

Product Information

Asialoglycophorin from Human Blood Type MN

A9791

Storage Temperature -20 °C

Synonyms: aGP

Product Description

The human MN blood group antigens are carried by glycophorin, the major sialylated protein of the erythrocyte membrane. M and N active glycopeptides have identical amino acid sequences, except at residues 1 and 5, and glycosylated residues 2 to 4, which contain approximately 5 sialic acid groups. Two types of sialylated oligosaccharides have been described in glycophorin:

- The tetrasaccharide (Type I)
- A more complex oligosaccharide containing several terminal sialylated branches on the oligosaccharide (Type II)

Approximately 15 Type I tetrasaccharides are found on the N-terminal half of glycophorin. A single Type II complex chain is found linked to ${\sf Asn}^{26}.$ Modification of the oligosaccharide of glycophorin by periodate oxidation or alkaline $\beta-$ elimination, abolishes both M and N reactivity. In addition, the removal of sialic acid from glycophorin destroys M and N activity, which suggests that O-linked oligosaccharides, which contain sialic acid, contribute to the antigenicity of M and N active structures.

Several publications cite use of this product as a standard. $^{3-7}$

The product is supplied as a lyophilized powder containing approximately 40% protein (Lowry). It is predominantly Asialoglycophorin A.

Preparation Instructions

This product is tested for solubility in water at 1 mg/mL.

Storage/Stability

It is recommended to store the product at -20 °C. It is stable for at least 4 years.

Precautions and Disclaimer

For R&D use only. Not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Source material was tested and found negative for antibody to HIV-1/HIV-2, to HCV and for HBSAG.

References

1

- Sadler, J.E. et al., J. Biol. Chem., 254(6): 2112-2119 (1979).
- Irazoqui, F.J. et al., J. Biochem. (Tokyo), 130(1): 33-37 (2001).
- 3. Jonusys, Alison Michéle, "Immunological Characterisation of Erythrocyte Antigens". Ph.D. dissertation, University of Wollongong (Australia), p. 61 (1991).
- 4. Lin, X. et al., "Positive Identification of Glycosylation Sites in Proteins and Peptides Using a Modified Beckman LF 3600 N-Terminal Protein Sequencer", in *Techniques in Protein Chemistry VIII* (D.R. Marshak, ed.). Academic Press (San Diego, CA), pp. 331-340 (1997).
- Pisano, A. et al., "Identifying Sites of Glycosylation in Proteins", in Techniques in Glycobiology (R.R. Townsend and A.T. Hotchkiss, eds.). Marcel Dekker, Inc. (New York, NY), pp. 299-320 (1997).
- Khan, Saber Malek Abdullah, "Biophysical studies of catalytic and starch binding domains of wild-type and mutant glucoamylases from Aspergillus awamori". Ph.D. dissertation, Iowa State University (USA), p. 100 (1998).
- 7. Hart, Felix Andreas Wolfgang, "Elucidating the potential of IgA antibodies for cancer immunotherapy". Dr. rer. nat. dissertation, Freie Universität Berlin, p. 29 (2016).



Notice

We provide information and advice to our customers on application technologies and regulatory matters to the best of our knowledge and ability, but without obligation or liability. Existing laws and regulations are to be observed in all cases by our customers. This also applies in respect to any rights of third parties. Our information and advice do not relieve our customers of their own responsibility for checking the suitability of our products for the envisaged purpose.

The information in this document is subject to change without notice and should not be construed as a commitment by the manufacturing or selling entity, or an affiliate. We assume no responsibility for any errors that may appear in this document.

Technical Assistance

Visit the tech service page at SigmaAldrich.com/techservice.

Standard Warranty

The applicable warranty for the products listed in this publication may be found at SigmaAldrich.com/terms.

Contact Information

For the location of the office nearest you, go to SigmaAldrich.com/offices.

The life science business of Merck operates as MilliporeSigma in the U.S. and Canada.

Merck and Sigma-Aldrich are trademarks of Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany or its affiliates. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners. Detailed information on trademarks is available via publicly accessible resources.

