

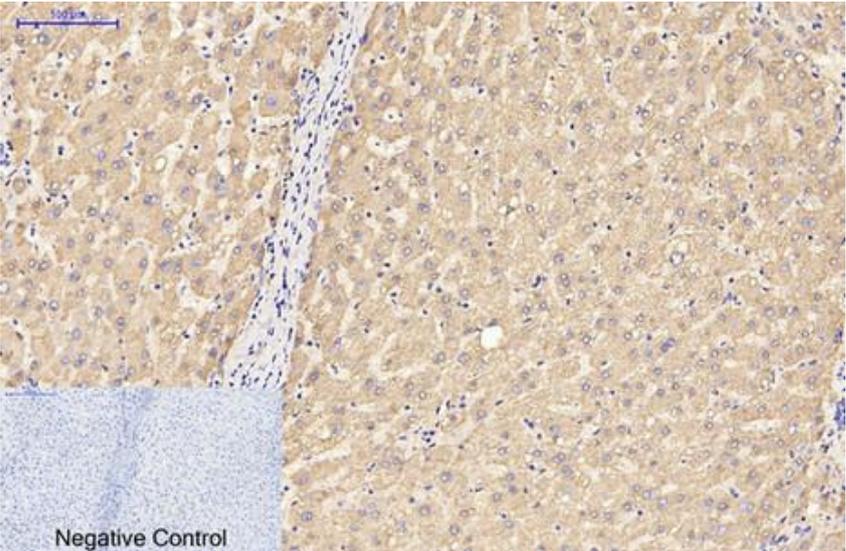
GFAP Monoclonal Antibody(5C8)

