



# GFAP mouse mAb(ABT176)

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-Ab-15590
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human; Predict react with Mouse, Rat
<b>Applications</b>	IHC;WB;IF
<b>Gene Name</b>	GFAP
<b>Protein Name</b>	GFAP
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human GFAP
<b>Specificity</b>	The antibody can specifically recognize human GFAP protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.98% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Mouse, Monoclonal/IgG2b, kappa
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	IHC-p 1:100-500, WB 1:200-1000, IF 1:100-500
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	Glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP)
<b>Observed Band</b>	50kD
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	49kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Cytoplasm . Associated with intermediate filaments. .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Expressed in cells lacking fibronectin.
<b>Function</b>	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].

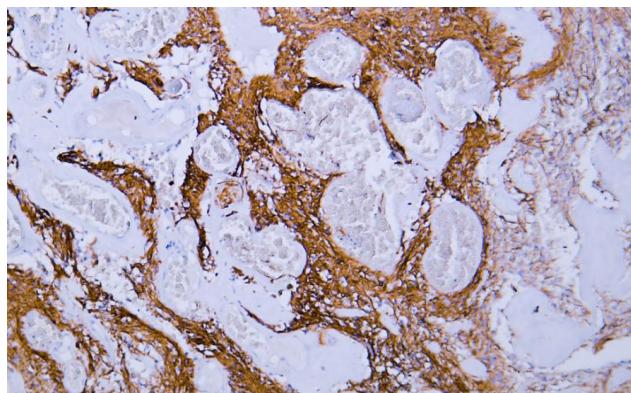
**matters needing attention**

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

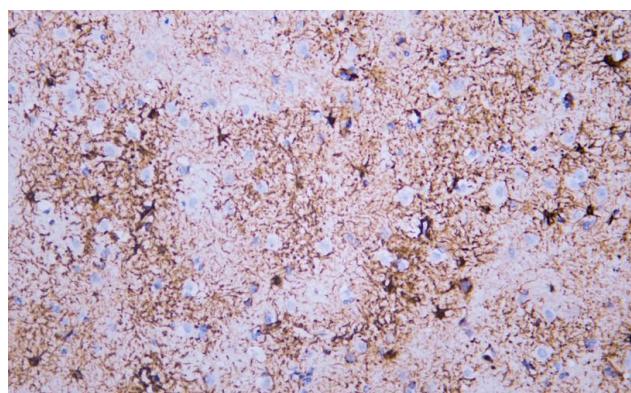
**Usage suggestions**

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

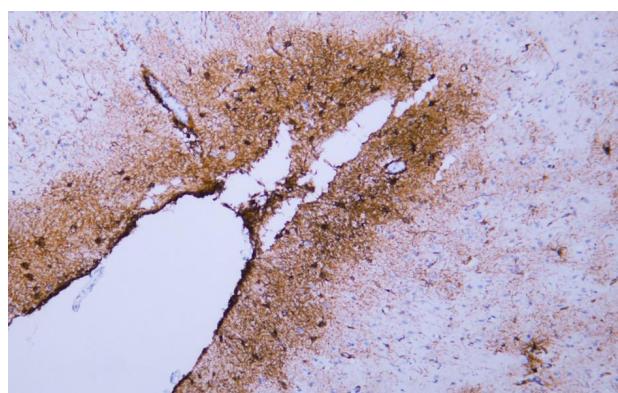
## Products Images



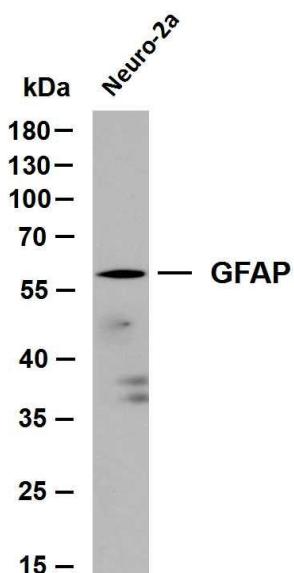
Human astrocytoma tissue was stained with Anti-Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP) (ABT176) Antibody



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