

**Pacific Blue™ anti-human CD235a (Glycophorin A)**

**Catalog # / Size:** 2345535 / 25 µg  
2345540 / 100 µg

**Clone:** HI264

**Isotype:** Mouse IgG2a, κ

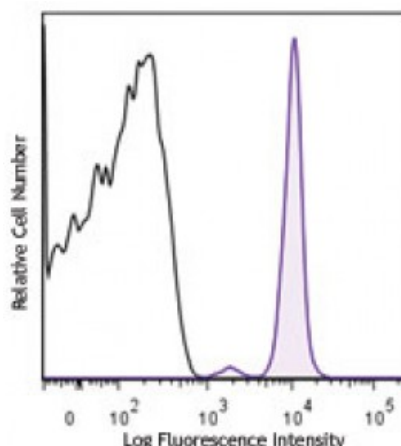
**Reactivity:** Human

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with Pacific Blue™ under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Pacific Blue™.

**Formulation:** Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

**Workshop Number:** VII 70312

**Concentration:** NULL



Human red blood cells stained with anti-human CD235a (clone HI264) Pacific Blue™ (filled histogram) or mouse IgG2a, κ Pacific Blue™ isotype control (open histogram).

**Applications:**

**Applications:** Flow Cytometry

**Recommended Usage:** Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤1.0 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume or 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

\* Pacific Blue™ has a maximum emission of 455 nm when it is excited at 405 nm. Prior to using Pacific Blue™ conjugate for flow cytometric analysis, please verify your flow cytometer's capability of exciting and detecting the fluorochrome.

**Application References:** 1. Mason D, *et al.* Eds. 2002. Leucocyte Typing VII:White Cell Differentiation Antigens. Oxford University Press. (FC)

**Description:** CD235a (Glycophorin A) is member of the glycophorin A family. It is a type I sialoglycoprotein with a molecular weight of 10 kD, present in the cell membrane as a homodimer. Glycophorin A is expressed by erythroid precursors and erythrocytes. It carries the antigen determinants for the MNS blood groups and has been proposed to be an inhibitor of hemagglutination and hemolysis. Glycophorin A binds siglec 5, the erythrocyte binding antigen (EBA-175) of *P. falciparum* and some viruses, including influenza virus and hepatitis A virus.

**Antigen References:** 1. Reid ME. 2009. *Immunohematology* 25:95.  
2. Palacajornsuk P. 2006. *Immunohematology* 22:171.  
3. Pasvol G. 2003. *Trends Parasitol.* 19:430.  
4. Takakuwa Y. 2001. *Curr. Opin. Hematol.* 8:80.