

Product datasheet for **TA334275**

Band 3 (SLC4A1) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	The immunogen for anti-SLC4A1 antibody: synthetic peptide directed towards the N terminal of human SLC4A1. Synthetic peptide located within the following region: PSQPLLPQHSSLETQLFCEQGDGGTEGHSPSGILEKIPPDSEATLVLVGR
Formulation:	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose. <i>Note that this product is shipped as lyophilized powder to China customers.</i>
Purification:	Affinity Purified
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Predicted Protein Size:	102 kDa
Gene Name:	solute carrier family 4 member 1 (Diego blood group)
Database Link:	NP_000333 Entrez Gene 6521 Human P02730



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Background:

The CD233 gene is located on chromosome 17q21-q22 and is part of the anion exchanger (AE) family. CD233 is expressed in the erythrocyte plasma membrane where it functions as a chloride/bicarbonate exchanger involved in carbon dioxide transport from tissues to lungs. The protein comprises two domains that are structurally and functionally distinct. The N-terminal 40kDa domain is located in the cytoplasm and acts as an attachment site for the red cell skeleton by binding ankyrin. The glycosylated C-terminal membrane-associated domain contains 12-14 membrane spanning segments and carries out the stilbene disulphonate-sensitive exchange transport of anions. The cytoplasmic tail at the extreme C-terminus of the membrane domain binds carbonic anhydrase II. CD233 associates with the red cell membrane protein glycophorin A and this association promotes the correct folding and translocation of CD233. CD233 is predominantly dimeric but forms tetramers in the presence of ankyrin. Many CD233 mutations are known in man and these mutations can lead to two types of disease; destabilization of red cell membrane leading to hereditary spherocytosis, and defective kidney acid secretion leading to distal renal tubular acidosis. Other CD233 mutations that do not give rise to disease result in novel blood group antigens, which form the Diego blood group system. Southeast Asian ovalocytosis (SAO, Melanesian ovalocytosis) results from the heterozygous presence of a deletion in the CD233 protein and is common in areas where Plasmodium falciparum malaria is endemic. One CD233 human is known also with very severe anemia and nephrocalcinosis [PROW].

Synonyms:

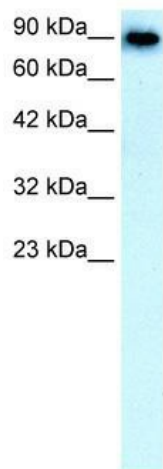
AE1; BND3; CD233; CHC; DI; EMPB3; EPB3; FR; RTA1A; SAO; SPH4; SW; WD; WD1; WR

Note:

Immunogen Sequence Homology: Human: 100%; Horse: 85%; Rabbit: 85%

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

Product images:

WB Suggested Anti-SLC4A1 Antibody Titration: 0.1 ug/ml; Positive Control: Human Liver