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Anti-GFAP Antibody

Catalog Number: PA1239

Overview

Product Name	Anti-GFAP Antibody
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Glial fibrillary acidic protein(GFAP) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human;Mouse;Rat.
Cross-Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins
Tested Applications	IHC, WB
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human GFAP(417-432aa DGEVIKESKQEHKDVM), identical to the related rat sequence, and different from the related mouse sequence by two amino acids.

Properties

Form	Lyophilized
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.
Storage	At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Contents	Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN ₃ .
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified.
Clonality	Polyclonal

Dilution Ratios

Application details contain suggested dilutions. End user should optimize the final working concentrations.

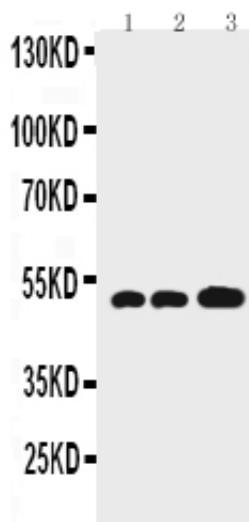
Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1µg/ml, Rat, Mouse, By Heat
Western blot, 0.1-0.5µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat

Protein Target Info For GFAP (Source: Uniprot.org)

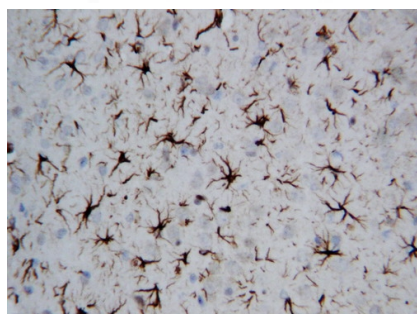
You can check the tissue specificity below for information on selecting positive and negative control.

Gene Name	GFAP
Protein Name	Glial fibrillary acidic protein(GFAP)
Protein Function	GFAP, a class-III intermediate filament, is a cell- specific marker that, during the development of the central nervous system, distinguishes astrocytes from other glial cells.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in cells lacking fibronectin. .
Sequence Similarities	Belongs to the intermediate filament family.
Uniprot ID	P14136

Anti-GFAP Antibody (PA1239) Images



Anti-GFAP antibody, PA1239, Western blotting
All lanes: Anti GFAP(PA1239) at 0.5ug/ml
Lane 1: Rat Brain Tissue Lysate at 50ug
Lane 2: Mouse Brain Tissue Lysate at 50ug
Lane 3: U87 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
Predicted bind size: 49KD
Observed bind size: 49KD



Anti-GFAP antibody, PA1239, IHC(P)
IHC(P): Rat Brain Tissue



Anti-GFAP antibody, PA1239, Western blotting
Lane 1: Rat Brain Tissue Lysate
Lane 2: Rat Brain Tissue Lysate
Lane 3: Mouse Brain Tissue Lysate
Lane 4: Mouse Brain Tissue Lysate

Boster Guarantee

Boster promises replacement or refund for products not performing as described on the datasheet.

Boster promises thorough investigation into any technical inquiries and quality concerns to ensure best product performance.

General Notes On Antibody Storage

Boster's antibodies come in various formats. Unconjugated antibodies may be stored at -20°C for up to a year without functional compromise. Lyophilized antibodies must be reconstituted before using. Prior to use, after briefly centrifuge the vial at 12,000 x g for 5-10 seconds. This will insure complete recovery of vial contents.

For long term storage, we recommend storing small, single-use aliquots at -20°C or -80°C, preferably in frost-free freezers in locations without any appreciable temperature fluctuation (i.e., the door). If stored this way, Boster's antibodies are functionally guaranteed for up to one year from receipt. Any unfrozen and or unused material can be stored at 4°C for short term use (≤1 week) and should not be re-frozen. Please refer to the datasheet for product-specific storage information.

Some Boster's antibodies are supplied in the presence of sodium azide. Low levels (0.02 -0.05% w/v) of sodium azide are used to prevent microbial contamination. A simple buffer exchange column is recommended to anyone who may be using Boster's antibodies to, 1) treat or stain live cells, or 2) perform any primary amine coupling reaction.

All conjugated antibodies should be stored in light-protected vials or covered with a light protecting materials (i.e. aluminum foil). Conjugated antibodies are stable for at least 12 month at 4°C. if longer storage is desired (24 months), conjugates may be diluted with up to 50% glycerol and stored at -20 to -80°C. Freezing and thawing conjugated antibodies will compromise enzyme activity as well as antibody binding.

If glycerol will not interrupt downstream applications, the addition of glycerol to 50% (volume/volume) is a commonly used cryoprotectant. Store antibodies with glycerol at -20 °C, not -80°C.