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| <b>Cat. No:</b>          | MAB-12029  |
| <b>Conjugate:</b>        | Unconjugated   |
| <b>Size:</b>             | 100 ug   |
| <b>Clone:</b>            | GA5  |
| <b>Concentration:</b>    | 1mg/ml   |
| <b>Host:</b>             | Mouse  |
| <b>Isotype:</b>          | IgG1   |
| <b>Immunogen:</b>        | Purified porcine spinal cord GFAP  |
| <b>Reactivity:</b>       | Hu, Pig, Ch, Rt, Ms  |
| <b>Applications:</b>     | Western blot: 1:500 - 1:1000 Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin embedded tissues):1:500 Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Tissues) 1:500 - 1,000 Immunofluorescence : 1: :500 - 1: 1,000 Immunocytochemistry: 1: 500 - 1: 1,000   |
| <b>Molecular Weight:</b> | 50kDa  |
| <b>Purification:</b>     | Purified   |
| <b>Background:</b>       | Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP) was discovered by Amico Bignami and coworkers as a major fibrous protein of multiple sclerosis plaques (1). It was subsequently found to be a member of the 10nm or intermediate filament protein family, specifically the intermediate filament protein family Class III, which also includes peripherin, desmin and vimentin. The GFAP protein runs on gels as a ~50kDa protein, usually associated with somewhat lower molecule weight bands which are alternate transcripts from the single gene. The HGNC nomenclature for this protein is, perhaps not surprisingly, GFAP. GFAP is strongly and specifically expressed in astrocytes and certain other astroglia in the central nervous system, in satellite cells in peripheral ganglia, and in non-myelinating Schwann cells in peripheral nerves (2,3). It is also a component of neural stem cells. |
| <b>Form:</b>             | Liquid   |
| <b>Buffer:</b>           | Liquid in PBS 50% glycerol, 5 mM Sodium Azide  |
| <b>Storage:</b>          | At 4°C short term or -20°C long term. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing  |

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