group system. The molecular basis of the E=Rh3/e=Rh5 blood group antigens is a single variation in position 226; Pro-226 corresponds to Rh3 and Ala-226 to Rh5. The molecular basis of the C=Rh2/c=Rh4 blood group antigens is a single variation in position 102; Ser-103 corresponds to Rh2 and Pro-103 to Rh4.,similarity:Belongs to the ammonium transporter (TC 2.A.49) family. Rh subfamily.,tissue specificity:Restricted to tissues or cell lines expressing erythroid characters.,
Background	The Rh blood group system is the second most clinically significant of the blood groups, second only to ABO. It is also the most polymorphic of the blood groups, with variations due to deletions, gene conversions, and missense mutations. The Rh blood group includes this gene which encodes both the RhC and RHE antigens



on a single polypeptide and a second gene which encodes the RhD protein. The classification of Rh-positive and Rh-negative individuals is determined by the presence or absence of the highly immunogenic RhD protein on the surface of erythrocytes. A mutation in this gene results in amorph-type Rh-null disease. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants encoding several different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2016],

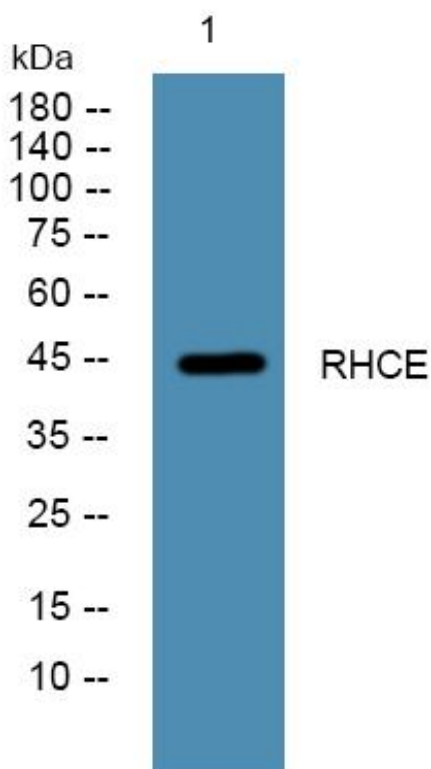
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using RHCE Monoclonal Antibody