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RhD Human

Rh Blood Group D Antigen Human Recombinant
RCP1864

Product Overview

Name	RhD Human
Description	
Rh Blood Group D Antigen Human Recombinant	
Accession (Primary)	Q02161
Synonyms	
SLC42A5, CD240D, DIIIc, RhPI, RhII, Rh4.	
Source	
Escherichia Coli.	
Physical Appearance	
Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.	
Formulation	
Each mg was lyophilized with 1xPBS, 0.4% SDS and 4mM DTT.	
Stability	
Store lyophilized RhD at -20°C. Aliquot the product after reconstitution to avoid repeated freezing/thawing cycles. Reconstituted protein can be stored at 4°C for a limited period of time; it does not show any change after two weeks at 4°C.	
Purity	
Greater than 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.	
Solubility	
It is recommended to add deionized water to prepare a working stock solution of approximately 0.5mg/ml and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely. Product is not sterile! Please filter the product by an appropriate sterile filter before using it on cell culture.	
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.

Precautions

RhD Human is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Target Information: (Q02161)

Background

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