Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPY-07095)

TargetMol

GFAP Protein, Human, Recombinant (aa 1-432, His)

General Information

Synonyms:	FLJ45472;ALXDRD
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the Human GFAP (P14136) (Met1-Met432) was expressed, with a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	P14136
Molecular Weight:	50.84 kDa (predicted)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	≥ 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Supplied as sterile 20 mM Tris, 500 mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, 0.5 M UREA, pH 8.0. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the hardcopy of datasheet or the lot-specific COA.

Preparation and Storage

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

Proteins are shipped with blue ice.

Protein Background

GFAP is a cell-specific marker which belongs to the intermediate filament family. It can distinguish astrocytes from other glial cells during development. GFAP is expressed in cells lacking fibronectin. It is a type III intermediate filaments protein which contains three domains: the head, rod and tail domains. GFAP functions in many important entral nervous system (CNS) processes, including cell communication and the functioning of the blood brain barrier. Improper GFAP regulation can cause multiple disorders. Defects in GFAP is related to Alexander disease which 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.

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