

GFAP Protein, Mouse (His-SUMO)

Cat. No.:	HY-P72203
Synonyms:	Glial fibrillary acidic protein; GFAP
Species:	Mouse
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	P03995 (M1-M430)
Gene ID:	14580
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 65.9 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence

M E R R R I T S A R	R S Y A S E T V V R	G L G P S R Q L G T	M P R F S L S R M T
P P L P A R V D F S	L A G A L N A G F K	E T R A S E R A E M	M E L N D R F A S Y
I E K V R F L E Q Q	N K A L A A E L N Q	L R A K E P T K L A	D V Y Q A E L R E L
R L R L D Q L T A N	S A R L E V E R D N	F A Q D L G T L R Q	K L Q D E T N L R L
E A E N N L A A Y R	Q E A D E A T L A R	V D L E R K V E S L	E E E I Q F L R K I
Y E E E V R E L R E	Q L A Q Q Q V H V E	M D V A K P D L T A	A L R E I R T Q Y E
A V A T S N M Q E T	E E W Y R S K F A D	L T D A A S R N A E	L L R Q A K H E A N
D Y R R Q L Q A L T	C D L E S L R G T N	E S L E R Q M R E Q	E E R H A R E S A S
Y Q E A L A R L E E	E G Q S L K E E M A	R H L Q E Y Q D L L	N V K L A L D I E I
A T Y R K L L E G E	E N R I T I P V Q T	F S N L Q I R E T S	L D T K S V S E G H
L K R N I V V K T V	E M R D G E V I K D	S K Q E H K D V V M	

Appearance Lyophilized powder.

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm solution of Tris-based buffer, 50% Glycerol.

Endotoxin Level <1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.

Reconstitution It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH₂O.

Storage & Stability Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.

Shipping Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background

Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP), classified as a class-III intermediate filament, functions as a cell-specific marker crucial for distinguishing astrocytes from other glial cells, particularly during the development of the central nervous system. GFAP

plays a pivotal role in the formation and maintenance of the cytoskeleton in astrocytes, contributing to their structural support and stability. Its expression is highly specific to astrocytes, making it a valuable marker in identifying these glial cells in various physiological and pathological contexts. Furthermore, GFAP has been reported to interact with SYNM, suggesting potential functional associations with proteins involved in cytoskeletal dynamics or cellular signaling pathways within astrocytes. This interaction adds a layer of complexity to the understanding of GFAP's role in astrocyte biology. Ongoing research may reveal additional details about the molecular mechanisms and functional implications of GFAP in the central nervous system.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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