

**Product Name: GFAP (18L1) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog #: AMRe11407**

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## Summary

<b>Production Name</b>	GFAP (18L1) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	WB
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat

## Performance

<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Buffer</b>	Supplied in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% New type preservative N and 0.05% BSA.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification

## Immunogen

<b>Gene Name</b>	GFAP
<b>Alternative Names</b>	GFAP; FLJ45472; cb345; ALXDRD;
<b>Gene ID</b>	2670.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	P14136.A synthetic peptide of human GFAP

## Application

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	WB: 1:2000
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	50kDa

## Background

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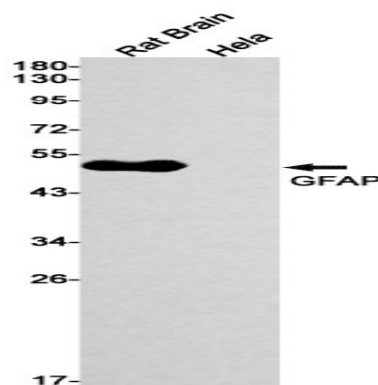
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The cytoskeleton consists of three types of cytosolic fibers: microfilaments (actin filaments), intermediate filaments, and microtubules. Major types of intermediate filaments are specifically expressed in particular cell types: cytokeratins in epithelial cells, glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) in glial cells, desmin in skeletal, visceral, and certain vascular smooth muscle cells, vimentin in cells of mesenchymal origin, and neurofilaments in neurons. GFAP and vimentin form intermediate filaments in astroglial cells and modulate their motility and shape. 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.

## Research Area

## Image Data



Western blot detection of GFAP in Rat Brain, HeLa cell lysates using GFAP antibody (1:1000 diluted).

## Note

For research use only.