

Rabbit Anti-GFAP [MD104R]: RM0098, RM0098RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) is the subunit of the glial specific “intermediate” filament that include desmin filaments in smooth muscle, vimentin filaments in cultured fibroblasts, keratin filaments in epithelium and neurofilaments in neural cells. GFAP is a major product of astrocytic differentiation. Compared with special stains currently used to identify an astroglial component in brain tumors, GFAP staining is more sensitive. Further, the immunohistochemical staining method is useful in demonstrating reactive astrocytes, whether secondary to a brain tumor or to any other neuro-pathological condition.

Specifications

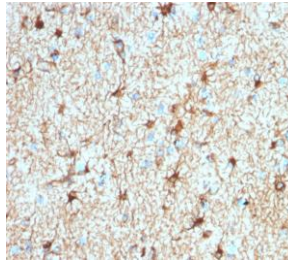
Clone: MD104R
 Source: Rabbit
 Reactivity: Human, mouse, rabbit, rat, cow, pig, chicken
 Immunogen: Recombinant human full-length GFAP protein
 Isotype: IgG
 Localization: Cytoplasm
 Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
 Applications: IHC, Flow Cyt.
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
GFAP Concentrated	RM0098	1 ml
GFAP Prediluted	RM0098RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue: Cerebellium, astrocytoma
 Concentrated Dilution: 50-200
 Pretreatment: Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
 Incubation Time and Temp: 30 minutes @ RT
 Detection: Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human cerebellum stained with anti-GFAP using DAB

References:

1. Partial white and grey matter protection with prolonged infusion of recombinant human erythropoietin after asphyxia in preterm fetal sheep. Wassink G, et al. J Cereb Blood Flow Metab N/A:N/A, 2016.
2. miR-17-92 facilitates neuronal differentiation of transplanted neural stem/precursor cells under neuroinflammatory conditions. Mao S, et al. J Neuroinflammation 13:208, 2016. \
3. Increased cerebrospinal fluid osteopontin levels and its involvement in macrophage infiltration in neuromyelitis optica. Kariya Y, et al. Clin 3:126-34, 2015.
4. Long-term effects of neonatal stress on adult conditioned place preference (CPP) and hippocampal neurogenesis. Hays SL, et al. Behav Brain Res : 2011.