

Selected References SYSY Antibodies

A DNA-based nano-immunoassay for the label-free detection of glial fibrillary acidic protein in multicell lysates. Ganau M, Bosco A, Palma A, Corvaglia S, Parisse P, Fruk L, Beltrami AP, Cesselli D, Casalis L, Scoles G
Nanomedicine : nanotechnology, biology, and medicine (2015) 112: 293-300. . **ELISA**

GFAP

Cat.No. 173 211; Monoclonal mouse antibody, 100 µg purified IgG (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µg purified IgG, lyophilized. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For reconstitution add 100 µl H ₂ O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C until use.
Applications	WB: 1 : 1000 (AP staining) (see remarks) IP: yes ICC: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 1000 IHC: 1 : 500 IHC-P/FFPE: 1 : 500 ELISA: yes
Clone	186C6
Subtype	IgG1 (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 1 to 432 from human GFAP (UniProt Id: P14136)
Epitop	Epitop: AA 1 to 15 from human GFAP (UniProt Id: P14136)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human (P14136), rat (P47819), mouse (P03995), cow. Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Specific for GFAP, detects all isoforms. K.O.
Matching control	173-0P
Remarks	WB: The monoclonal antibodies are less sensitive compared to the rabbit polyclonal polyclonal (cat. no. 173 002).

TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY

NOT TOXIC, NOT HAZARDOUS, NOT INFECTIOUS, NOT CONTAGIOUS

Glial fibrillary acidic protein **GFAP** is a glial-specific member of the intermediate filament protein family. This group comprises celltype-specific filamentous proteins with similar structure and function as scaffold for cytoskeleton assembly and maintenance.

Frequently, neural stem cells also express GFAP. In addition many types of brain tumors, probably derived from astrocytic cells, heavily express GFAP. This protein is also found in the lens epithelium, Kupffer cells of the liver, in some cells in salivary tumors and others.

Point-mutations in the GFAP gene have been correlated to Alexander disease a fatal leukoencephalopathy that leads to the dysmyelination or demyelination of the central nervous system.