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Product Data Sheet

MAB-12029 **Anti-GFAP (Glial fibrillary acidic protein), Clone G-A-5
Monoclonal Antibody**

Background: Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP) is specific to astrocytes (i.e. glial cells) and ependymal cells of the central nervous system. MAb to GFAP is useful in differentiating primary gliomas from metastatic lesions in the brain and for documenting astrocytic differentiation in tumors outside the CNS.

Specificity: Monoclonal antibody recognizes the 51-52 kDa Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP). Shows no cross-reactivity with other intermediate filament proteins. Stains astrocytes, glial cells, ependymal cells and their corresponding tumors. Many types of neural tumors such as neuroblastomas, Schwannomas, as well as extra-CNS tumors are not labeled. Positive control: IMR5 cells. Brain or astrocytoma.

Cellular Localization: Cytoplasmic

Ig Isotype: IgG1

Immunogen: Porcine spinal cord

Quantity: 40 µg

Format: 200 µg/ml antibody in 10 mM PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.2% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide. Purified from ascites fluid by Protein G chromatography.

Applications and Suggested Dilutions:

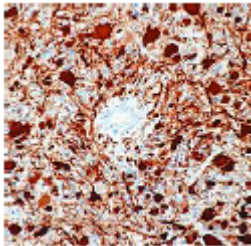
Immunofluorescence

Immunoprecipitation

Immunohistochemistry:

(native and denatured) Use Protein G, Ab at 2 µg/mg protein lysate.

(formalin/paraffin) Use Ab at 1-2 µg/ml for 30 min at RT. [No special pretreatment is required for IHC of formalin fixed tissues.]



Formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human astrocytoma stained with MAB-12029 using peroxidase-conjugate and DAB chromogen. Note cytoplasmic staining of tumor cells.

Western blotting: Use 1-2 µg/ml for 2hrs at RT. The optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined by the researcher.

Species Reactivity: Human, pig, rat and chicken, mouse (5), other species not tested.

Storage and Stability: Stable for at least 24 months when stored at 2-8°C.

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Web-site: www.immunologicalsciences.com;

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References:

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2. Achtstätter, Th. *et al.* (1986) *Differentiation* **31** : 206-227.
3. Trivino, A. *et al.* (1992). *Vision Res.* **32**(9): 1601-1607.
4. Mena, MA. *et al.* (1999). *J Neural Transmission* **106**: 1105-1123.
5. Mennini T., Bigini P., Cagnotto A., Carvelli L., Di Nunno P., Fumagalli E., Tortarolo M., Buurman W.A., Ghezzi P., Bendotti C., (2003) Glial activation and TNFR-I overexpression precedes motor dysfunction in the spinal cord of mind mice, *Cytokine* "in press".
6. Fumagalli E., Bigini P., Barbera S., De Paola M., Mennini T., 2005 *Laboratory of Receptor Pharmacology Mario Negri Institute for Farmacological Research*, available on line on www.sciencedirect.com.



Fig. 1

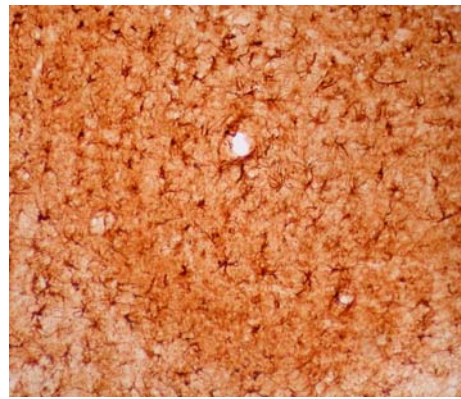


Fig. 2

The images are referred to a staining in immunohistochemistry with DAB:

Fig. 1: section of cerebral tissue of sane mouse;

Fig. 2: section of cerebral tissue of animal with high astroglial reaction.

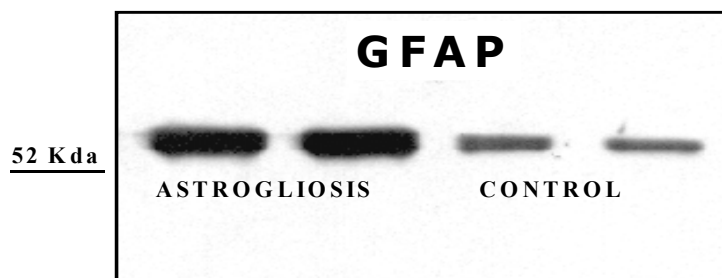


Fig. 3: Observation in Western Blot, obtained with the antibody MAB-12029 on homogenate obtained from the same type of samples

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