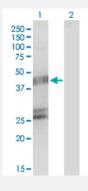


# GFAP monoclonal antibody (M02), clone 2E9

Catalog # H00002670-M02 Size 100 ug

## **Applications**

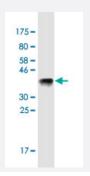


#### Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

Western Blot analysis of GFAP expression in transfected 293T cell line by GFAP monoclonal antibody (M02), clone 2E9.

Lane 1: GFAP transfected lysate (Predicted MW: 49.9 KDa).

Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.



Western Blot detection against Immunogen (36.74 KDa).

Specification	
Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a partial recombinant GFAP.
Immunogen	GFAP (AAH41765, 131 a.a. ~ 230 a.a) partial recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26 KDa.
Sequence	TANSARLEVERDNLAQDLATVRQKLQDETNLRLEAENNLAAYRQEADEATLARLDLERKIESLEE EIRFLRKIHEEEVRELQEQLARQQVHVELDVAKPD
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Isotype	lgG2b Kappa



#### **Product Information**

Quality Control Testing	Antibody Reactive Against Recombinant Protein.  Western Blot detection against Immunogen (36.74 KDa).
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

## **Applications**

Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

Western Blot analysis of GFAP expression in transfected 293T cell line by GFAP monoclonal antibody (M02), clone 2E9.

Lane 1: GFAP transfected lysate (Predicted MW: 49.9 KDa).

Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

**Protocol Download** 

Western Blot (Recombinant protein)

**Protocol Download** 

ELISA

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</u> <u>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