Product Datasheet

GFAP Antibody

Catalog No: #32033

Package Size: #32033-1 50ul #32033-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

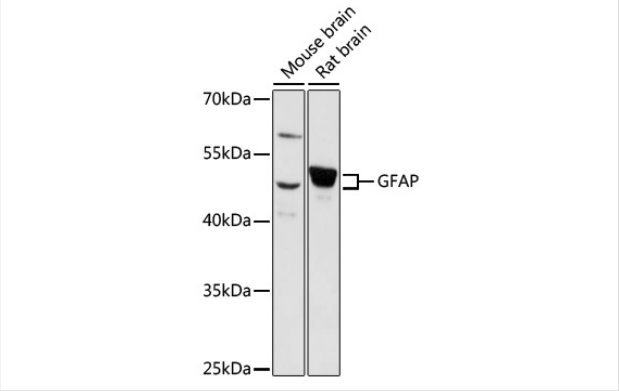
Description

Product Name	GFAP Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.
Applications	WB,IHC,IF
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total GFAP protein.
Immunogen Type	Recombinant Protein
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein of human GFAP .
Target Name	GFAP
Other Names	GFAP; FLJ45472;
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:P14136NCBI Gene ID:2670
Uniprot	P14136
GeneID	2670;
SDS-PAGE MW	50KD
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

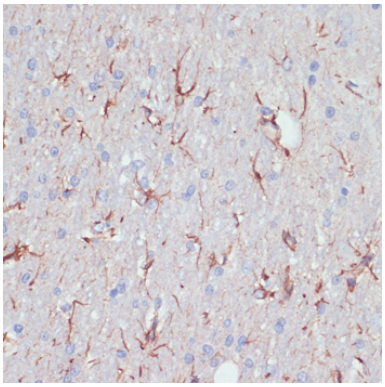
Application Details

WB□1:500 - 1:2000IHC□1:50 - 1:200IF□1:50 - 1:200

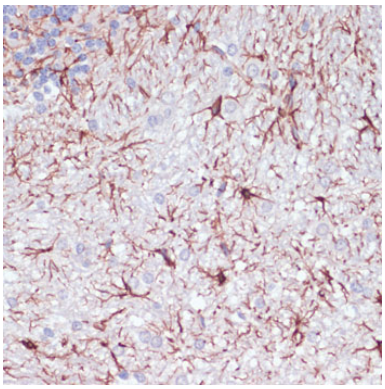
Images



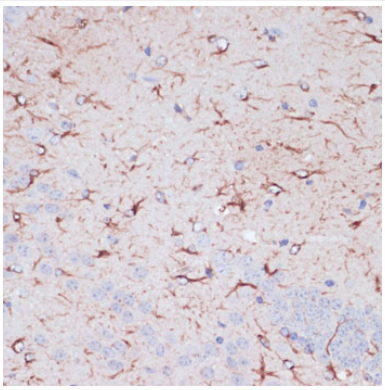
Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using GFAP at 1:1000 dilution.



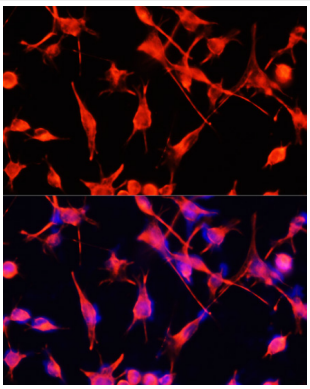
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded rat brain using GFAP at dilution of 1:200 (40x lens).



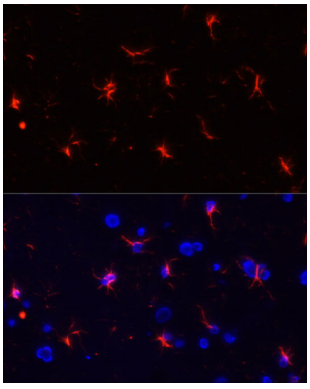
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded rat cerebellum using GFAP at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



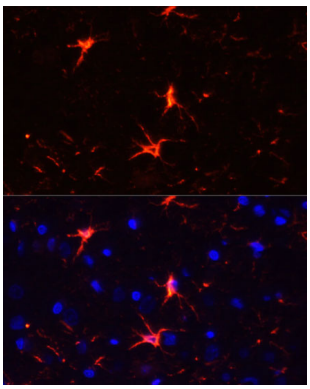
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded mouse brain using GFAP at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunofluorescence analysis of U-251MG cells using GFAP at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of rat brain using GFAP at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of mouse brain using GFAP at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

Background

The cytoskeleton consists of three types of cytosolic fibers: microfilaments (actin filaments), intermediate filaments, and microtubules. Major types of intermediate filaments are specifically expressed in particular cell types: cytokeratins in epithelial cells, glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) in glial cells, desmin in skeletal, visceral, and certain vascular smooth muscle cells, vimentin in cells of mesenchymal origin, and neurofilaments in neurons. GFAP and vimentin form intermediate filaments in astroglial cells and modulate their motility and shape (1). In particular, vimentin filaments are present at early developmental stages, while GFAP filaments are characteristic of differentiated and mature brain astrocytes. Thus, GFAP is commonly used as a marker for intracranial and intraspinal tumors arising from astrocytes (2). In addition, GFAP intermediate filaments are also present in non-myelin-forming Schwann cells in the peripheral nervous system (3).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only