TEL:4006-871-227 Web:www.ybio.net Email:shybio@126.com

YBA068Ra01 50µg

Recombinant Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP)

Organism Species: Rattus norvegicus (Rat)

Instruction manual

FOR IN VITRO USE AND RESEARCH USE ONLY NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

9th Edition (Revised in Jul, 2013)

[PROPERTIES]

Residues: Val113~Glu211 (Accession # P47819), with two N-terminal Tags, His-tag and S-tag.

Host: E. coli

Subcellular Location: Cytoplasm.

Purity: >95%

Endotoxin Level: <1.0EU per

1μg (determined by the LAL

method).

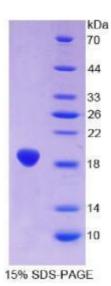
Formulation: Supplied as lyophilized form in PBS pH7.4, containing 1mM DTT, 5% trehalose, 0.05%

sarcosyl and preservative.

Predicted isoelectric point: 4.9

Predicted Molecular Mass: 17.5kDa

Applications: SDS-PAGE; WB; ELISA; IP.



(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)

[<u>USAGE</u>]

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Reconstitute in sterile PBS, pH7.2-pH7.4.

[STORAGE AND STABILITY]

Storage: Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Store at 2-8°C for one month.

Aliquot and store at -80°C for 12 months.

Stability Test: The thermal stability is described by the loss rate of the target protein. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37°C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. (Referring from China Biological Products Standard, which was calculated by the Arrhenius equation.) The loss of this protein is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

[SEQUENCES]

The target protein is fused with two N-terminal Tags, His-tag and S-tag, its sequence is listed below.

 ${\tt MHHHHHHSSG\ LVPRGSGMKE\ TAAAKFERQH\ MDSPDLGTDD\ DDKAMADIGS\ EF-}$

VYQAELRE LRLRLDQLTT NSARLEVERD NLTQDLGTLR QKLQDETNLR LEAENNLAVY

RQEADEATLA RVDLERKVES LEEEIQFLRK IHEEEVRELQ E

[REFERENCES]

- 1. Feinstein D.L., et al. (1992) J. Neurosci. Res. 32:1-14.
- 2. Condorelli D. F., et al. (1999) J. Neurosci. Res. 56:219-228.
- 3. Condorelli D. F., et al. (1994) J. Neurosci. Res. 39:694-707.

4. Singh R., et al. (2003) Genomics 82:185-193.