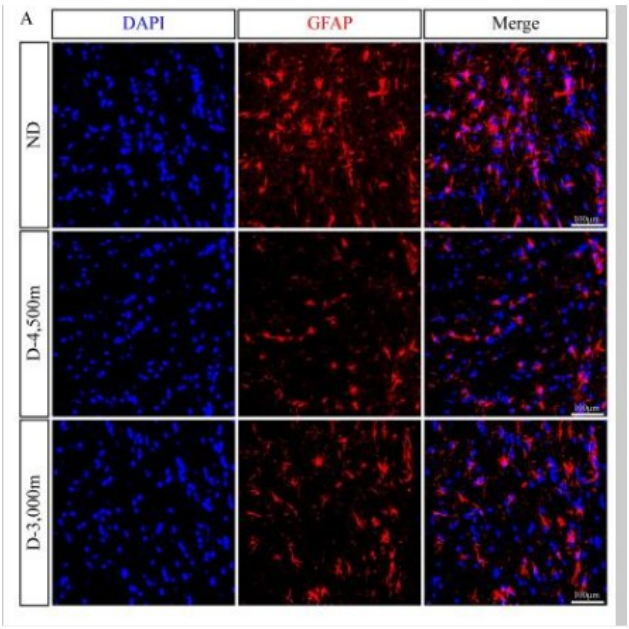
GFAP Monoclonal Antibody(5C8)

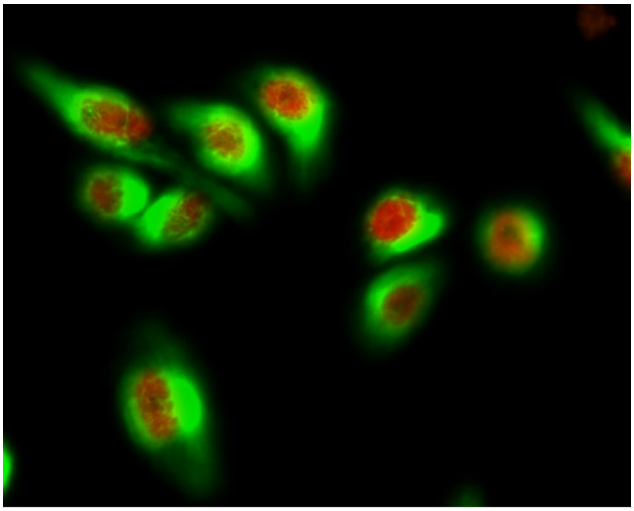
Catalog No	BYab-02975
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;
Gene Name	GFAP
Protein Name	Glial fibrillary acidic protein
Immunogen	Synthetic Peptide of GFAP
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous GFAP proteins.
Formulation	PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.5%BSA, 0.02% sodium azide as Preservative and 50% Glycerol.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB: 1:2000-5000 IF 1:200 IHC 1:50-300
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	GFAP; Glial fibrillary acidic protein; GFAP
Observed Band	45kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm . Associated with intermediate filaments. .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in cells lacking fibronectin.
Function	alternative products:Isoforms differ in the C-terminal region which is encoded by 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
Background	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 RefSeq, Oct 2008],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

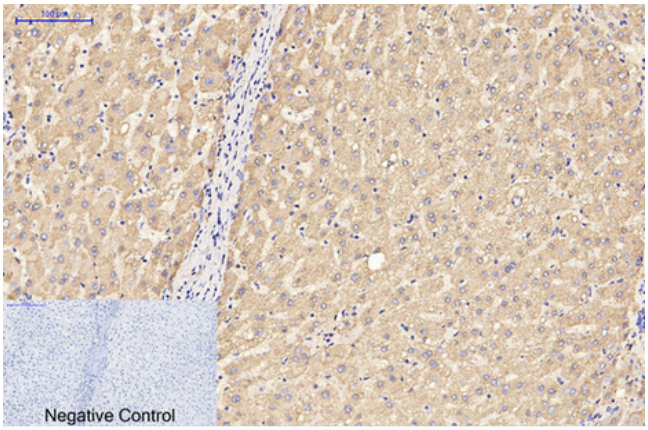
Products Images



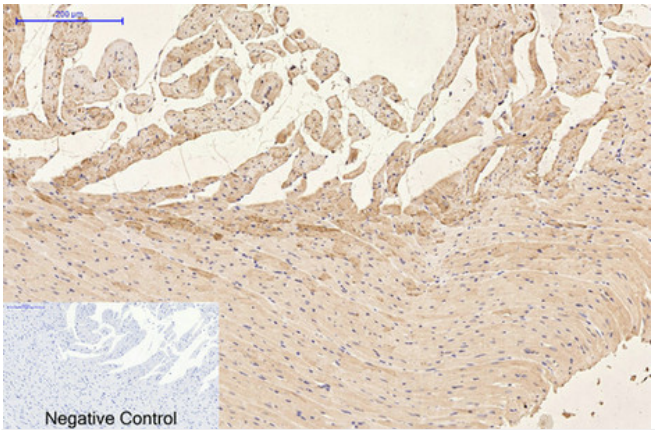
Wang, Hao, et al. "Effects of altitude changes on mild-to-moderate closed-head injury in rats following acute high-altitude exposure." Experimental and therapeutic medicine 17.1 (2019): 847-856.



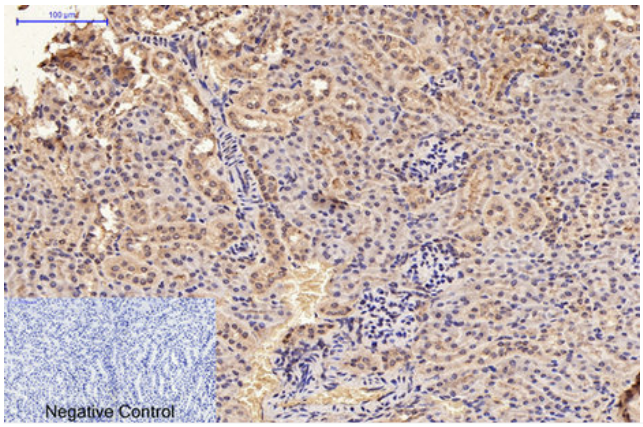
Immunofluorescence analysis of Hela cell. 1,AR Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). GFAP Monoclonal Antibody(5C8)(green) was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Goat Anti Rabbit Alexa Fluor 594 Catalog:RS3611 was diluted at 1:1000(room temperature, 50min). Goat Anti Mouse Alexa Fluor 488 Catalog:RS3208 was diluted at 1:1000(room temperature, 50min).



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.



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 Mouse-kidney 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.