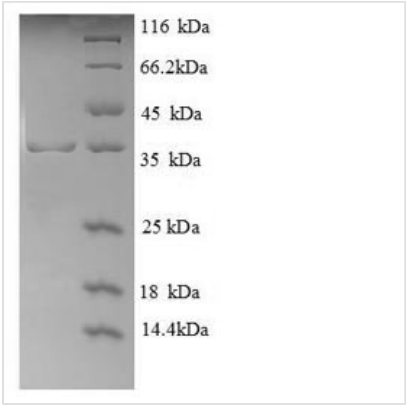
Recombinant Human Glycophorin (GYPA), partial

Product Code	CSB-EP010074HU
Relevance	Glycophorin A is the major intrinsic mbrane protein of the erythrocyte. The N-terminal glycosylated segment, which lies outside the erythrocyte mbrane, has MN blood group receptors. Appears to be important for the function of SLC4A1 and is required for high activity of SLC4A1. May be involved in translocation of SLC4A1 to the plasma mbrane. Is a receptor for influenza virus. Is a receptor for Plasmodium falciparum erythrocyte-binding antigen 175 (EBA-175); binding of EBA-175 is dependent on sialic acid residues of the O-linked glycans. Appears to be a receptor for Hepatitis A virus (HAV).
Abbreviation	Recombinant Human GYPA protein, partial
Storage	The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself. Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C/-80°C. The shelf life of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C/-80°C.
Uniprot No.	A0A0C4DFT7
Product Type	Recombinant Proteins
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Purity	Greater than 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Sequence	LSTTEVAMHTSTSSSVTKSYISSQTNDTHKRDTYAATPRAHEVSEISVRTVYPPEEETGERVQLAHHFSEPE
Research Area	Cardiovascular
Source	E.coli
Target Names	GYPA
Expression Region	20-91aa
Notes	Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.
Tag Info	N-terminal GST-tagged
Mol. Weight	34.9kDa
Protein Length	Extracellular Domain
Image	



(Tris-Glycine gel) Discontinuous SDS-PAGE (reduced) with 5% enrichment gel and 15% separation gel.

Description

Amino acids 20-91 constitute the expression domain of recombinant Human GYPA. The calculated molecular weight for this GYPA protein is 34.9 kDa. This protein is generated in a e.coli-based system. The GYPA gene fragment has been modified by fusing the N-terminal GST tag, providing convenience in detecting and purifying the recombinant GYPA protein during the following stages.

Glycophorin (GYPA) is a glycoprotein expressed on the surface of red blood cells and plays a crucial role in maintaining the structural integrity of the erythrocyte membrane. GYPA is a member of the glycophorin gene family and contains N-linked glycosylation sites, contributing to the carbohydrate composition of the cell membrane. GYPA serves as a receptor for the malarial parasite Plasmodium falciparum, aiding in its invasion of red blood cells. Besides its involvement in malaria pathogenesis, GYPA also participates in blood group antigen formation and is a target for antibodies in autoimmune hemolytic anemia. Understanding the function of GYPA is essential for elucidating erythrocyte biology, host-pathogen interactions, and blood-related disorders.

Shelf Life

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