Immunoway
Best Tools for immunology Research

GFAP (phospho Ser38) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YP0948
Reactivity :	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	GFAP
Fields :	>>JAK-STAT signaling pathway
Gene Name :	GFAP
Protein Name :	Glial fibrillary acidic protein
Human Gene Id :	2670
Human Swiss Prot No :	P14136
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P03995
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GFAP around the phosphorylation site of Ser38. AA range:11-60
Specificity :	Phospho-GFAP (S38) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GFAP protein only when phosphorylated at S38.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band : 50kD

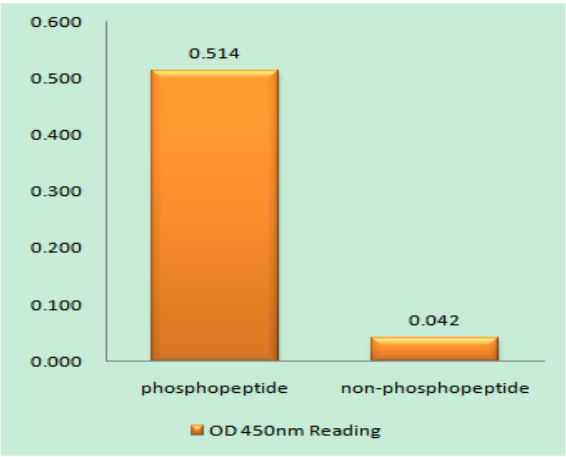
Background : This gene encodes one of the major intermediate filament proteins of mature astrocytes. It is used as a marker to distinguish astrocytes from other glial cells during development. Mutations in this gene cause Alexander disease, a rare disorder of astrocytes in the central nervous system. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2008],

Function : alternative products:Isoforms differ in the C-terminal region which is encoded by alternative exons,disease:Defects in GFAP are a cause of Alexander disease (ALEXD) [MIM:203450]. Alexander disease is a rare disorder of the central nervous system. It is a progressive leukoencephalopathy whose hallmark is the widespread accumulation of Rosenthal fibers which are cytoplasmic inclusions in astrocytes. The most common form affects infants and young children, and is characterized by progressive failure of central myelination, usually leading to death usually within the first decade. Infants with Alexander disease develop a leukoencephalopathy with macrocephaly, seizures, and psychomotor retardation. Patients with juvenile or adult forms typically experience ataxia, bulbar signs and spasticity, and a more slowly progressive course.,function:GFAP, a class-III intermediate filament, is a cell-spe

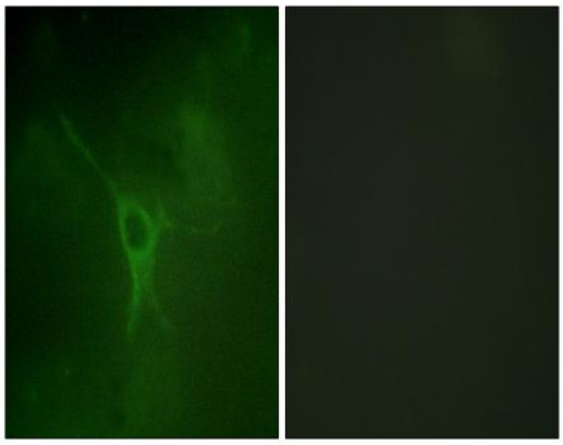
Subcellular Location : Cytoplasm . Associated with intermediate filaments. .

Expression : Expressed in cells lacking fibronectin.

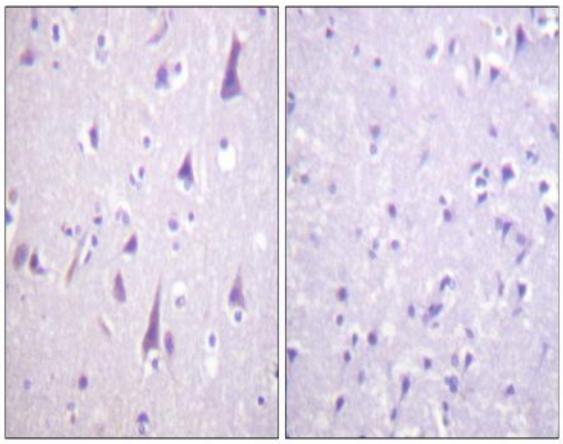
Products Images



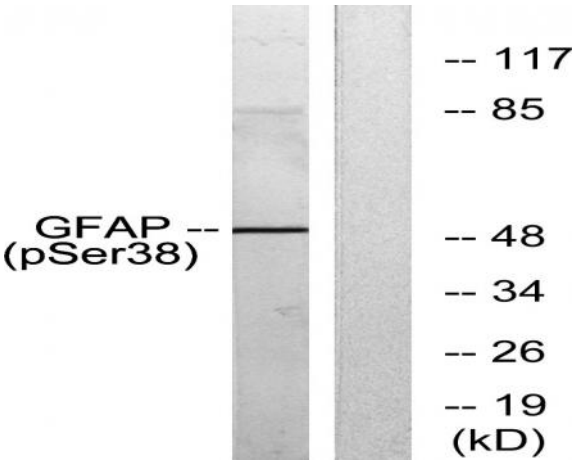
Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using GFAP (Phospho-Ser38) Antibody



Immunofluorescence analysis of COS7 cells, using GFAP (Phospho-Ser38) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using GFAP (Phospho-Ser38) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa cells, using GFAP (Phospho-Ser38) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.