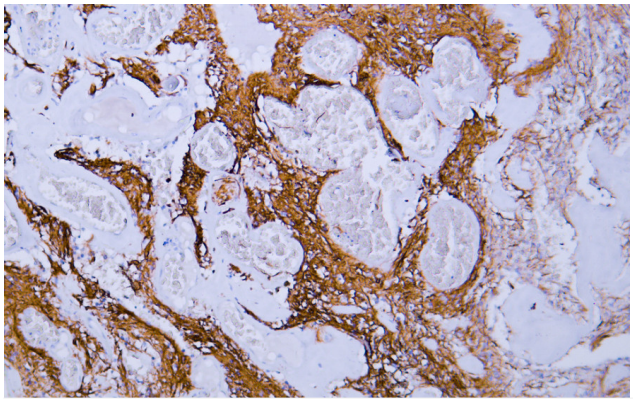
GFAP mouse mAb(ABT176)

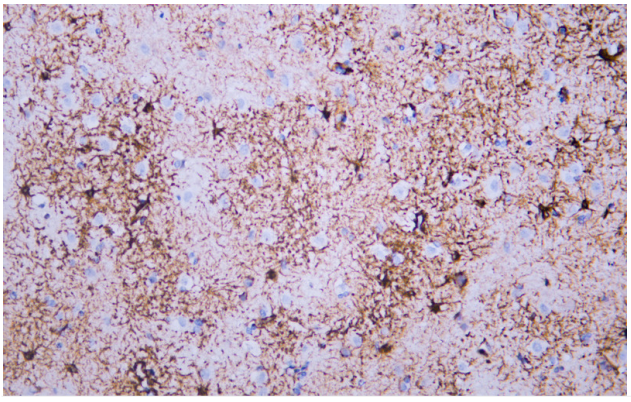
Catalog No	YP-Ab-15590
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human; Predict react with Mouse, Rat
Applications	IHC;WB;IF
Gene Name	GFAP
Protein Name	GFAP
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human GFAP
Specificity	The antibody can specifically recognize human GFAP protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.98% sodium azide.
Source	Mouse, Monoclonal/IgG2b, kappa
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	IHC-p 1:100-500, WB 1:200-1000, IF 1:100-500
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP)
Observed Band	
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	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.

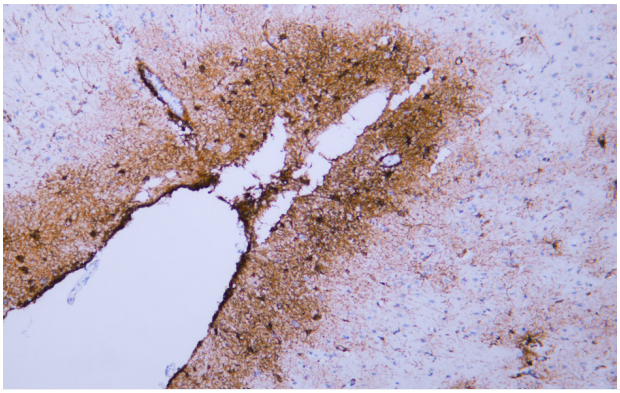
Products Images



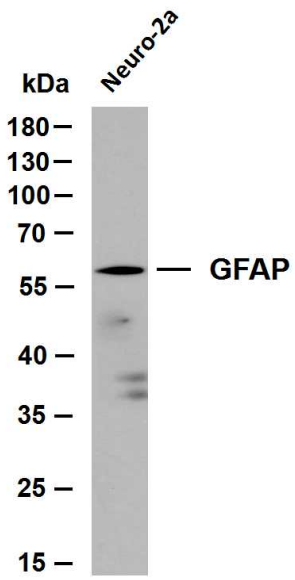
Human astrocytoma tissue was stained with Anti-Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP) (ABT176) Antibody



Human cerebrum tissue was stained with Anti-Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP) (ABT176) Antibody



Human cerebrum tissue was stained with Anti-Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP) (ABT176) Antibody



Whole cell lysates were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-GFAP(ABT176) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Mouse IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: Neuro-2a Predicted band size: 50kDa Observed band size: 57kDa