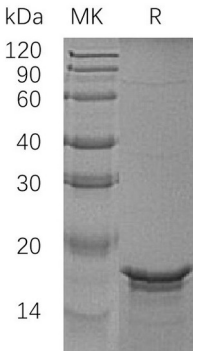
Product Name: Recombinant Human GFAP (N-6His)
Catalog #: PEH0734

Summary

Name	Glial fibrillary acidic protein/GFAP
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Leu292-Met432 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus.
Accession #	P14136
Host	E.coli
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	18.7 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 10% Trehalose, 0.05% Tween 80, pH 8.5.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



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Background

Alternative Names	Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein; GFAP
Background	Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP) is an intermediate filament (IF) protein which belongs to the intermediate filament family. GFAP is expressed in numerous cell types of the central nervous system (CNS), ependymal cells and phosphorylated by PKN1. GFAP, a class-III intermediate filament, is a cell-specific marker during the development of the central nervous system and distinguishes astrocytes from other glial cells. It is closely related to its non-epithelial family members, vimentin, desmin, and peripherin, which are all involved in the structure and function of the cell' s cytoskeleton. GFAP is thought to help to maintain astrocyte mechanical strength, as well as the shape of cells but its exact function remains poorly understood.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.