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<b>Antigen</b>	CD233 / Band 3 (cytoplasmic domain)
<b>Clone</b>	BRIC 132
<b>Product Code</b>	9458
<b>Immunoglobulin Class</b>	Mouse IgG1, kappa light chain

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### Antigen Description and Distribution

CD233 (also known as erythrocyte band 3, EPB3, anion exchange protein 1, AE1, solute carrier family 4, SLC4A1) is an integral membrane protein in human erythrocytes, present at approximately  $10^6$  copies per human erythrocyte. It comprises two domains that are structurally and functionally distinct. The cytoplasmic N-terminal 40kDa domain has binding sites for erythrocyte cytoskeletal proteins, namely ankyrin and protein 4.2, which help to maintain the mechanical properties and integrity of the erythrocyte. This domain also binds a number of other erythrocyte peripheral proteins. The 55kDa glycosylated C-terminal membrane-associated domain contains 12-14 membrane spanning segments which function as a chloride/bicarbonate anion exchanger involved in carbon dioxide transport. The cytoplasmic tail at the extreme C-terminus of the membrane domain binds carbonic anhydrase II. CD233 associates with the erythrocyte membrane protein glycophorin A (GPA) which promotes the correct folding and translocation during biosynthesis of CD233. Many CD233 mutations are known in man and these mutations can lead to two types of disease; destabilization of the erythrocyte membrane leading to hereditary spherocytosis, and defective kidney acid secretion leading to distal renal tubular acidosis. Other CD233 mutations that do not give rise to disease result in novel blood group antigens, which form the Diego blood group system. The CD233 gene is located on chromosome 17q21-q22<sup>1</sup>.

### Clone

BRIC 132 was made in response to endo F-treated 55 kD tryptic bound domain of band 3<sup>2</sup>. The sequences reactive with BRIC 132 were degraded by carboxypeptidase Y treatment of intact protein or fragments of protein containing the C-terminus<sup>2</sup>. BRIC 132 binds within the amino acids 813-824 located at the cytoplasmic tail of CD233 and does not agglutinate normal erythrocytes<sup>3,4</sup>. BRIC 132 reacts with a diffuse 55 kDa tryptic fragment of CD233 on immunoblots of trypsin-treated erythrocyte membranes<sup>2</sup>.

### References

1. Bruce L.J. and Tanner M.J.A. (Review) (2001) *PROW* **2**, 9-17.
2. Wainwright S.D., Tanner M.J.A., Martin G.E.M., Yendle J.E. and Holmes C. (1989) *Biochem. J.* **258**, 211-220.
3. Wainwright S.D., Mawby W.J. and Tanner M.J.A. (1990) *Biochem. J.* **272**, 265-268.
4. Bruce L. (2006) *Blood cells, Molecules and disease* **36**, 331-336.
5. Toye A.M. *et al* (2004) *J. Cell Science* **117**, 1399-1410.