



## Synonym

Glial fibrillary acidic protein

## Source

Mouse GFAP, His Tag(GFP-M5148) is expressed from E. coli cells. It contains AA Met 1 - Met 430 (Accession # [P03995-1](#)).

Predicted N-terminus: Met

## Molecular Characterization

Poly-his GFAP(Met 1 - Met 430)  
P03995-1

This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.

The protein has a calculated MW of 51.9 kDa. The protein migrates as 55-60 kDa when calibrated against [Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker](#) under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE).

## Endotoxin

Less than 1.0 EU per µg by the LAL method.

## Purity

>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

## Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in 20 mM Tris, 0.5 M Arginine, 150 mM NaCl, pH8.0 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

## Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

*For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.*

## Storage

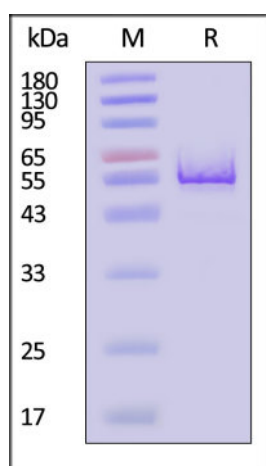
For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

*Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.*

This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

## SDS-PAGE

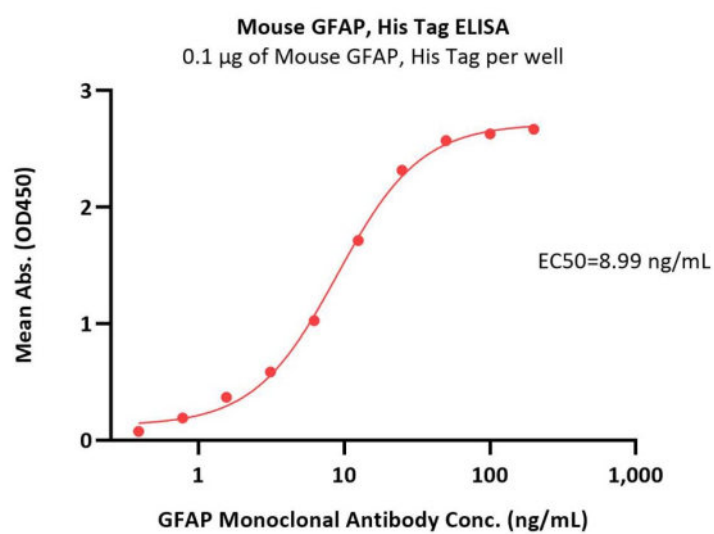


Mouse GFAP, His Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 95% (With [Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker](#)).

## Bioactivity-ELISA

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Immobilized Mouse GFAP, His Tag (Cat. No. GFP-M5148) at 1  $\mu$ g/mL (100  $\mu$ L/well) can bind GFAP Monoclonal Antibody with a linear range of 0.4-25 ng/mL (Routinely tested).

## Background

GFAP (Glial fibrillary acidic protein) is a monomeric intermediate filament protein found in mature astrocytes and other glial cells but is not found outside the CNS. Increased GFAP immunoreactivity (or astrocytic activation) is usually viewed as an index of gliosis or a relatively slow-developing correlate of neural damage.

## Clinical and Translational Updates

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