

RhD Human

Rh Blood Group D Antigen Human Recombinant

RCP1864

Product Overview

Name	RhD Human
Accession(Primary)	Q02161
Description	Rh Blood Group D Antigen Human Recombinant

Target information (Q02161)

Gene Name

About Gene Symbol

Background

The Rh blood group system is one of the major blood group systems in humans and the D antigen is the main component of this system. D Antigen The presence of the D antigen on the surface of red blood cells indicates a positive Rh factor. Individuals with this antigen are classified as Rh-positive (Rh+), while those without it are Rh-negative (Rh-). Genetics The Rh factor is inherited in a Mendelian manner, with the D antigen being monitored by the RHD gene located on chromosome 1. The presence of the D allele (RHD) results in Rh positivity. Immunization Rh-negative individuals can develop antibodies against the D antigen if exposed to Rh-positive blood. In order to prevent such interaction, Rh-negative mothers are often given Rh immunoglobulin (Rho(D) immune globulin) during and after pregnancy. Clinical Significance The Rh D antigen is vital in blood transfusions and pregnancy. Rh incompatibility can occur when an Rh- mother carries an Rh+ fetus, which may lead to hemolytic disease of the newborn (HDN). Blood Transfusions Rh compatibility is very important in transfusions. Rh- individuals should receive Rh- blood to avoid an immune reaction.