

GFAP Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP2017a**Specification**

GFAP Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [P14136](#)
Other Accession [NP_002046](#)

GFAP Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 2670

Other Names

Glial fibrillary acidic protein, GFAP, GFAP

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP2017a](/product/products/AP2017a) was selected from the N-term region of human GFAP. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GFAP Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name GFAP

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.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Note=Associated with intermediate filaments

Tissue Location

Expressed in cells lacking fibronectin.

GFAP Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

GFAP Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

GFAP Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

GFAP is 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.

GFAP Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Quintanar, J.L., et al., Parasitol. Res. 90(4):261-263 (2003). Shiroma, N., et al., Brain Dev. 25(2):116-121 (2003). Nielsen, A.L., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 277(33):29983-29991 (2002). Namekawa, M., et al., Ann. Neurol. 52(6):779-785 (2002). Lopez-Egido, J., et al., Exp. Cell Res. 278(2):175-183 (2002).