abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-GFAP antibody [2076] ab224659

1 Image

Overview

Product name	Anti-GFAP antibody [2076]
Description	Mouse monoclonal [2076] to GFAP
Host species	Mouse
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** IHC-P
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Human
Immunogen	Recombinant fragment within Human GFAP aa 101-200. The exact sequence is proprietary. Database link: P14136
Positive control	IHC-P: Human cerebellum tissue.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.05% Sodium azide Constituents: 0.05% BSA, PBS
Purity	Protein A/G purified
Purification notes	ab224659 was purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G.
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	2076
Isotype	IgG1

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab224659** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes

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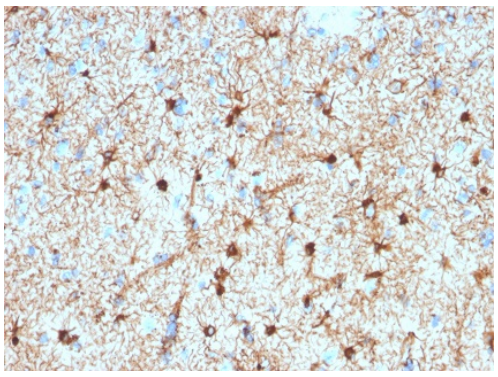
IHC-P		Use a concentration of 0.25 - 0.5 µg/ml. Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 before commencing with IHC staining protocol. Primary incubation for 30 minutes at RT.

Target

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.
Involvement in 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.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the intermediate filament family.
Post-translational modifications	Phosphorylated by PKN1.
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm. Associated with intermediate filaments.

Images



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-GFAP antibody [2076] (ab224659)

Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human cerebellum tissue stained for GFAP using ab224659 at 0.5 µg/ml in immunohistochemical analysis.

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