# ARG23607
# anti-CD240 antibody [BRIC69]

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

## Summary

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| Product Description | Mouse Monoclonal antibody [BRIC69] recognizes CD240.<br>This product recognizes human CD240, also known as Rh30, RhD and RhCE. This product recognizes erythrocytes of normal Rh types but does not recognize Rhnull erythrocytes. This product reacts with 31 kDa and 35-52 kDa proteins which were designated CD240DCE at the 7th leucocyte typing workshop. |
| Tested Reactivity | Hu |
| Tested Application | FACS, IP |
| Host | Mouse |
| Clonality | Monoclonal |
| Clone | BRIC69 |
| Isotype | IgG1 |
| Target Name | CD240 |
| Species | Human |
| Immunogen | Human erythrocytes. |
| Conjugation | Un-conjugated |
| Alternate Names | RH; RHC; RHE; Rh4; RHPI; RhVI; RH30A; RHIXB; RhVIII; CD240CE; RhIVb(J); Blood group Rh(CE) polypeptide; Rh polypeptide 1; RhPI; Rh30A; RhIXB; Rhesus C/E antigens; CD antigen CD240CE |

## Application Instructions

Application table

| Application | Dilution |
|---|---|
| FACS | Assay-dependent |
| IP | Assay-dependent |

Application Note: FACS: Use 10 µl of the suggested working dilution to label 10^6 cells in 100 µl.
* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

## Properties

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| Form | Liquid |
| Purification | Purified |
| Buffer | TRIS buffered glycine and 0.09% Sodium azide. |
| Preservative | 0.09% Sodium azide |
| Concentration | 1 mg/ml |
| Storage instruction | For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated |

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| | freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use. |
| Note | For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use. |

## Bioinformation

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| Gene Symbol | RHCE |
| Gene Full Name | Rh blood group, CcEe antigens |
| 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 four transcript variants encoding four different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008] |
| Function | May be part of an oligomeric complex which is likely to have a transport or channel function in the erythrocyte membrane. [UniProt] |
| Calculated Mw | 46 kDa |