Nur für Forschungszwecke

GFAP Monoklonaler Antikörper

Katalog-Nr.:CL594-60190 1 Publikationen

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Allgemeine Informationen

Katalog-Nr.:
CL594-60190

Größe:
100ul , Konzentration: 1000 μg/ml von Nanodrop;

Wirt:
Maus

Isotyp:
IgG2a

Immunogen Katalognummer:
AG10452

GenBank-Zugangsnummer:
BC013596

GeneID (NCBI):
2670

Vollständiger Name:
glial fibrillary acidic protein

Berechneté Masse:
432 aa, 50 kDa

Reinigungsmethode:
Protein-A-Reinigung

CloneNo.:
4B2E10

Empfohlene Verdünnungen:
IF 1:50-1:500

Anregungs-/Emissionsmaxima-Wellenlängen:
588 nm / 604 nm

Anwendungen

Geprüfte Anwendungen:
IF

In Publikationen genannte Anwendungen:
IF

Getestete Reaktivität:
Hausschwein, Human, Maus, Ratte

Zitierte Arten:
Maus

Positivkontrollen:

IF : Maushirngewebe,

Hintergrundinformationen

GFAP Function GFAP (Glial fibrillary acidic protein) is a type III intermediate filament (IF) protein specific to the central nervous system (CNS). GFAP is one of the main components of the intermediate filament network in astrocytes and has been proposed as playing a role in cell migration, cell motility, maintaining mechanical strength, and in mitosis. Tissue specificity GFAP is expressed in central nervous system cells, predominantly in astrocytes. GFAP is commonly used as an astrocyte marker. However, GFAP is also present in peripheral glia and in non-CNS cells, including fibroblasts, chondrocytes, lymphocytes, and liver stellate cells (PMID: 21219963). Involvement in disease Mutations in GFAP lead to Alexander disease (OMIM: 203450), an autosomal dominant CNS disorder. The mutations present in affected individuals are thought to be gain-of-function. Upregulation of GFAP is a hallmark of reactive astrocytes, in which GFAP is present in hypertrophic cellular processes. Reactive astrogliosis is present in many neurological disorders, such as stroke, various neurodegenerative diseases (including Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease), and neurotrauma. Isoforms Astrocytes express 10 different isoforms of GFAP that differ in the rod and tail domains (PMID: 25726916), which means that they differ in molecular size. Isoform expression varies during the development and across different subtypes of astrocytes. Not all isoforms are upregulated in reactive astrocytes. Post-translational modifications Intermediate filament proteins are regulated by phosphorylation. Six phosphorylation sites have been identified in GFAP protein, at least some of which are reported to control filament assembly (PMID: 21219963). Cellular localization GFAP localizes to intermediate filaments and stains well in astrocyte cellular processes. The antibody is conjugated with CL594, Ex/Em 593 nm/614 nm.

Bemerkenswerte Veröffentlichungen

Verfasser	Pubmed ID	Journal	Anwendung
Yue Wan	36598105	Glia	IF

Lagerung

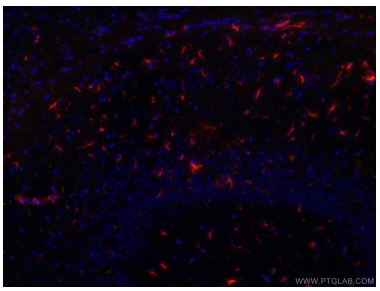
Lagerungsbedingungen:
Bei -20°C lagern. Vor Licht schützen. Nach dem Versand ein Jahr stabil.
Lagerungspuffer:
BS mit 50% Glyzerin, 0,05% Proclin300, 0,5% BSA, pH 7,3.
Aliquotieren ist nicht notwendig bei -20°C lagerung

*** 20ul-Größen enthalten 0.1% BSA

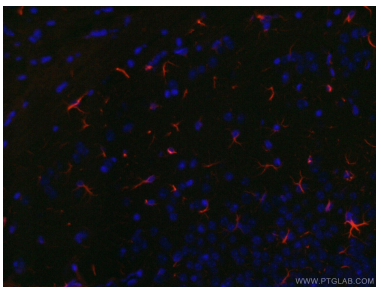
For technical support and original validation data for this product please contact:
T: 1 (888) 4PTGLAB (1-888-478-4522) (toll free in USA), or 1(312) 455-8498 (outside USA)
E: proteintech@ptglab.com
W: ptglab.com

This product is exclusively available under Proteintech Group brand and is not available to purchase from any other manufacturer.

Ausgewählte Validierungsdaten



Immunofluorescent analysis of (4% PFA) fixed mouse brain tissue using CL594-60190 (GFAP antibody) at dilution of 1:100.



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