Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP) (ABT176) Mouse mAb

CatalogNo: YM4821

Key Features

Host Species
- Mouse

Reactivity
- Human,Rat,Monkey,Bovine,

Applications
- IHC,WB,IF,ELISA

MW
- 49kD (Calculated)

50kD (Observed)

Isotype
- IgG2b,Kappa

Recommended Dilution Ratios

IHC 1:200-1000
WB 1:500-2000
IF 1:100-500
ELISA 1:1000-5000

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA

Basic Information

Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Number	ABT176

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein AA range: 300-432
Specificity	The antibody can specifically recognize human GFAP protein.

Target Information

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

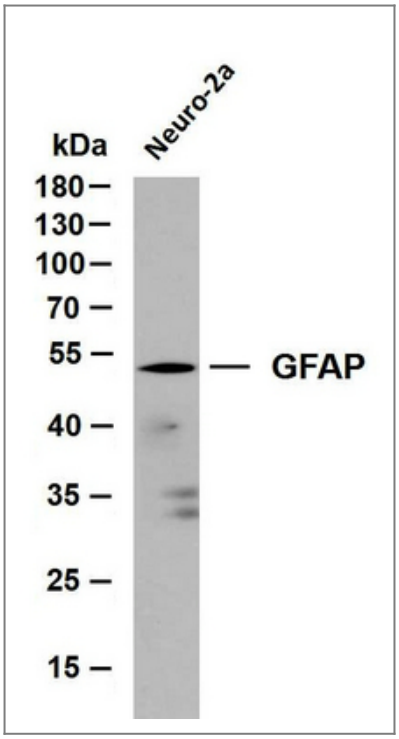
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	2670;	P14136;
Mouse		P03995;
Rat		P47819;

Cellular Localization Cytoplasmic

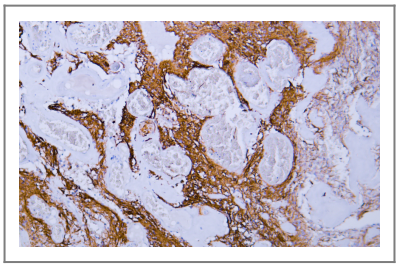
Tissue specificity Brain/ Colon

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-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.,

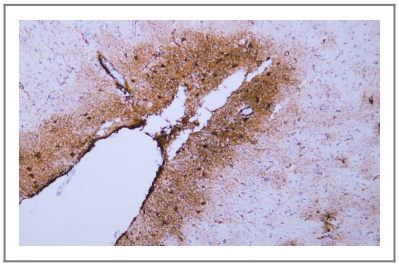
Validation Data



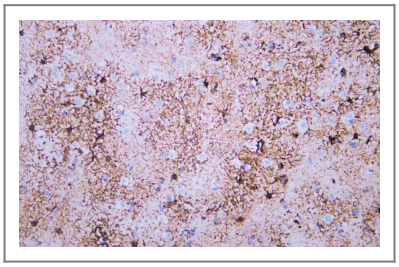
Whole cell lysates were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-GFAP(ABT176) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Mouse IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: Neuro-2a



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

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
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