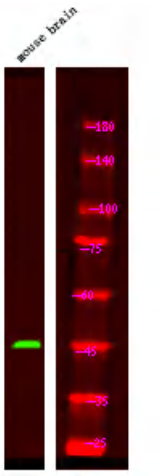
GFAP (Phospho Ser13) Rabbit pAb

Catalog No	YP-Ab-17178
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human, Mouse,Rat
Applications	IHC,WB
Gene Name	GFAP
Protein Name	Glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human GFAP (Phospho Ser13)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of GFAP (Phospho Ser13) Rabbit pAb at Human, Mouse,Rat
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Rabbit,polyclonal
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 IHC 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP)
Observed Band	45kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm . Associated with intermediate filaments. .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in cells lacking fibronectin.
Function	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-spe
Background	glial fibrillary acidic protein(GFAP) Homo sapiens 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],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of mouse brain tissue, using primary antibody at 1:1000 dilution 4°C, overnight. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS23920) was diluted at 1:10000 25°C，1.5hours