Best Tools for immunology Research

Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP) (ABT470) IHC kit

Catalog No :	IHCM6070
Reactivity :	Human;Rat;Monkey;Bovin;
Applications :	IHC
Target :	Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein
Fields :	>>JAK-STAT signaling pathway
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
Human Swiss Prot No :	P14136
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P03995
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P47819
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein AA range: 300-432
Specificity :	The antibody can specifically recognize human GFAP protein.
Source :	Mouse, Monoclonal/IgG1, kappa
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Storage Stability :	2°C to 8°C/1 year
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

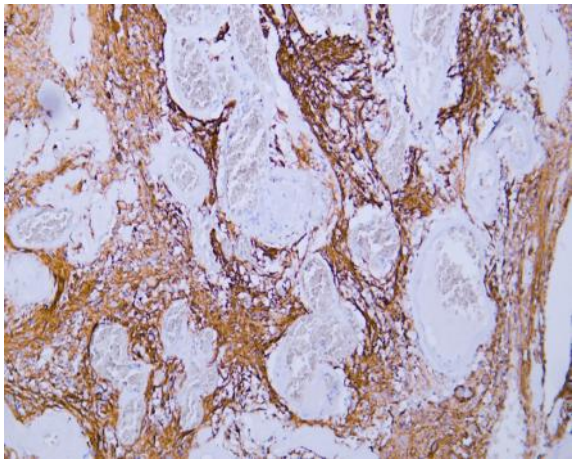
2008],

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

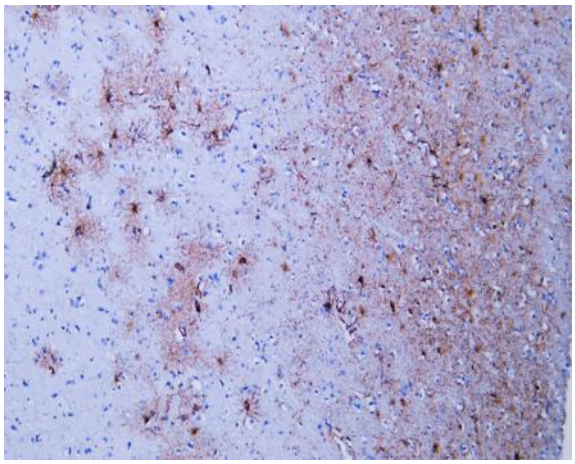
Subcellular Location : Cytoplasmic

Expression : Brain/ Colon

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