
Product Name: GFAP Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**Catalog #: APRab11410**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Rat,Mouse
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:5000-1:10000
Molecular Weight	50kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	GFAP
Alternative Names	GFAP; Glial fibrillary acidic protein; GFAP
Gene ID	2670.0
SwissProt ID	P14136
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GFAP. AA range:11-60

Background

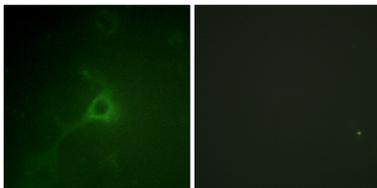
This gene encodes one of the major intermediate filament proteins of mature astrocytes. It is used as a marker to distinguish

astrocytes from other glial cells during development. Mutations in this gene cause Alexander disease, a rare disorder of astrocytes in the central nervous system. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2008], alternative products: Isoforms differ in the C-terminal region which is encoded by alternative exons, disease: Defects in GFAP are a cause of Alexander disease (ALEXD) [MIM:203450]. Alexander disease is a rare disorder of the central nervous system. It is a progressive leukoencephalopathy whose hallmark is the widespread accumulation of Rosenthal fibers which are cytoplasmic inclusions in astrocytes. The most common form affects infants and young children, and is characterized by progressive failure of central myelination, usually leading to death usually within the first decade. Infants with Alexander disease develop a leukoencephalopathy with macrocephaly, seizures, and psychomotor retardation. Patients with juvenile or adult forms typically experience ataxia, bulbar signs and spasticity, and a more slowly progressive course., function: GFAP, a class-III intermediate filament, is a cell-specific marker that, during the development of the central nervous system, distinguishes astrocytes from other glial cells., online information: GFAP entry, similarity: Belongs to the intermediate filament family., subcellular location: Associated with intermediate filaments., subunit: Interacts with SYNM (By similarity). Isoform 3 interacts with PSEN1 (via N-terminus), tissue specificity: Expressed in cells lacking fibronectin.,

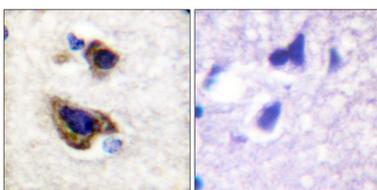
Research Area

Neuroscience

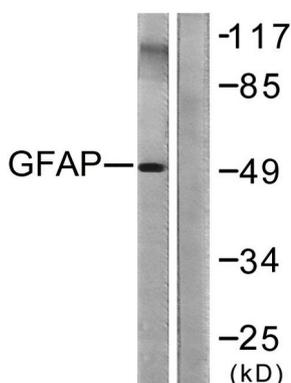
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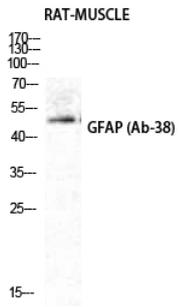
Immunofluorescence analysis of COS7 cells, using GFAP Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



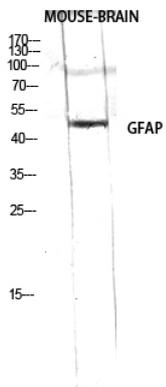
Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using GFAP Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from COLO205 cells, using GFAP Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western Blot analysis of RAT-MUSCLE cells using GFAP Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1: 2000



Western Blot analysis of RAW using GFAP Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1: 2000