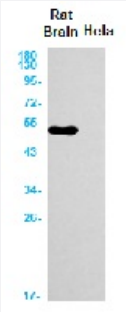
RecomAb™

GFAP recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone R05-9H9

Catalog # RAB01696 Size 100 uL

Applications



Western Blot

Western blot analysis of GFAP in rat Brain, Hela lysates using human GFAP recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone R05-9H9 (Cat # RAB01696).

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of human GFAP.
Antibody Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Original antibody is raised against a synthetic peptide corresponding to human GFAP
Theoretical MW (kDa)	Calculated MW: 50 kD
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Preparation Method	Mammalian cell (CHO) expression system
Purification	Affinity purification
Isotype	IgG
Recommend Usage	Immunofluorescence (1:50-1:200) Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:100) Western Blot (1:500-1:1000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

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Storage Buffer	In 50 mM Tris-Glycine pH 7.4 (0.15 M NaCl, 40% Glycerol, 0.01% Sodium azide and 0.05% BSA).
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C for short term. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)
- Immunohistochemistry (Frozen sections)
- Immunocytochemistry
- Western Blot

  Western blot analysis of GFAP in rat Brain, Hela lysates using human GFAP recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone R05-9H9 (Cat # RAB01696).

Gene Info — GFAP

Entrez GeneID	2670
Protein Accession#	P14136
Gene Name	GFAP
Gene Alias	FLJ45472
Gene Description	glial fibrillary acidic protein
Omim ID	137780 203450
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
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	-

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Disease

- Alzheimer disease
- Cognition

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