Immunotag™ Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP) (ABT-GFAP) mouse mAb

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITM6061
Product Description	Immunotag™ Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP) (ABT-GFAP) mouse mAb
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	GFAP (8C1)
Clonality	Monoclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	IHC-p
Recommended Dilution	IHC-p 1:100-500
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human
Host Species	Mouse
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of human Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP)
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	GFAP
Accession No.	P14136
Alternate Names	Glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP)

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Description	glial fibrillary acidic protein(GFAP) Homo sapiens 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],
Protein Expression	Blood,Brain,Fetal brain,Fetal brain cortex,Kidney,
Subcellular Localization	Cytoplasmic
Protein Function	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.,
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