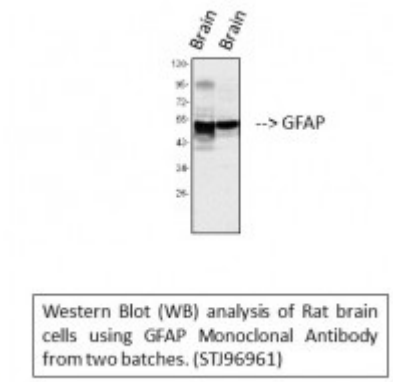
Anti-GFAP antibody



Western Blot (WB) analysis of Rat brain cells using GFAP Monoclonal Antibody from two batches. (STJ96961)

Description	GFAP is a protein encoded by the GFAP gene which is approximately 49,8 kDa. GFAP is localised to the cytoplasm. It is involved in signalling by ERBB4, the Jak-STAT signalling pathway, neural stem cell differentiation pathways, lineage-specific markers and ERK signalling. It is 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. GFAP is expressed in the cells of the nervous system, kidney, blood, eye and heart. Mutations in the GFAP gene may result in Alexandra disease. STJ96961 was developed from clone 5C8 and was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen. This primary antibody binds endogenous GFAP.
Model	STJ96961
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Mouse, Rat
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Synthetic Peptide
Gene ID	2670
Gene Symbol	GFAP
Dilution range	WB 1:2000-5000
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous GFAP proteins.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in cells lacking fibronectin.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.

Clone ID	5C8
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Glial fibrillary acidic protein GFAP
Clonality	Monoclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG1
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:4235OMIM:137780
Alternative Names	Glial fibrillary acidic protein 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 Localization	Cytoplasm. Associated with intermediate filaments.
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylated by PKN1.