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Rabbit Anti-phospho-GFAP (Ser38) antibody

SL13336R

Product Name:	phospho-GFAP (Ser38)
Chinese Name:	磷酸化胶质纤维酸性蛋白抗体
Alias:	GFAP (phospho S38); p-GFAP (Ser38); Astrocyte; FLJ45472; GFAP; Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein; Intermediate filament protein; GFAP_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000Flow-Cyt=1μg/Test not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	48kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human GFAP around the phosphorylation site of Ser38:RL(p-S)L
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	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:
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.

Subunit:
Interacts with SYNM. Isoform 3 interacts with PSEN1 (via N-terminus).

Subcellular Location:
Cytoplasm.

Tissue Specificity:
Expressed in cells lacking fibronectin.

Post-translational modifications:
Phosphorylated by PKN1.

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.

Similarity:
Belongs to the intermediate filament family.

SWISS:
P14136

Gene ID:
2670

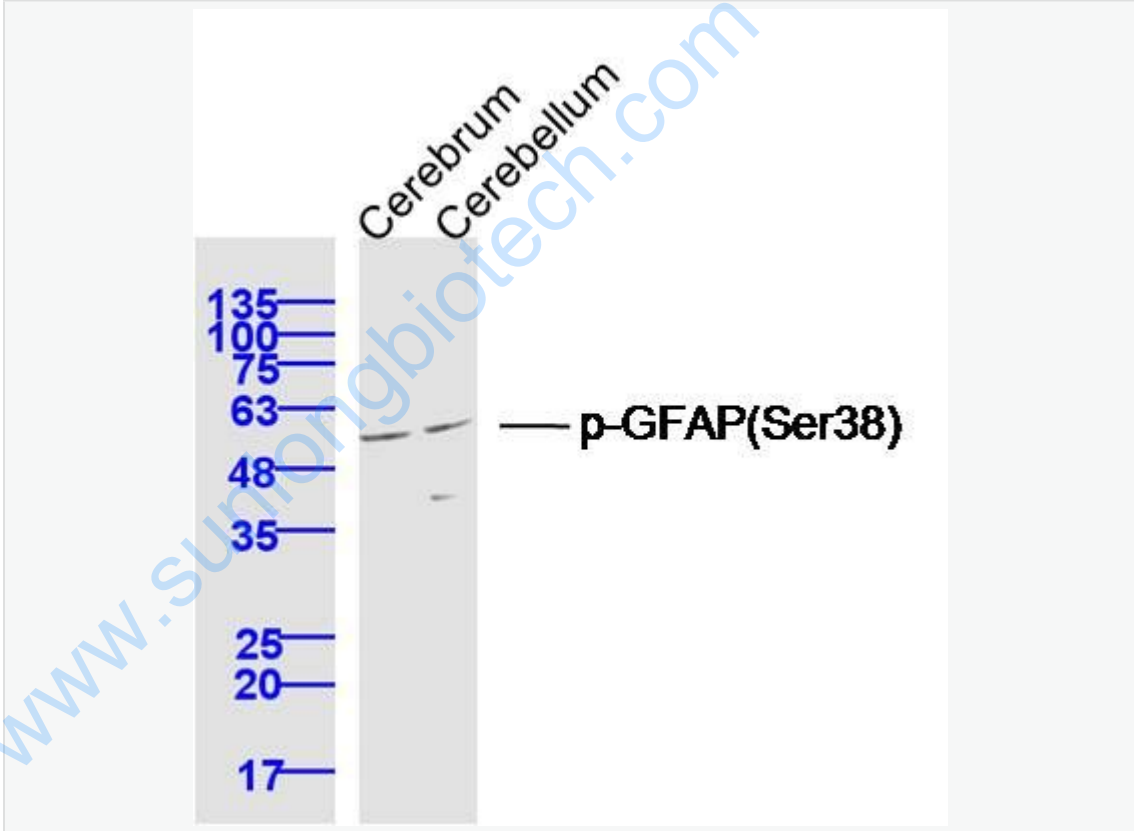
Database links:

Entrez Gene: 281189Cow

Entrez Gene: 2670Human

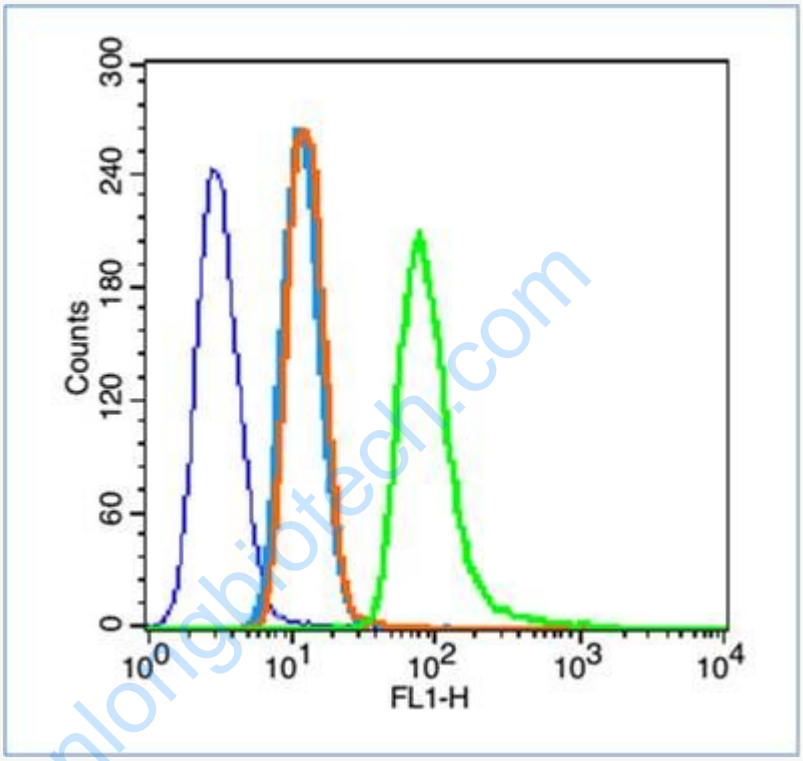
Entrez Gene: 14580Mouse

Entrez Gene: 24387Rat

	Omim: 137780Human SwissProt: Q28115Cow SwissProt: P14136Human SwissProt: P03995Mouse **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Picture:	 Sample: Cerebrum (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Cerebellum (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Primary: Anti- phospho-GFAP (Ser38) (SL13336R) at 1/300 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 48 kD

Observed band size: 50 kD



Blank control (blue line): Hela (fixed with 80% methanol (5 min at -20℃) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 20 min at room temperature).

Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti- phospho-GFAP (Ser38) antibody (SL13336R),Dilution: 0.2µg /10^6 cells;

Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG .

Secondary Antibody (white blue line): Goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC,Dilution: 1µg /test.