

Antibody Sampler Kit for Glia Cells (cat. no. 803-ASK)

GFAP

Cat.No. 173 011; Monoclonal mouse antibody, 20 µg purified IgG (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	20 µg purified IgG, lyophilized. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For reconstitution add 20 µl H ₂ O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C until use. Antibodies should be stored at +4°C when still lyophilized. Do not freeze! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Applications	WB: 1 : 1000 (AP staining) (see remarks) IP: yes ICC: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 1000 IHC: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 1000 (see remarks) IHC-P (FFPE): 1 : 500 up to 1 : 4000 ExM: external data (see remarks) Clarity: external data video (see remarks) ELISA: yes (see remarks)
Clone	134B1
Subtype	IgG2a (κ light chain)
Immunogen	full-length recombinant human GFAP (UniProt Id: P14136)
Epitop	AA 391 to 405 from human GFAP (UniProt Id: P14136)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human (P14136), rat (P47819), mouse (P03995), cow. No signal: zebrafish. Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Specific for GFAP isoform 1 (alpha) K.O. validated
Matching control	173-0P
Remarks	WB: The monoclonal antibodies are less sensitive compared to the rabbit polyclonal polyclonal (cat. no. 173 002). IHC: Antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 is tolerated. ExM: This antibody has been successfully applied and published for this method by customers (see application-specific references). Clarity: This antibody has been successfully applied and published for this method by customers (see application-specific references). ELISA: Suitable as capture antibody for sandwich-ELISA. Please refer to the protocol for suitable detector antibodies.

Background

Glia fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) is a glial-specific intermediate filament protein (IF) in astrocytes (1). It is a major component of the cytoskeleton and is involved in cell division, migration, and morphology. It is also involved in the regulation of cell cycle and cell death. GFAP is a marker for astrocytes and is used to identify and study these cells in the brain. It is also used to study the role of astrocytes in various neurological disorders, including Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, and Huntington's disease. GFAP is also used to study the role of astrocytes in the development of the brain and in the regulation of the blood-brain barrier. GFAP is a member of the intermediate filament family of proteins, which are characterized by their ability to form long, rope-like structures. GFAP is a dimeric protein, consisting of two subunits that are linked together by disulfide bonds. The dimeric structure of GFAP is essential for its function as a structural protein. GFAP is also involved in the regulation of cell cycle and cell death. It is a marker for astrocytes and is used to identify and study these cells in the brain. It is also used to study the role of astrocytes in various neurological disorders, including Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, and Huntington's disease. GFAP is also used to study the role of astrocytes in the development of the brain and in the regulation of the blood-brain barrier. GFAP is a member of the intermediate filament family of proteins, which are characterized by their ability to form long, rope-like structures. GFAP is a dimeric protein, consisting of two subunits that are linked together by disulfide bonds. The dimeric structure of GFAP is essential for its function as a structural protein.

Frequently, neural stem cells also express GFAP. In addition many types of brain tumors, probably astrocytomas, express GFAP. MAP2 is a microtubule-associated protein (MAP) that is expressed in neurons. It is a marker for neurons and is used to identify and study these cells in the brain. It is also used to study the role of neurons in various neurological disorders, including Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, and Huntington's disease. MAP2 is a member of the microtubule-associated protein family, which are characterized by their ability to bind to microtubules. MAP2 is a dimeric protein, consisting of two subunits that are linked together by disulfide bonds. The dimeric structure of MAP2 is essential for its function as a structural protein. MAP2 is also involved in the regulation of cell cycle and cell death. It is a marker for neurons and is used to identify and study these cells in the brain. It is also used to study the role of neurons in various neurological disorders, including Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, and Huntington's disease. MAP2 is also used to study the role of neurons in the development of the brain and in the regulation of the blood-brain barrier. MAP2 is a member of the microtubule-associated protein family, which are characterized by their ability to bind to microtubules. MAP2 is a dimeric protein, consisting of two subunits that are linked together by disulfide bonds. The dimeric structure of MAP2 is essential for its function as a structural protein.

Since microtubule dynamics are central to cell division, migration, and morphology, aberrations in microtubule dynamics can lead to various neurological disorders. MAP2 is a marker for neurons and is used to identify and study these cells in the brain. It is also used to study the role of neurons in various neurological disorders, including Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, and Huntington's disease. MAP2 is a member of the microtubule-associated protein family, which are characterized by their ability to bind to microtubules. MAP2 is a dimeric protein, consisting of two subunits that are linked together by disulfide bonds. The dimeric structure of MAP2 is essential for its function as a structural protein.

