

À des fins de recherche uniquement

Anticorps Monoclonal anti-GFAP

Numéro de catalogue: CL594-60190

1 Publications



Informations de base

Numéro de catalogue: CL594-60190	Numéro d'acquisition GenBank: BC013596	Méthode de purification: Purification par protéine A
Taille: 100ul , Concentration: 1000 µg/ml by Nanodrop;	Identification du gène (NCBI): 2670	CloneNo.: 4B2E10
Hôte: Mouse	Nom complet: glial fibrillary acidic protein	Dilutions recommandées: IF 1:50-1:500
Isotype: IgG2a	MW calculé 432 aa, 50 kDa	Excitation/Emission maxima wavelengths: 588 nm / 604 nm
Immunogen Catalog Number: AG10452		

Applications

Applications testées: IF	Contrôles positifs: IF : tissu cérébral de souris,
Demandes citées: IF	
Spécificité de l'espèce: Humain, porc, rat, souris	
Espèces citées: souris	

Informations générales

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.

Publications notables

Autrice	Pubmed ID	Journal	Application
Yue Wan	36598105	Glia	IF

Stockage

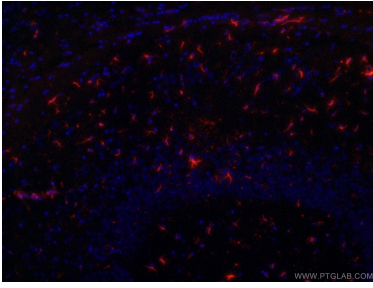
Stockage:
Stocker à -20 °C. Éviter toute exposition à la lumière. Stable pendant un an après l'expédition.
Tampon de stockage:
PBS avec glycérol à 50 %, Proclin300 à 0,05 % et BSA à 0,5 %, pH 7,3.
L'aliquotage n'est pas nécessaire pour le stockage à -20C

*** Les 20ul contiennent 0,1% de BSA.

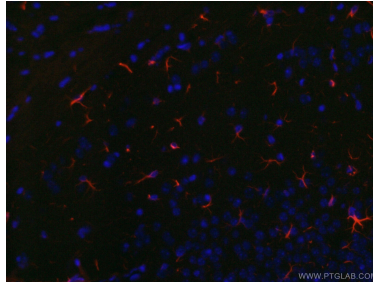
For technical support and original validation data for this product please contact:
T: 1 (888) 4PTGLAB (1-888-478-4522) (toll free in USA), or 1(312) 455-8498 (outside USA)
E: proteintech@ptglab.com
W: ptglab.com

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Données de validation sélectionnées



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



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