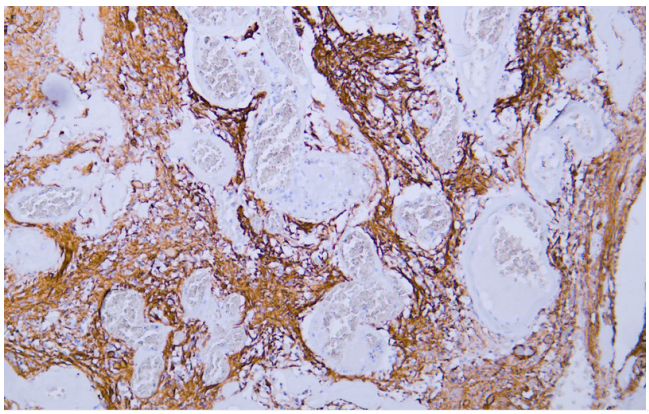
Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP) (ABT470) Mouse mAb

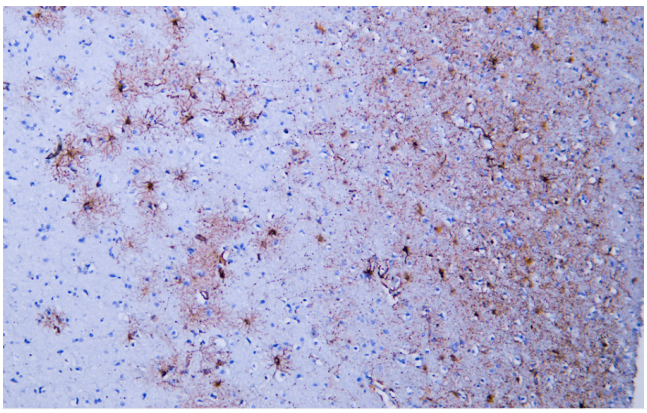
Catalog No	BYab-15176
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human; Predict react with Mouse, Rat
Applications	IHC
Gene Name	GFAP
Protein Name	wu:fb34h11;ALXDRD;cb345;etID36982.3;FLJ42474;FLJ45472;GFAP;GFAP_HUMAN;gfapl;Glial fibrillary acidic protein;Intermediate filament protein;wu:fk42c12;xx:af506734;zgc:110485
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein
Specificity	The antibody can specifically recognize human GFAP protein.
Formulation	PBS, pH7.2, 0.03% Porcolin 300, containing stabilizing protein
Source	Mouse, Monoclonal/IgG1, Kappa
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	IHC-p 1:200-400,
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
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	
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasmic
Tissue Specificity	Brain/ Colon
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) (ABT470) Antibody



Human cerebrum tissue was stained with Anti-Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP) (ABT470) Antibody