Consequently, MAP2 expression has diagnostic and prognostic relevance in neuro-oncology. MAP2 is a marker for neurons and is used to identify and study these cells in the brain. It is also used to study the role of neurons in various neurological disorders, including Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, and Huntington's disease. MAP2 is a member of the microtubule-associated protein family, which are characterized by their ability to bind to microtubules. MAP2 is a dimeric protein, consisting of two subunits that are linked together by disulfide bonds. The dimeric structure of MAP2 is essential for its function as a structural protein. MAP2 is also involved in the regulation of cell cycle and cell death. It is a marker for neurons and is used to identify and study these cells in the brain. It is also used to study the role of neurons in various neurological disorders, including Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, and Huntington's disease. MAP2 is also used to study the role of neurons in the development of the brain and in the regulation of the blood-brain barrier. MAP2 is a member of the microtubule-associated protein family, which are characterized by their ability to bind to microtubules. MAP2 is a dimeric protein, consisting of two subunits that are linked together by disulfide bonds. The dimeric structure of MAP2 is essential for its function as a structural protein.

Reconstitution/
Storage

20 µg purified IgG, lyophilized. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For **reconstitution** add 20 µl H₂O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C until use. Antibodies should be stored at +4°C when still lyophilized. Do not freeze! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.

Applications	WB: 1 : 1000 (AP staining) (see remarks) IP: not tested yet ICC: 1 : 200 up to 1 : 1000 (see remarks) IHC: 1 : 200 up to 1 : 500 IHC-P (FFPE): 1 : 500 up to 1 : 2000 IHC-Fr: 1 : 500 (see remarks) IHC-G: 1 : 500 (see remarks) DNA-PAINT: external data (see remarks)
Clone	198A5
Subtype	IgG1 (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to residues near the amino terminus of human Map2 (UniProt Id: P11137-4)
Epitop	AA 82 to 96 from human MAP2-4 hu (UniProt Id: P11137-4)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human (P11137), rat (P15146), mouse (P20357). No signal: zebrafish. Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Specific for MAP2; recognizes all four isoforms.
Matching control	188-0P
Remarks	WB: Due to the large size of this protein, we recommend NuPAGE 3-8% Tris-Acetate gels for SDS-PAGE. ICC: The following fixatives are possible: 4% formaldehyde/PFA, methanol. IHC-Fr: Acetone fixation is recommended. IHC-G: The following fixatives are possible: 3% glyoxal, 9% glyoxal. DNA-PAINT: This antibody has been successfully applied and published for this method by customers (see application-specific references).

Background

Antibody Sampler Kit for Glia Cells (cat. no. 803-ASK)

IBA1

Cat.No. 234 308; Recombinant Guinea pig antibody, 30 µg recombinant IgG (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	30 µg purified recombinant IgG, lyophilized. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For reconstitution add 30 µl H ₂ O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C until use. Antibodies should be stored at +4°C when still lyophilized. Do not freeze! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Applications	WB: 1 : 1000 (AP staining) IP: yes ICC: 1 : 500 IHC: 1 : 500 (see remarks) IHC-P (FFPE): 1 : 1000
Clone	Gp311H9
Subtype	IgG2 (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the carboxy terminus of rat IBA1 (UniProt Id: P55009)
Reactivity	Reacts with: mouse (Q9EQW9), rat (P55009), human (P55008), monkey. Other species not tested yet.
Matching control	234-0P
Remarks	This antibody is a chimeric antibody based on the monoclonal mouse antibody clone 311H9. The constant regions of the heavy and light chains have been replaced by Guinea pig specific sequences. Therefore, the antibody can be used with standard anti-Guinea pig secondary reagents. The antibody has been expressed in mammalian cells. IHC: Antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 is tolerated.

Background

Ionized calcium-binding adaptor molecule **1 (IBA1)** or allograft inflammatory factor1 (**AIF-1**) is an EF hand calcium binding protein which is expressed by cells of the monocyte/macrophage lineage and by germ cells in the testis (1). In mice, IBA1/AIF-1 can be regarded a "pan-macrophage marker" because, except for alveolar macrophages, all subpopulations of macrophages express IBA1/AIF-1 (1). In human gliomas IBA1 defines a distinct subset of tumor-associated activated macrophages/microglial cells (2).

Microglia represent the resident macrophages in the nervous system and are the smallest of the glial cells with cell bodies of only 2-5 µm in diameter. In the CNS IBA1 upregulation is associated with neuroinflammatory response (3).

