

## **Product Datasheet**

## GFAP Antibody / Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (orb1825064)

**Description** This mAb recognizes a protein of ~50kDa which is identified as Glial Fibrillary

Acidic Protein (GFAP). It shows no cross-reaction with other intermediate filament proteins. GFAP is specifically found in astroglia. GFAP is a very popular marker for localizing benign astrocyte and neoplastic cells of glial origin in the central nervous system. Antibody to GFAP is useful in differentiating primary gliomas from metastatic lesions in the brain and for documenting astrocytic

differentiation in tumors outside the CNS.

Species/Host Mouse

**Reactivity** Bovine, Canine, Equine, Human

**Conjugation** Unconjugated

**Tested Applications** IHC-P

**Immunogen** A recombinant partial protein sequence (within amino acids 150-250) from the

human protein was used as the immunogen for the GFAP antibody.

**Storage** Aliquot the GFAP antibody and store frozen at -20°C or colder. Avoid repeated

freeze-thaw cycles.

**Note** For research use only

**Formula** 1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free

**Isotype** Mouse IgG1, kappa

**Clonality** Monoclonal

Clone Number GFAP/6881

**Antibody Type** Primary Antibody

Uniprot ID P14136





**Hazard Information** 

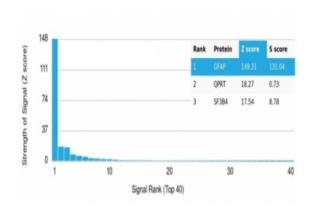
This GFAP antibody is available for research use only.

**Dilution Range** 

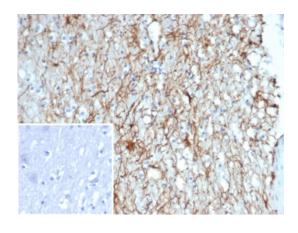
Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT

**Expiration Date** 

12 months from date of receipt.



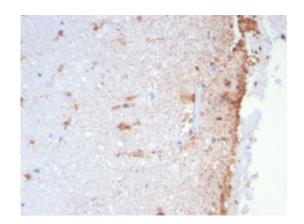
Analysis of a HuProt (TM) microarray containing more than 19000 full-length human proteins using GFAP antibody (GFAP/6881). Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt (TM) array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt (TM) are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a mAb to its intended target. A mAb is considered to specific to its intended target, if the mAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a mAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that mAb to protein X is equal to 29.



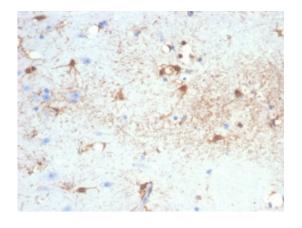
IHC staining of FFPE human brain tissue with GFAP antibody (clone GFAP/6881). Inset: PBS used in place of primary Ab (secondary Ab negative control). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH9 10 mM Tris with 1 mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



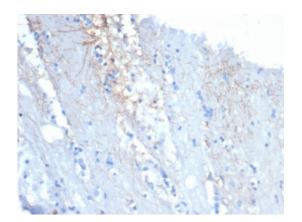




IHC staining of FFPE dog brain with GFAP antibody (clone GFAP/6881). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH9 10 mM Tris with 1 mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



IHC staining of FFPE horse brain with GFAP antibody (clone GFAP/6881). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH9 10 mM Tris with 1 mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



IHC staining of FFPE cow brain tissue with GFAP antibody (clone GFAP/6881). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH9 10 mM Tris with 1 mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.

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