Product datasheet

Anti-GFAP delta antibody ab93251

Overview

Product name: Anti-GFAP delta antibody
Description: Rabbit polyclonal to GFAP delta
Host species: Rabbit
Tested applications: Suitable for: ICC/IF, WB, IHC-P
Species reactivity: Reacts with: Mouse
Predicted to work with: Rat

Immunogen: Synthetic peptide corresponding to Mouse GFAP delta aa 350 to the C-terminus conjugated to keyhole limpet haemocyanin.
(Peptide available as ab129227)

Positive control: This antibody gave a positive signal in the following tissue lysates: Mouse Brain; Mouse Cerebellum; Mouse Hippocampus; Mouse Spinal Cord. This antibody gave a positive result in IHC in the following FFPE tissue: Normal mouse adult brain. It also gave a positive result in SKNSH cell line.

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 or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer: pH: 7.40
Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide
Constituent: PBS
Note: Batches of this product that have a concentration < 1mg/ml may have BSA added as a stabilising agent. If you would like information about the formulation of a specific lot, please contact our scientific support team who will be happy to help.

Purity: Immunogen affinity purified
Clonality: Polyclonal
Isotype: IgG

Applications

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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 leukencephalopathy 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 leukencephalopathy 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

IHC image of GFAP delta staining in normal Mouse brain formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section, performed on a Leica Bond™ system using the standard protocol B. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution 1) for 20 mins. The section was then incubated with ab93251, 5µg/ml, for 15 mins at room temperature. A Goat anti-Rabbit biotinylated secondary antibody was used to detect the primary, and visualized using an HRP conjugated ABC system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

For other IHC staining systems (automated and non-automated)
customers should optimize variable parameters such as antigen retrieval conditions, primary antibody concentration and antibody incubation times.

**All lanes**: Anti-GFAP delta antibody (ab93251) at 1 µg/ml

**Lane 1**: Brain (Mouse) Tissue Lysate
**Lane 2**: Cerebellum Mouse Tissue Lysate
**Lane 3**: Mouse Hippocampus Tissue Lysate
**Lane 4**: Spinal Cord (Mouse) Tissue Lysate

Lysates/proteins at 10 µg per lane.

**Secondary**
**All lanes**: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) preadsorbed (ab97080) at 1/5000 dilution

Developed using the ECL technique.

Performed under reducing conditions.

**Predicted band size**: 50 kDa
**Observed band size**: 50 kDa
**Additional bands at**: 15 kDa, 47 kDa, 70 kDa. We are unsure as to the identity of these extra bands.

**Exposure time**: 2 minutes

ICC/IF image of ab93251 stained SKNSH cells. The cells were 4% formaldehyde fixed (10 min) and then incubated in 1%BSA / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h to permeabilise the cells and block non-specific protein-protein interactions. The cells were then incubated with the antibody (ab93251, 10µg/ml) overnight at +4°C. The secondary antibody (green) was ab96899, DyLight® 488 goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) used at a 1/250 dilution for 1h. Alexa Fluor® 594 WGA was used to label plasma membranes (red) at a 1/200 dilution for 1h. DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue) at a concentration of 1.43µM.
Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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