abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-GFAP antibody [6F2] ab8975

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製品の概要

製品名	Anti-GFAP antibody [6F2]
製品の詳細	Mouse monoclonal [6F2] to GFAP
由来種	Mouse
特異性	Reacts exclusively with glial fibrillary acidic protein which is present in astrocytes in the central nervous system and Schwann cells.
アプリケーション	**適用あり:** IHC-Fr
種交差性	**交差種:** Human
免疫原	Tissue, cells or virus corresponding to Human GFAP. Glial fibrillary acidic protein (full length) from human brain.
特記事項	The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

製品の特性

製品の状態	Liquid
保存方法	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
バッファー	Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide Constituent: PBS
精製度	Protein G purified
ポリ/モノ	モノクローナル
クローン名	6F2
アイソタイプ	IgG1

アプリケーション

The Abpromise guarantee **Abpromise保証は、次のテスト済みアプリケーションにおけるab8975の使用に適用されます**

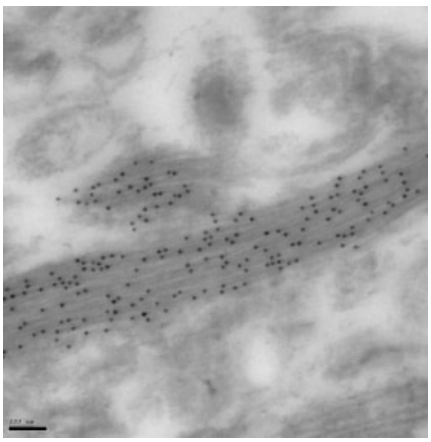
アプリケーションノートには、推奨の開始希釈率がありますが、適切な希釈率につきましてはご検討ください。

アプリケーション	Abreviews	特記事項
IHC-Fr		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

ターゲット情報

機能	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.
組織特異性	Expressed in cells lacking fibronectin.
関連疾患	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.
配列類似性	Belongs to the intermediate filament family.
翻訳後修飾	Phosphorylated by PKN1.
細胞内局在	Cytoplasm. Associated with intermediate filaments.

画像



Immunohistochemistry (Frozen sections) - Anti-GFAP antibody [6F2] (ab8975)

GFAP immunogold labelling TEM of corticobasal degeneration brain tissue showing heavy and highly-specific labelling over a glial process. Bar =
100 nm.

This picture was kindly supplied as part of the review submitted by Dr Julian Thorpe (University of Sussex).

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