

Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP) (ABT176) IHC kit

CatalogNo: IHCM6877

Key Features

Host Species

- Mouse

Reactivity

- Human,Rat,Monkey,Bovin,

Applications

- IHC

Isotype

- IgG2b,Kappa

Recommended Dilution Ratios

Storage

Storage* 2°C to 8°C/1 year

Basic Information

Clonality Monoclonal

Clone Number ABT176

Immunogen Information

Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human GFAP AA range: 300-432

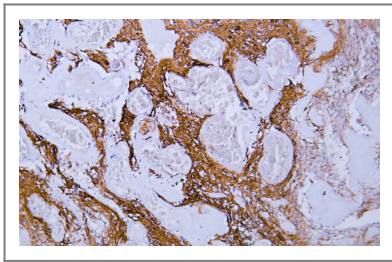
Specificity The antibody can specifically recognize human GFAP protein.

Target Information

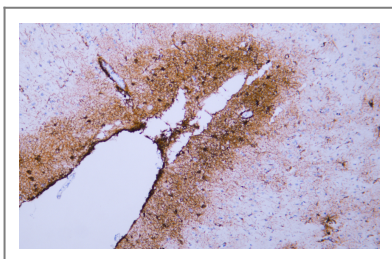
Gene name GFAP

Protein Name	GFAP						
	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Organism</th> <th>Gene ID</th> <th>UniProt ID</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Human</td> <td>2670;</td> <td>P14136;</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID	Human	2670;	P14136;
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID					
Human	2670;	P14136;					
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasmic						
Tissue specificity	Expressed in cells lacking fibronectin.						
Function	<p>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-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.,</p>						

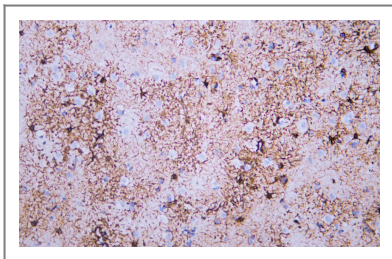
Validation Data



Human astrocytoma tissue was stained with Anti-Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP) (ABT176) Antibody



Human cerebrum tissue was stained with Anti-Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP) (ABT176) Antibody



Human cerebrum tissue was stained with Anti-Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP) (ABT176) Antibody

| Contact information

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**Glial Fibrillary
Acidic Protein
(GFAP) (ABT176)
IHC kit**

For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

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