Anti-GFAP Antibody

IRS069

Product Type:	Recombinant Rabbit monoclonal IgG, primary antibodies
Species reactivity:	Mouse
Applications:	mIHC
Molecular Wt:	Predicted band size: 50 kDa

Description: Glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) is a protein that is encoded by the GFAP gene in humans. It is a type III intermediate filament (IF) protein that is expressed by numerous cell types of the central nervous system (CNS), including astrocytes and ependymal cells during development. GFAP has also been found to be expressed in glomeruli and peritubular fibroblasts taken from rat kidneys, Leydig cells of the testis in both hamsters and humans, human keratinocytes, human osteocytes and chondrocytes and stellate cells of the pancreas and liver in rats. GFAP is closely related to the other three non-epithelial type III IF family members, vimentin, desmin and peripherin, which are all involved in the structure and function of the cell's cytoskeleton. GFAP is thought to help to maintain astrocyte mechanical strength as well as the shape of cells, but its exact function remains poorly understood, despite the number of studies using it as a cell marker.

Immunogen: Synthetic peptide within Human GFAP aa 1-50 / 432.

Positive control: Mouse brain tissue.

Subcellular location: Cytoplasm

Database links: SwissProt: P03995 Mouse

Recommended Dilutions:

mIHC	1:100

Storage Buffer: PBS (pH7.4), 0.1% BSA, 40% Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.

Storage Instruction: Store at +4℃ after thawing. Aliquot store at -20℃ or -80℃. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Purity: Protein A affinity purified.

Images

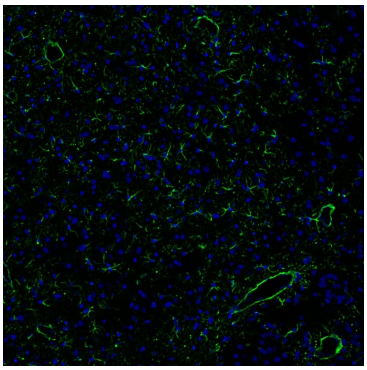

Fig1: mIHC analysis of mouse brain tissue (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) with Rabbit anti-GFAP antibody (IRS069) at 1/100 dilution. The immunostaining was performed with the IRISKit® HyperView mTSA Kit (MH900206). Heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 30 mins at 95℃. DAPI (blue) was used as a nuclear counter stain. Image acquisition was performed with Olympus VS200 Slide Scanner.

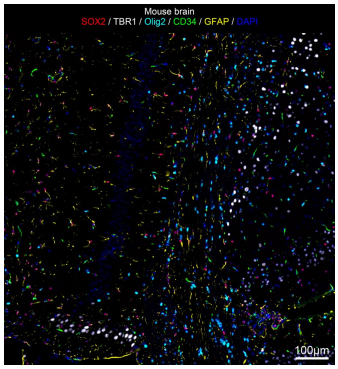

Fig2: mIHC analysis of mouse brain tissue (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) with SOX2, TBR1 (IRS070), Olig2 (IRS067), CD34 (IRS050) and GFAP (IRS069) antibody at 1/100 dilution. The immunostaining was performed with the IRISKit® HyperView mTSA Kit (MH900206). Heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 30 mins at 95℃. DAPI (blue) was used as a nuclear counter stain. Image acquisition was performed with Olympus VS200 Slide Scanner.

Note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE".

Background References

1. Zhang N et al. A self-assembly peptide nanofibrous scaffold reduces inflammatory response and promotes functional recovery in a mouse model of intracerebral hemorrhage. Nanomedicine N/A:N/A (2016).
2. Green AL et al. Preclinical antitumor efficacy of selective exportin 1 inhibitors in glioblastoma. Neuro Oncol 17:697-707 (2015).