

Product datasheet for **AM32829PU-T**

GFAP Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: GA5]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	GA5
Applications:	FC, IF, IHC, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: Use Antibody without BSA for Coating. Western Blot: 0.5-1 µg/ml. Flow Cytometry: 0.5-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells. Immunofluorescence: 1-2 µg/ml. Immunoprecipitation: 1-2 µg/500 µg protein lysate. Immunohistochemistry on Cryo Sections: 0.5-1 µg/ml (See also Tobin et. al. for details). Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections: 0.5-1 µg/ml for 30 minutes at RT. Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires boiling tissue sections in 10mM Citrate Buffer, pH 6.0, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes. Recommended Positive Control: Brain or Astrocytoma.
Reactivity:	Bovine, Chicken, Human, Mouse, Porcine, Rabbit, Rat
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Glial Fibrillary Protein from Porcine spinal cord
Specificity:	This Monoclonal antibody recognizes a protein of ~50kDa which is identified as Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP). It shows no cross-reaction with other intermediate filament proteins. It labels some astrocytes and some CNS ependymal cells but not oligodendrocytes or neurons. Antibody to GFAP is useful in differentiating primary gliomas from metastatic lesions in the brain and for documenting astrocytic differentiation in tumors outside the CNS. Cellular Localization: Cytoplasmic.
Formulation:	10mM PBS State: Purified State: Liquid purified IgG fraction from Bioreactor Concentrate Stabilizer: 0.05% BSA Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide



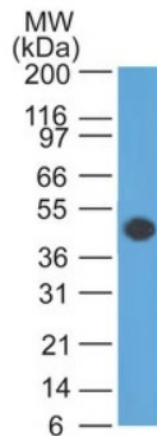
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Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography on Protein A/G
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Predicted Protein Size:	~50 kDa
Gene Name:	glial fibrillary acidic protein
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 2670 Human P14136

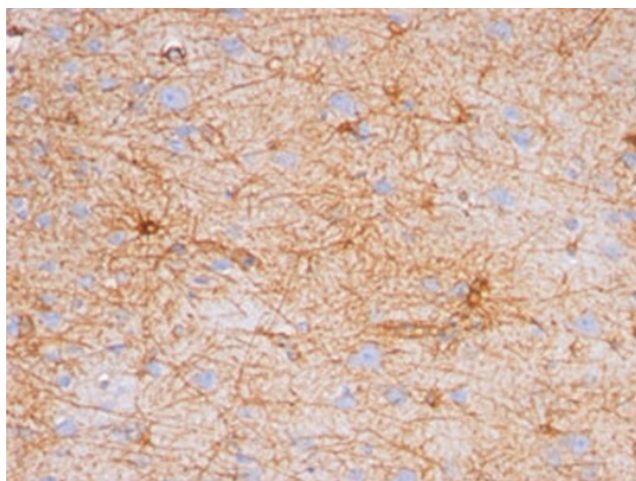
Background: Glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) is a class-III intermediate-filament (IF) protein that is highly specific for cells of astroglial lineage, although its tissue-specific role is speculative. It is used as a marker to distinguish astrocytes from other glial cells during development. Mutations in this gene cause Alexander disease, a rare disorder of astrocytes in the central nervous system. The gene is localized to chromosome 17q21. Alternate splicing of this gene generates several transcript variants encoding three different isoforms.

Synonyms: Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein

Product images:



Western blot analysis of GFAP in Human brain lysate using GFAP Antibody (Clone GA5).



Formalin-Paraffin Human brain stained with GFAP Antibody (Clone GA-5). Note cytoplasmic staining.