

## Product datasheet for **AP32987SU-N**

### GFAP (K39) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IF, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	<b>Western blot.</b> <b>Immunofluorescence.</b> <b>Immunocytochemistry on permeabilized cells.</b> <b>Immunohistochemistry on Frozen Sections.</b> <b>Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections.</b> <b>Recommended Dilutions:</b> 1/100-1/200 for Immunohistochemistry with ABC as detection reagent, and 1/100-1/1000 for Immunoblotting applications.
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Zebrafish
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	GFAP preparation from Human spinal cord.
Specificity:	This antibody K39 reacts exclusively with Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein which is present in astrocytes in the central nervous system and Schwann cells.
Formulation:	State: Serum State: Liquid Serum Preservative: 0.09% Sodium Azide
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Database Link:	<a href="#">Entrez Gene 2670 Human P14136</a>



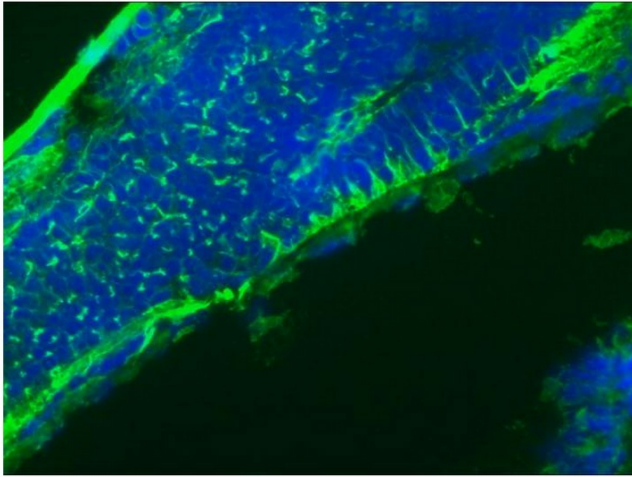
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**Background:**

GFAP (55 kD) is selectively located in astrocytes and represents the major constituent of astrocytic intermediate filaments. GFAP expression levels are highly variable during development of the central nervous system. In adults, GFAP levels increase as a result of the proliferation of astrocytes that occurs in a response to a variety of physical, chemical and etiological insults, including Alzheimer's disease, epilepsy and multiple sclerosis. In the peripheral nervous system GFAP is expressed by Schwann cells. Upon differentiation, myelin forming Schwann cells down-regulate GFAP, whereas in non-myelin forming Schwann cells GFAP persists into adulthood.

**Synonyms:**

Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein

**Product images:**

Immunofluorescence staining of a 9 days old Zebrafish embryo.