



## Product Information Sheet

### **Polyclonal Anti- Glial fibrillary acidic protein, *GFAP* (Magnetic Bead Conjugate)**

<b>Catalogue No.</b> PA1239-M	<b>Immunogen</b>
<b>Lot No.</b> 09F01	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminal of human GFAP, identical to the related rat and mouse sequence.
<b>Ig type:</b> rabbit IgG1	<b>Purification</b>
<b>Size:</b> 100µg/Vial	Immunogen affinity purified
<b>Specificity</b>	<b>Contents</b>
Human, rat., mouse	Each vial contains 1mg/ml Magnetic Bead in PBS, pH 7.2, 0.05mg NaN <sub>3</sub> .
No cross reactivity with other proteins.	<b>Storage</b>
	Store at 4°C for frequent use.
<b>Recommended application</b>	<b>Description:</b>
<i>Immunoprecipitation(IP)</i>	This Antagene antibody is immobilized by the covalent reaction of hydrazinonicotinamide-modified antibody with formylbenzamide-modified magnetic beads. It is useful for immunoprecipitation

#### **BACKGROUND**

Glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) is an intermediate-filament (IF) protein that is highly specific for cells of astroglial lineage, although its tissue-specific role is speculative.<sup>1</sup> GFAP has been located in rat kidney glomeruli and peritubular fibroblasts, leydig cells of testis, skin keratinocytes, osteocytes of bones, chondrocytes of epiglottis, bronchus, and stellate-shaped cells of the pancreas and liver. Its expression is essential for normal white matter architecture and blood-brain barrier integrity, and its absence leads to late-onset CNS dysmyelination.<sup>2</sup> GFAP has also been shown to play a role in mitosis by adjusting the filament network present in the cell. During mitosis, there is an increase in the amount of phosphorylated GFAP, and a movement of this modified protein to the cleavage furrow.<sup>3</sup>

#### **REFERENCE**

1. Reeves SA, Helman LJ, Allison A, Israel MA (1989). "Molecular cloning and primary structure of human glial fibrillary acidic protein". *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 86 (13): 5178–82.
2. Liedtke W, Edelmann W, Bieri PL, Chiu FC, Cowan NJ, Kucherlapati R, Raine CS (1996). "GFAP is necessary for the integrity of CNS white matter architecture and long-term maintenance of myelination". *Neuron* 17 (4): 607–15.
3. Tardy M, Fages C, Le Prince G, Rolland B, Nunez J (1990). "Regulation of the glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) and of its encoding mRNA in the developing brain and in cultured astrocytes". *Adv. Exp. Med. Biol.* 265: 41–52.

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