

Product datasheet for **AP31806PU-N**

GFAP Chicken Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IF, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Western Blot. Immunocytochemistry. Immunohistochemistry. <i>Recommended Dilutions:</i> 1/10000-1/20000 for Western blots. 1/2000-1/5000 for Immunohistochemistry and Immunocytochemistry using 2% paraformaldehyde-fixed tissues or cells. <i>Quality Control:</i> This antibody was analyzed by Immunohistochemistry (at dilution of 1/5000) using Fluorescein-labeled Goat anti-Chicken IgY (1/500 dilution, Cat.-No AP31795FC-N) as the secondary reagent.
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Chicken
Isotype:	IgY
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Recombinant Human GFAP (expressed in bacteria). After repeated injections, immune eggs were collected, the IgY fractions were purified from the yolks.
Specificity:	Recognizes Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP).
Formulation:	10 mM PBS, pH 7.2 containing 0.02% Sodium Azide as preservative. State: Aff - Purified State: Liquid purified (filter sterilized) IgY fraction.
Concentration:	2 mg/ml (based on absorbance at 280 nm)
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography using a peptide column.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	glial fibrillary acidic protein



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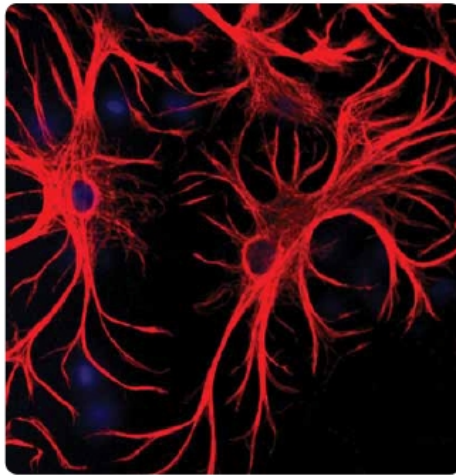
Database Link: [Entrez Gene 14580 Mouse](#)[Entrez Gene 24387 Rat](#)[Entrez Gene 2670 Human P14136](#)

Background: Human GFAP is a 49,749 dalton protein (432 amino acids) expressed by astrocytes of the central nervous system. GFAP is an intermediate filament protein and acts as an intra-cellular structural component of the astrocytic cytoskeleton. During embryonic and fetal life, GFAP is also expressed by radial glial cells of the CNS. Rare mutations of the GFAP gene in humans result in Alexander's disease, one of the leukodystrophies.

Synonyms: Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein

Protein Families: ES Cell Differentiation/IPS

Product images:



Dissociated culture of Rat cerebral cortical neurons and astrocytes (red staining). The nuclei of some neuronal cells (blue staining) are visible. Picture courtesy of Dr. Gerry Shaw, University of Florida.