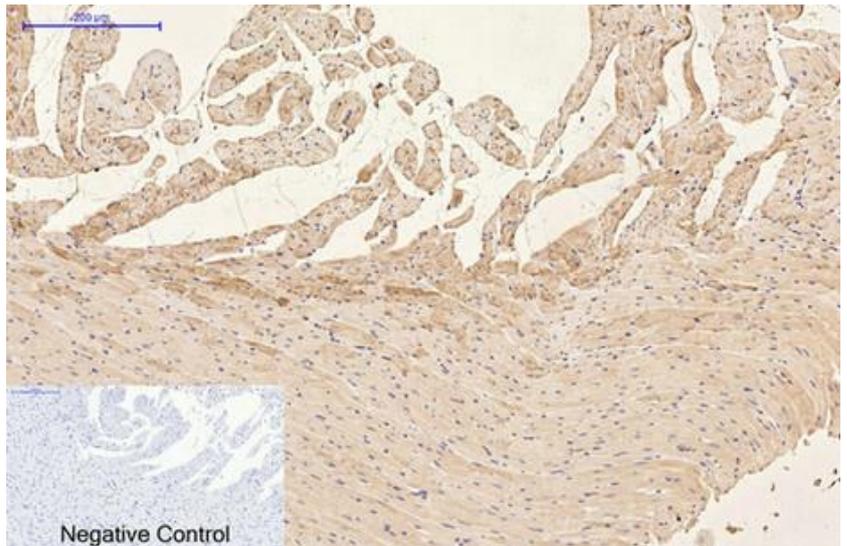
Cat# A20465PI- 50/100 ug

Storage at -20 °C for 1 year

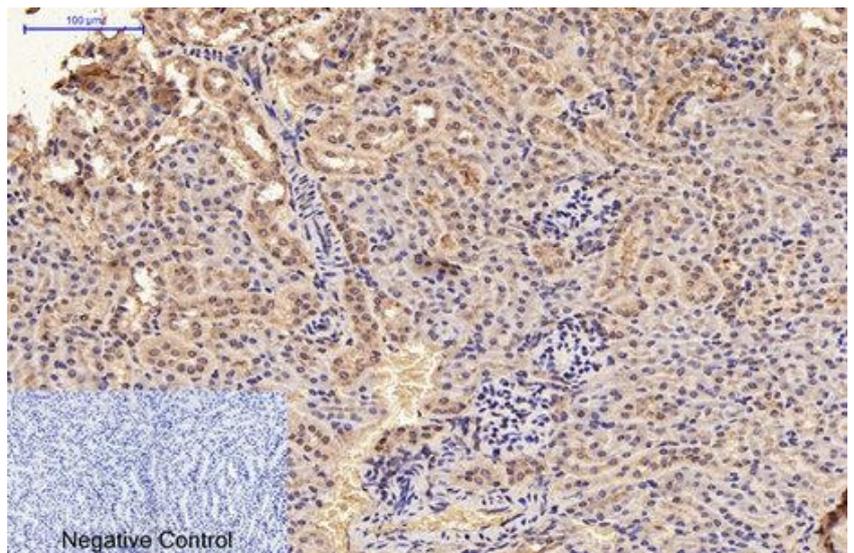
INFORMATION

Product Name	GFAP Monoclonal Antibody(5C8)
Cat. No.	A20465PI
Product type	Primary antibodies
Species reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Monoclonal
Host	Mouse
Size	50 ug/100 ug
Uniprot	Human: P14136 / Mouse: P03995/ Rat: P47819
Gene name	GFAP
Protein name	Glial fibrillary acidic protein
Immunogen	Synthetic Peptide of GFAP
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous GFAP proteins.
Tested applications	WB, IHC, IF
Application	WB : 1:2000-1:5000/IHC : 1:50-1:300/IF : 1:200
Conjugation	None
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Molecular Weight	45 kDa
Background	glial fibrillary acidic protein(GFAP) Homo sapiens This gene encodes one of the major intermediate filament proteins of mature astrocytes. 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. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by Ref Seq, Oct 2008],
Subcellular Location	cytoplasm, lysosome, cytosol, intermediate filament, myelin sheath, cell body, intermediate filament cytoskeleton, astrocyte end-foot, cytoplasmic side of lysosomal membrane,
Expression	Blood, Brain, Fetal brain, Fetal brain cortex, Kidney
Function	alternative products: Isoforms differ in the C-terminal region which is encoded by

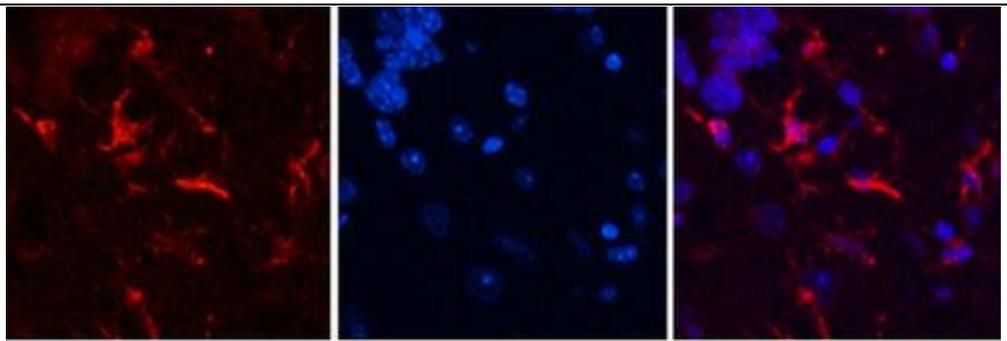
	<p>alternative exons, disease: Defects in GFAP are a cause of Alexander disease (ALEXD) [MIM:203450]. Alexander disease is a rare disorder of the central nervous system. It is a progressive leukoencephalopathy whose hallmark is the widespread accumulation of Rosenthal fibers which are cytoplasmic inclusions in astrocytes. The most common form affects infants and young children, and is characterized by progressive failure of central myelination, usually leading to death usually within the first decade. Infants with Alexander disease develop a leukoencephalopathy with macrocephaly, seizures, and psychomotor retardation. Patients with juvenile or adult forms typically experience ataxia, bulbar signs and spasticity, and a more slowly progressive course.,function:GFAP, a class-III intermediate filament, is a cell-spe</p>
Stock buffer	PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.5%BSA, 0.02% sodium azide as Preservative and 50% Glycerol.
Storage instruction	Store at -20°C for 1 year.
Alias	GFAP; Glial fibrillary acidic protein; GFAP
Image	 <p>♦ Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-liver tissue. 1,GFAP Monoclonal Antibody(5C8) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.</p>



