

GFAP Antibody (clone GA-5)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # ALS13478

Specification

GFAP Antibody (clone GA-5) - Product Information

Application IHC Primary Accession P14136

Reactivity Human, Rat, Pig

Host Mouse
Clonality Monoclonal
Calculated MW 50kDa KDa

GFAP Antibody (clone GA-5) - Additional Information

Gene ID 2670

Other Names

Glial fibrillary acidic protein, GFAP, GFAP

Target/Specificity

The antibody GA-5 reacts with GFAP, the principal marker of astroglial cells in the central nervous system, which is specifically expressed in satellite cells in peripheral ganglia and in non myelinating Schwann cells in peripheral nerves. The GFAP p ...

Reconstitution & Storage

Short term 4°C, long term aliquot and store at -20°C, avoid freeze thaw cycles.

Precautions

GFAP Antibody (clone GA-5) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GFAP Antibody (clone GA-5) - Protein Information

Name GFAP

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.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Note=Associated with intermediate filaments

Tissue Location

Expressed in cells lacking fibronectin.

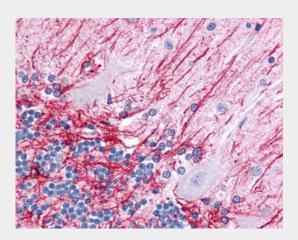


GFAP Antibody (clone GA-5) - Protocols

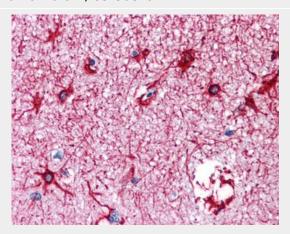
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

GFAP Antibody (clone GA-5) - Images



Anti-GFAP antibody IHC of human brain, cerebellum.



Anti-GFAP antibody IHC of human brain, cortex.

GFAP Antibody (clone GA-5) - Background

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.

GFAP Antibody (clone GA-5) - References

Reeves S.A., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 86:5178-5182(1989). Brenner M., et al. Brain Res. Mol. Brain Res. 7:277-286(1990). Bongcam-Rudloff E., et al. Cancer Res. 51:1553-1560(1991).





Kumanishi T.,et al.Acta Neuropathol. 83:569-578(1992). Isaacs A.,et al.Genomics 51:152-154(1998).