# PRODUCT INFORMATION

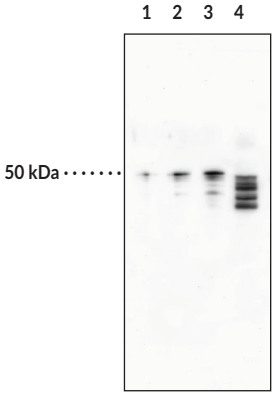
## GFAP Monoclonal Antibody (Clone 8E6)

*Item No. 28847*

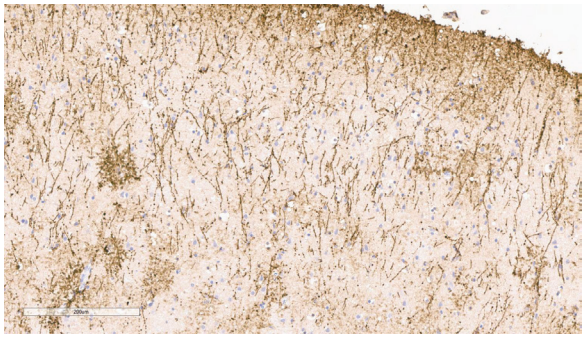
### Overview and Properties

| | |
|---|---|
| **Contents:** | This vial contains 100 µg of protein G-purified monoclonal antibody. |
| **Synonyms:** | ALXDRD, Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein, Intermediate Filament Protein |
| **Immunogen:** | Full length recombinant human GFAP protein |
| **Species Reactivity:** | (+) Human, mouse; other species not tested |
| **Uniprot No.:** | P14136 |
| **Form:** | Liquid |
| **Storage:** | -20°C (as supplied) |
| **Stability:** | ≥3 years |
| **Storage Buffer:** | PBS, pH 7.2, with 50% glycerol and 0.02% sodium azide |
| **Clone:** | 8E6 |
| **Host:** | Mouse |
| **Isotype:** | IgG2a |
| **Applications:** | ELISA, Immunohistochemistry (IHC), and Western blot (WB); the recommended starting dilution for ELISA and WB is 1:1,000 and 1:200 for IHC. Other applications were not tested, therefore optimal working concentration/dilution should be determined empirically. |

### Images




**Lane 1:** GFAP Recombinant Protein (10 ng)
**Lane 2:** GFAP Recombinant Protein (25 ng)
**Lane 3:** GFAP Recombinant Protein (50 ng)
**Lane 4:** Human Brain Lysate (5 µg)



Immunohistochemistry analysis of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded (FFPE) human brain, cortex, tissue after heat induced antigen retrieval in pH 6.0 citrate buffer. After incubation with GFAP Monoclonal Antibody (Clone 8E6) (Item No. 28847) at a 1:200 dilution, slides were incubated with biotinylated secondary antibody, followed by alkaline phosphatase-streptavidin and chromogen (DAB).



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## Description

Glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) is a protein encoded by the *GFAP* gene in humans and a member of the class III intermediate filament (IF) protein family.[1] It is composed of an N-terminal head domain, a highly conserved α-helical rod domain, and a C-terminal tail domain that mediate GFAP self-assembly, dimerization, and oligomerization, respectively.[2,3] GFAP is expressed in, and has commonly been used as a pan marker for, mature astrocytes.[1] GFAP IFs form a dynamic network of cytosolic filament proteins that collectively provide structure and strength to the cytoskeleton of astrocytes, thus supporting their morphology and function.[1] Isolated astrocytes from neonatal *Gfap*$^{-/-}$ mouse brain have reduced numbers of IFs and IF bundles, increased proliferation, and loss of contact-inhibited growth.[4,5] *Gfap*$^{-/-}$ mice develop more diffuse and infiltrative brain lesions compared to wild-type littermates in a mouse model of experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE).[6] Mutations in the rod and tail domains of *GFAP* have been associated with Rosenthal fiber formation, a hallmark of Alexander disease.[7] Transgenic overexpression of *Gfap* in mice increases the expression of certain cytokines and antioxidative enzymes in the olfactory bulb and has been used as a mouse model of Alexander disease.[8] GFAP can be citrullinated on the arginine residue at position 270 (R270) and at R416 by protein arginine deiminase 1 (PAD1; Item No. 10784) and PAD2 (Item No. 10785).[9] Citrullinated GFAP has been found in rat cerebral cortex in a model of traumatic brain injury, as well as in postmortem hippocampus from patients with Alzheimer's disease.[9,10] Cayman's GFAP Monoclonal Antibody (Clone 8E6) can be used for ELISA, Immunohistochemistry (IHC), and Western blot (WB) applications. The antibody recognizes GFAP at ~50 kDa from human and murine samples.

## References


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