Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP) Rabbit mAb (Ready to Use)

Catalog No	YP-rAb-18137
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human,Rat
Applications	IHC
Gene Name	GFAP
Protein Name	Glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP)
Purification Process	Protein A
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of GFAP
Formulation	The prediluted ready-to-use antibody is diluted in phosphate buffer saline containing stabilizing protein and 0.05% Proclin 300
Source	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution	Ready to use for IHC Note: For IHC, we suggest antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	2° C to 8° C/1 year,Ship by ice bag
Synonyms	wu:fb34h11 ; ALXDRD ; cb345 ; etID36982.3 ; FLJ42474 ; FLJ45472 ; GFAP ; GFAP_HUMAN ; gfapl ; Glial fibrillary acidic protein ; Intermediate filament protein ; wu:fk42c12 ; xx:af506734 ; zgc:110485
Observed Band	
Calculated Molecular Weight	
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasmic
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-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.,
Background	This gene encodes one ofThe major intermediate filament proteins of mature astrocytes. It is used as a marker to distinguish astrocytes from other glial cells during development. Mutations inThis gene cause Alexander disease, a rare disorder of astrocytes inThe 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.