- ♦ Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat-heart tissue. 1,GFAP Monoclonal Antibody(5C8) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



- ♦ Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mousekidney tissue. 1,GFAP Monoclonal Antibody(5C8) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.

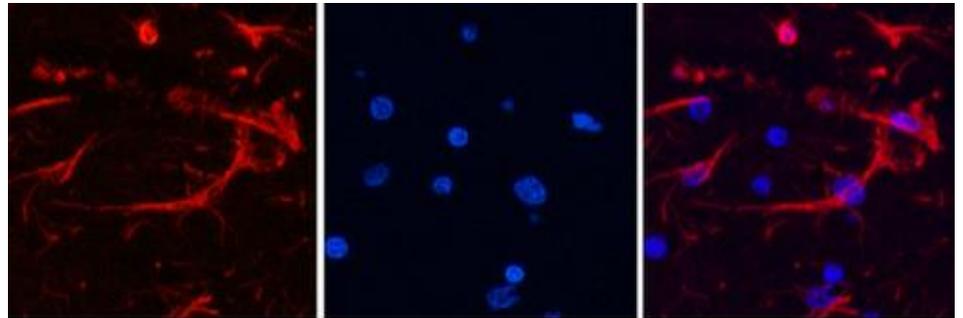


A

B

C

- ♦ Immunofluorescence analysis of Mouse-brain tissue. 1,GFAP Monoclonal Antibody(5C8)(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B.

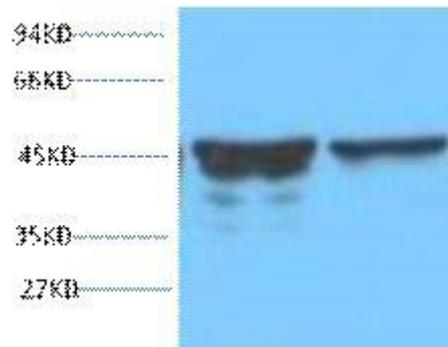


A

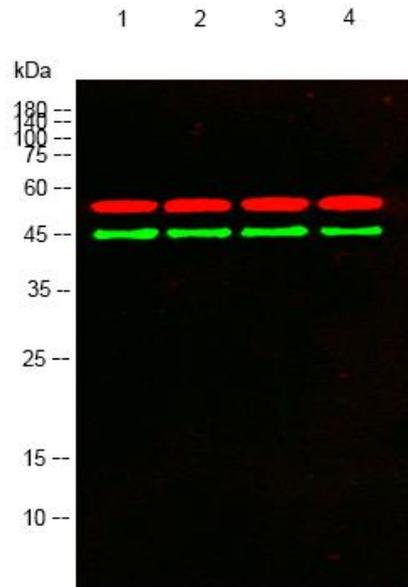
B

C

- ♦ Immunofluorescence analysis of Rat-brain tissue. 1,GFAP Monoclonal Antibody(5C8)(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B.



- ♦ Western blot analysis of Rat Brain Tissue, diluted at 1:5000.



- Western blot analysis of lysates from 1) Rat Brain Tissue, 2) HeLa, 3) A431, 4) PC12 cells, (Green) primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night, secondary antibody (cat:RS23910) was diluted at 1:10000, 37° 1 hour. (Red) Tubulin β Polyclonal Antibody (cat:YT4780) antibody was diluted at 1:5000 as loading control, 4° over night, secondary antibody (cat:RS23720) was diluted at 1:10000, 37° 1 hour.

PRODUCT USE LIMITATION

These products are intended for research use only.