S100B

Cat.No. 287 004; Polyclonal Guinea pig antibody, 30 µl antiserum (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	30 µl antiserum, lyophilized. For reconstitution add 30 µl H ₂ O, then aliquot and store at -20°C until use. Antibodies should be stored at +4°C when still lyophilized. Do not freeze! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Applications	WB: not recommended IP: not tested yet ICC: 1 : 500 IHC: 1 : 200 up to 1 : 500 IHC-P (FFPE): 1 : 200 IHC-G: 1 : 500 (see remarks) Clarity: external data (see remarks)
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 1 to 92 from rat S100B (UniProt Id: P04631)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (P04631), mouse (P50114), human (P04271). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	K.D. validated PubMed: 39908332
Remarks	IHC-G: The following fixatives are possible: 3% glyoxal, 9% glyoxal. Clarity: This antibody has been successfully applied and published for this method by customers (see application-specific references).

Background

The family of S100 proteins comprises more than 20 members. These proteins are EF-hand Ca²⁺-binding proteins, and are widely distributed in mammalian tissue. Since these proteins are soluble in 100 % saturated ammonium-sulfate solution they have been named S100.

S100B is a frequently used marker protein for mature astrocytes whereas GFAP is also expressed in germinal zone cells that maintained their immature developmental stage.

Antibody Sampler Kit for Glia Cells (cat. no. 803-ASK)

SOX2

Cat.No. 347 003; Polyclonal rabbit antibody, 10 µg specific antibody (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	10 µg specific antibody, lyophilized. Affinity purified with the immunogen. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For reconstitution add 10 µl H ₂ O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C until use. Antibodies should be stored at +4°C when still lyophilized. Do not freeze! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Applications	WB: not tested yet (AP staining) IP: not tested yet ICC: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 1000 IHC: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 5000 IHC-P (FFPE): 1 : 200
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the carboxy terminus of mouse SOX2 (UniProt Id: P48432)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (D4A543), mouse (P48432), human (P48431). Other species not tested yet.

Background

Sex determining region of Y chromosome (**Sry**)-related high mobility group **box1-3** or **SOX 1-3** proteins belong to the earliest transcription factors expressed in the developing CNS. SOX1, SOX2 and SOX3 constitute the B1-subgroup of the Sox gene family 12. They are expressed by most progenitor cells of the developing CNS and are generally downregulated by neural cells when they exit the cell cycle and differentiate.

For more information on protein expression pattern, please refer to the overview image in our SYSY Antibodies ATLAS.

CNP1 (CNPase)

Cat.No. 355 002; Polyclonal rabbit antibody, 40 µl antiserum (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	40 µl antiserum, lyophilized. For reconstitution add 40 µl H ₂ O, then aliquot and store at -20°C until use. Antibodies should be stored at +4°C when still lyophilized. Do not freeze! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Applications	WB: 1 : 1000 (AP staining) IP: yes ICC: 1 : 500 IHC: 1 : 500 IHC-P (FFPE): 1 : 500
Immunogen	Full length mouse recombinant CNP1 (UniProt Id: P16330)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (P13233), mouse (P16330). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	K.O. validated

Background

The 2', 3'-cyclic nucleotide 3'-phosphodiesterase **CNP 1**, also referred to as CNPase and CNP, is one of the most abundant membrane-associated enzymes in the myelin sheath of the vertebrate nervous system.

It is assumed that CNP 1 participates in RNA metabolism of myelinating oligodendrocytes.

Antibody Sampler Kit for Glia Cells (cat. no. 803-ASK)

β-Actin

Cat.No. 251 011; Monoclonal mouse antibody, 20 µg purified IgG (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	20 µg purified IgG, lyophilized. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For reconstitution add 20 µl H ₂ O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C until use. Antibodies should be stored at +4°C when still lyophilized. Do not freeze! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Applications	WB: 1 : 1000 up to 1 : 10000 (AP staining) IP: yes ICC: 1 : 500 (see remarks) IHC: not tested yet IHC-P (FFPE): not tested yet
Clone	130B4
Subtype	IgG1 (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 2 to 16 from mouse β-Actin (UniProt Id: P60710)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (P60711), mouse (P60710), zebrafish, human (P60709), Drosophila melanogaster. Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	May cross-react to α- and γ-actin due to sequence homology.
Remarks	ICC: The following fixatives are possible: 4% formaldehyde/PFA, methanol.

Background

The two major cytoskeletal proteins involved in cell motility are myosin and **actin**. Monomeric actin is a globular protein that is expressed in all eukaryotic cells. Actin is the major subunit of microfilaments, a major component of the cytoskeleton, and of thin filaments, part of the contractile apparatus in muscle cells.

Actin is involved in many cellular processes including cell motility, maintenance of cell shape, and organelle trafficking.

Three main groups of actin have been identified. α-actins are found in muscle tissues whereas β- and γ-actins co-exist in most cell types as components of the cytoskeleton.