Rabbit polyclonal antibody to Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP): Whole serum

Catalogue No.:	R-1374-50
Description:	GFAP is a 50 kDa intra-cytoplasmic filamentous protein of the cytoskeleton in astrocytes. During the development of the central nervous system, it is a cell-specific marker that distinguishes astrocytes from other glial cells. GFAP immunoreactivity has been shown in immature oligodendrocytes, epiglottic cartilage, pituicytes, papillary meningiomas, myoepithelial cells of the breast and in non-CNS: Schwann cells, salivary gland neoplasms, enteric glia cells, and metastasizing renal carcinomas.
Batch No.:	See product label
Unit size:	50 uL
Antigen:	Recombinant GFAP (expressed in E.coli) and native bovine GFAP
Antibody Type:	Antiserum
Other Names:	Astrocyte; Glial fibrillary acidic protein; GFAP;
Accession:	P14136 GFAP_HUMAN; Q28115 GFAP_BOVIN;
Produced in:	Rabbit
Applications:	Western Blotting (WB) and Immunocytochemistry (IC). A dilution of 1:50,000 is recommended for WB. Human GFAP has a predicted length of 432 residues and a MW of 50 kDa. A dilution of 1:1000 using fluorescent secondary antibodies or 1:5,000 using peroxidase or other enzyme-linked methods is recommended for IC. Biosensis recommends optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Specificity:	The specificity of this antibody has been confirmed by WB.
Antibody Against:	Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein
Cross-reactivity:	Human, Rat, Mouse, Feline. Predicted to react with other mammals.
Form:	Lyophilised
Appearance:	White powder
Reconstitution:	Reconstitute in sterile distilled water. Centrifuge to remove any insoluble material.
Storage:	After reconstitution of lyophilised antibody, aliquot and store at -20C for a higher stability. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
Expiry Date:	12 months after purchase
References:	1. Reeves S.A, et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 86:5178-5182(1989). 2. Brenner M, et al. Brain Res. Mol. Brain Res. 7:277-286(1990). 2. Isaacs A, et al. Genomics 51:152-154(1998). 3. Ota T, et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004). 4. Nielsen A.L, et al. J. Biol. Chem. 277:29983-29991(2002). 5. Singh R, et al. Genomics 82:185-193(2003). 6. Brenner M, et al. Nat. Genet. 27:117-120(2001). 7. Brockmann K, et al. Eur. Neurol. 50:100-105(2003).

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9. Sawaishi Y, et al. Neurology 58:1541-1543(2002).
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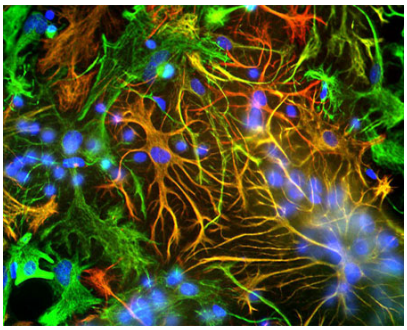

Mixed neuron-glial cultures stained with Rabbit polyclonal antibody to Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein R-1374-50 (red channel) and Chicken polyclonal antibody to Vimentin C-1409-50 (green channel). The fibroblastic cells contain only Vimentin and so are green, while astrocytes contain either Vimentin and GFAP, so appearing golden, or predominantly GFAP, in which case they appear red. Blue is nuclear DNA stain.

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