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Product Information

Anti-Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein
produced in rabbit, IgG fraction of antiserum

Catalog Number **G9269**

Synonym: Anti-GFAP

Product Description
Anti-Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein is produced in rabbit using GFAP purified from human brain as the immunogen. Whole antiserum is purified to provide an IgG fraction of antiserum

Using immunofluorescent or immunoperoxidase labeling on alcohol- and formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded or frozen tissue sections, the antibody localized GFAP in astrocytes, glia cells (Bergmann glia), gliomas and other glial cell derived tumors. Specific localization of GFAP is also obtained by an immunoblotting technique.

Anti-GFAP has proven a valuable tool for use in immunocytochemical localization of GFAP in normal central nervous system tissue, certain tumors and metastases of the glial antigen, as well as for immunofluorescent labeling of cultured mammalian cells.

Reagent
Supplied as a solution in 0.01 M phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, containing 15 mM sodium azide as a preservative.

Precautions and Disclaimer
This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Storage/Stability
Store at 2-8 °C up to one month. For extended storage, solution may be frozen in working aliquots. Repeated freezing and thawing, or storage in "frost-free" freezers, is not recommended. If slight turbidity occurs upon prolonged storage, clarify by centrifugation before use.

Product Profile
Total Protein: determined by absorbance at 280 nm (Extinction, $E_{280}^{1\%}$ = 1.4)

Immunohistochemistry: a minimum working dilution of 1:80 was determined using alcohol- and formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections of human or animal brain tissue. This dilution shows strong intensity, maximal number of stained cells and minimal background staining.

Indirect Immunoblotting: a minimum working dilution of 1:500 was determined using human brain extract blots.

Note: In order to obtain best results, it is recommended that each individual user determine their optimum working dilutions by titration assay.

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