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Anti-GFAP Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO11794

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	P14136
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Glial fibrillary acidic protein(GFAP) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human;Mouse;Rat.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	2670
Other Names	Glial fibrillary acidic protein, GFAP, GFAP
Calculated MW	49880
Application Details	Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 □g/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat, By Heat Western blot, 0.1-0.5 □g/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat
Subcellular Localization	Cytoplasm . Associated with intermediate filaments.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in cells lacking fibronectin. .
Source	Eukaryota
Protein Name	Glial fibrillary acidic protein
Contents	Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.
Immunogen	E.coli-derived human GFAP recombinant protein (Position: Q93-M432). Human GFAP shares 94% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with both mouse and rat GFAP.
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins
Storage	At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated

	freezing and thawing.
Sequence Similarities	Belongs to the intermediate filament family.

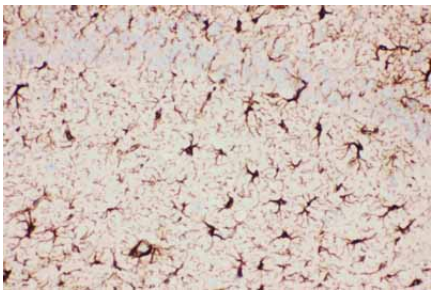
Protein Information

Name	GFAP
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.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Note=Associated with intermediate filaments
Tissue Location	Expressed in cells lacking fibronectin.

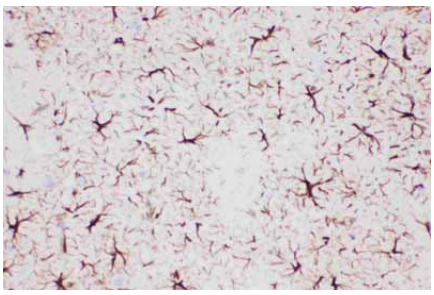
Background

Glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) is a protein that is encoded by the GFAP gene in humans. It is an intermediate filament(IF) protein that is expressed by numerous cell types of the central nervous system (CNS) including astrocytes, and ependymal cells. It is mapped to 17q21.31. GFAP is closely related to its non-epithelial family members, vimentin, desmin, and peripherin, which are all involved in the structure and function of the cell â€™s cytoskeleton. GFAP is thought to help to maintain astrocyte mechanical strength, as well as the shape of cells. This gene has been shown to play a role in mitosis by adjusting the filament network present in the cell. GFAP is necessary for many critical roles in the CNS. What â€™s more, GFAP also plays a role in astrocyte-neuron interactions as well as cell-cell communication.

Images

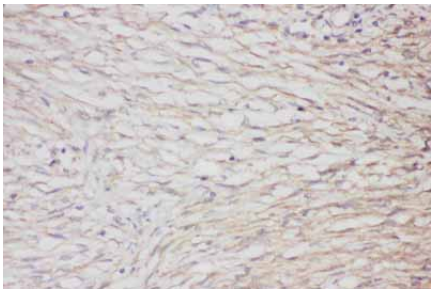


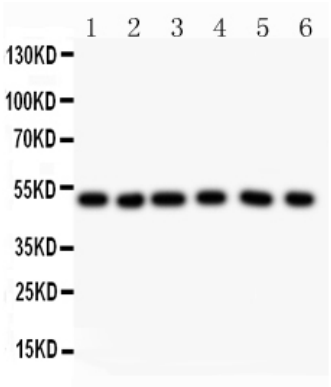
Anti-GFAP Picoband antibody, ABO11794-1.JPGIHC(P): Mouse Brain Tissue



Anti-GFAP Picoband antibody, ABO11794-2.JPGIHC(P): Rat Brain Tissue

Anti-GFAP Picoband antibody, ABO11794-3.JPGIHC(P): Human meningioma Tissue





Anti-GFAP Picoband antibody, ABO11794-4.jpgAll lanes: Anti-GFAP(ABO11794) at 0.5ug/mlLane 1: Rat Brain Tissue Lysate at 40ugLane 2: Mouse Brain Tissue Lysate at 40ugLane 3: U87 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 4: SHG Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 5: NEURO Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 6: Hela Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugPredicted bind size: 49KDObserved bind size: 49KD