

**GFAP Antibody (S8) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP2017d****Specification**

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**GFAP Antibody (S8) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [P14136](#)  
Other Accession [NP\\_002046](#)

**GFAP Antibody (S8) 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 [AP2017d](/products/AP2017d) was selected from the S8 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 (S8) 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 (S8) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

## **GFAP Antibody (S8) Blocking Peptide - Images**

## **GFAP Antibody (S8) 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 the gene for GFAP cause Alexander disease, a rare disorder of astrocytes in the central nervous system.

## **GFAP Antibody (S8) 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).