abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human GFAP protein ab151370

Description

Product name	Recombinant Human GFAP protein
Purity	> 95 % SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin level	< 1.000 Eu/µg
Expression system	Escherichia coli
Accession	P14136
Protein length	Protein fragment
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human
Sequence	MGSSHHHHHHSSGLVPRGSHMLTCDLESLRGTNESLER QMREQEERHVRE AASYQEALARLEEEGQSLKDEMARHLQEYQDLLNVKLAL DIEIATYRKLL EGEENRITIPVQTFSNLQIRETSLDTKSVSEGHLKRNIVVKT VEMRDGEV IKESKQEHKDVM
Predicted molecular weight	19 kDa including tags
Amino acids	292 to 432
Tags	His tag N-Terminus

Specifications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab151370** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications	SDS-PAGE
Form	Lyophilized

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -80°C. pH: 7.4 Constituents: 99% Phosphate Buffer, 0.88% Sodium chloride

Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in 1X PBS. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

General Info

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.
Tissue specificity	Expressed in cells lacking fibronectin.
Involvement in 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.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the intermediate filament family.
Post-translational modifications	Phosphorylated by PKN1.
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm. Associated with intermediate filaments.

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