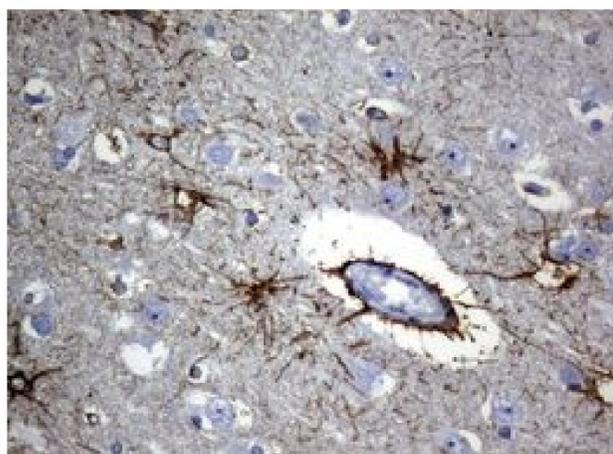


Explore Solutions for Neuroinflammation Research

Neuroinflammation refers to immune activation within the central nervous system (CNS) triggered by injury or pathology. Key cellular mediators including microglia, astrocytes, and oligodendrocytes release inflammatory cytokines and chemokines. Understanding neuroinflammation is crucial due to its established involvement in the pathogenesis of various neurological conditions such as ischemic stroke, bacterial/viral infections, traumatic brain injury (TBI), and neurodegenerative diseases like Alzheimer's disease (AD), Parkinson's disease (PD), amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), or multiple sclerosis (MS). Investigating its mechanisms holds promise for the development of innovative therapeutics.

Popular Markers Involved in Neuroinflammation

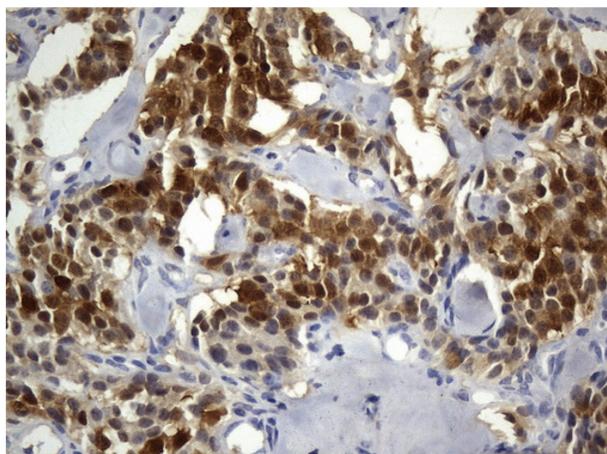
GFAP



IHC staining of human brain tissue using anti-GFAP

UM570055

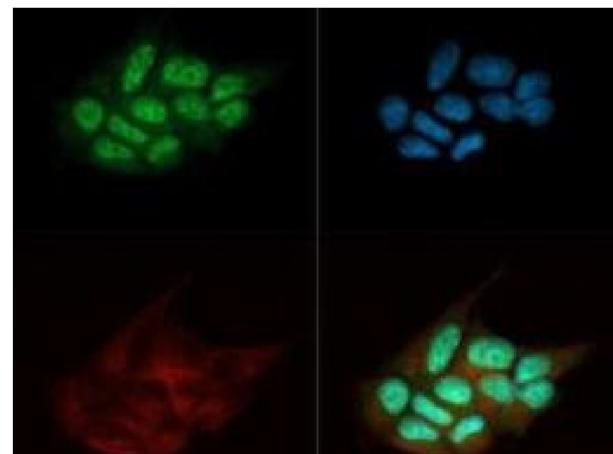
UCHL1



IHC staining of human pancreas tissue using anti-UCHL1

UM800136

TDP-43/TARDBP



ICC/IFC staining of MCF-7 cells with DyLight 488 (Green) tested with anti-TDP-43/TARDBP antibody. Nuclei and α -tubulin counterstained with DAPI (Blue) and DyLight (Red)

TA301509

Markers of Interest

Biomarker	Proteins	Antibodies	Lentiviral Particles
APP	TP315147	TA500991	RC215147L2V
CD11b/ITGAM	TP321743	TA807952	RC221743L3V
IBA1/AIF1	TP303154	AP08912PU	RC215825L3V
SNAP25	TP302068	TA502963	RC212596L3V
SNCA	TP310606	TA506533	RC210606L3V
SOD1	TP300725	TA500495	RC200725L1V



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