

产品名称: GFAP Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
产品货号: APRab11410



产品概述 (Summary)

产品名称 (Production Name)	GFAP Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
描述 (Description)	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
宿主 (Host)	Rabbit
应用 (Application)	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
种属反应性 (Reactivity)	Human,Rat,Mouse

产品性能 (Performance)

偶联物 (Conjugation)	Unconjugated
修饰 (Modification)	Unmodified
同种型 (Isotype)	IgG
克隆 (Clonality)	Polyclonal
形式 (Form)	Liquid
存放说明 (Storage)	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
储存溶液 (Buffer)	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
纯化方式 (Purification)	Affinity purification

免疫原信息 (Immunogen)

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

产品应用 (Application)

稀释比 (Dilution Ratio)	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:5000-1:10000
蛋白分子量 (Molecular Weight)	50kDa

研究背景 (Background)

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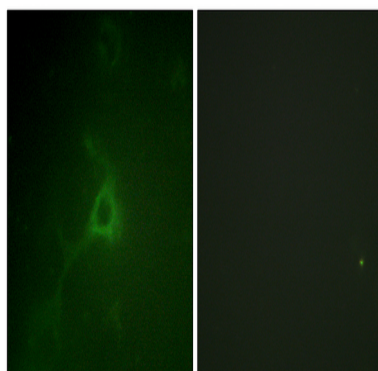


This gene encodes one of the major intermediate filament proteins of mature astrocytes. It is used as a marker to distinguish astrocytes from other glial cells during development. Mutations in this gene cause Alexander disease, a rare disorder of astrocytes in the central nervous system. Alternative 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.,

研究领域 (Research Area)

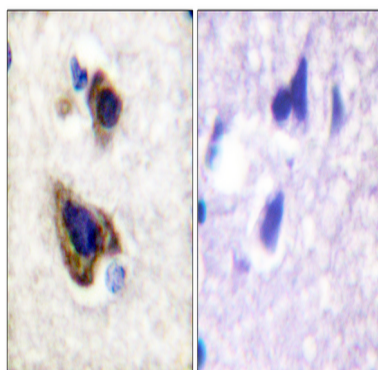
Neuroscience

图片 (Image Data)

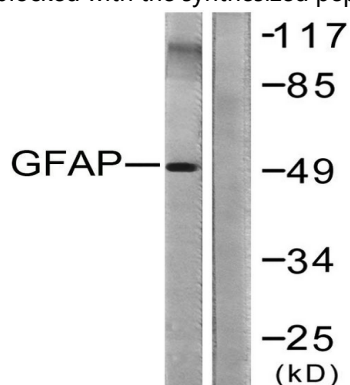


Immunofluorescence analysis of COS7 cells, using GFAP Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

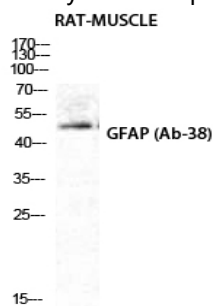
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Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using GFAP Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

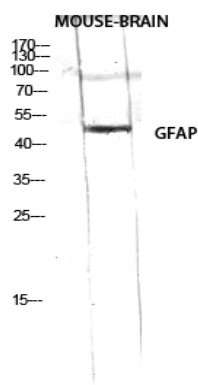


Western blot analysis of lysates from COLO205 cells, using GFAP Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



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

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

注意事项 (Note)

For research use only .