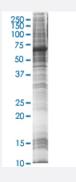


# GFAP HEK293 Cell Transient Overexpression Lysate(Non-Denatured)

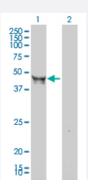
Catalog # L099T6 Size 100 ug

## **Applications**



## SDS-PAGE Gel

GFAP transfected lysate



Concentration

2 mg/ml

### Western Blot

Lane 1: GFAP transfected lysate (50 KDa).

Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

# Transfected Cell Line HEK293 Plasmid pCMV-GFAP full length Host Human Theoretical MW (kDa) 50 Lysis Buffer Modified RIPA Lysis Buffer:50 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 1mM EDTA, 1% Triton X-100, 0. 1% SDS, 1% Sodium deoxycholate, 1mM PMSF.



## **Product Information**

<b>Quality Control Testing</b>	Transient overexpression cell lysate was tested with Anti-GFAP antibody (H00002670-M01) by West
	ern Blots.
	SDS-PAGE Gel
	GFAP transfected lysate
	Western Blot
	Lane 1: GFAP transfected lysate ( 50 KDa).
	Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.
Recommend Usage	Use it directly for immuno-precipitation, or heat lysate with SDS gel loading buffer to 95°C for 5 minut
	es followed by rapid cooling for western blot application. If dissociating conditions are required, add r
	educing agent prior to heating.
Storage Buffer	In modified RIPA Lysis Buffer.
Storage Instruction	Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

# **Applications**

- Western Blot
- Immunoprecipitation

Protocol Download

Gene Info — GFAP	
Entrez GenelD	<u>2670</u>
GeneBank Accession#	BC041765
Protein Accession#	<u>AAH41765</u>
Gene Name	GFAP
Gene Alias	FLJ45472
Gene Description	glial fibrillary acidic protein
Omim ID	<u>137780 203450</u>
Gene Ontology	<u>Hyperlink</u>
Gene Summary	This gene encodes one of the major intermediate filament proteins of mature astrocytes. It is used as a marker to distinguish astrocytes from other glial cells during development. Mutations in this g ene cause Alexander disease, a rare disorder of astrocytes in the central nervous system. Alterna tive splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq





**Other Designations** 

## Disease

- Alzheimer disease
- Cognition