

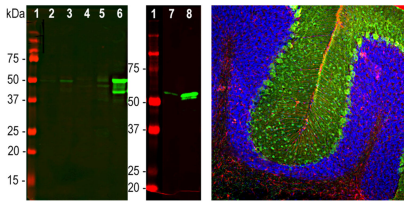


## Mouse antibody to Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP) [2A5]: affinity purified

<b>Catalogue No.:</b>	M-1827-100
<b>Description:</b>	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.
<b>Batch No.:</b>	See product label
<b>Unit size:</b>	100 ug
<b>Antigen:</b>	GFAP isolated biochemically from pig spinal cord was used as the immunogen.
<b>Antigen Location:</b>	The epitope for this antibody has been mapped to the N-terminal region of the alpha-helical coiled-coil rod-region of human GFAP isotype I, specifically within amino acids 71-217.
<b>Antibody Type:</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG1
<b>Clone:</b>	2A5
<b>Other Names:</b>	Glial fibrillary acidic protein; GFAP
<b>Accession:</b>	P14136 GFAP_HUMAN
<b>Produced in:</b>	Mouse
<b>Purity:</b>	Affinity purified
<b>Applications:</b>	Western Blot (1:1,000-1:2,000): tested on rat, mouse brain and spinal cord, human recombinant protein, pig brain. Immunohistochemistry (1:500-1:1,000): tested on rat cerebellum section. Other applications not yet tested. Biosensis recommends optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Specificity:</b>	This antibody is specific for GFAP as demonstrated by western blotting and immunohistochemistry.
<b>Species Against:</b>	Pig
<b>Antibody Against:</b>	GFAP
<b>Cross-reactivity:</b>	Pig, human, mouse, rat, cow
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilized from a solution containing PBS pH 7.2-7.6 and 0.1% trehalose, without preservatives.
<b>Reconstitution:</b>	Spin vial briefly before opening. Reconstitute in 100 uL sterile, ultrapure water to prepare 1 mg/mL solution. Centrifuge to remove any insoluble material.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store lyophilised antibody at 2-8C. After reconstitution divide into aliquots and store at -20C for long-term storage. Store at 2-8C short-term (up to 4 weeks) with an appropriate antibacterial agent. Avoid repetitive freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Expiry Date:</b>	12 months after purchase if unopened.

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Left: Western blot analysis of GFAP expression in tissue homogenates. [1] protein standard, [2] rat brain, [3] rat spinal cord, [4] mouse brain, [5] mouse spinal cord, [6] pig brain, [7] rat recombinant GFAP, [8] human recombinant GFAP. Bands around 50 kDa correspond to alternative transcripts and proteolytic products of GFAP. Primary antibody was diluted 1:2,000. Note that this antibody has significantly stronger reactivity with pig and human GFAP as compared to rodent, suggesting that it binds to an epitope which is not totally conserved across mammalian sequences. Right: Analysis of GFAP expression in an adult rat cerebellum section by Immunohistochemistry. Primary antibodies: mouse anti-GFAP (red, 1:500), chicken anti-Parvalbumin (C-1814-50, green, 1:2,000). Blue: DAPI nuclear stain. IHC Method: Following transcardial perfusion of rat with 4% paraformaldehyde, brain was post-fixed for 24 hours, and free-floating 45  $\mu$ M sections were stained. The GFAP antibody stains the processes of Bergmann glia and astrocytes. The Parvalbumin antibody labels perikarya and dendrites of Purkinje cells and interneurons in the molecular layer of the cerebellum. The staining on rodent tissues is specific but not as robust as on human material.

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