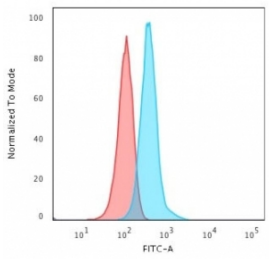
Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein Antibody / GFAP [clone GFAP/2076] (V3865)

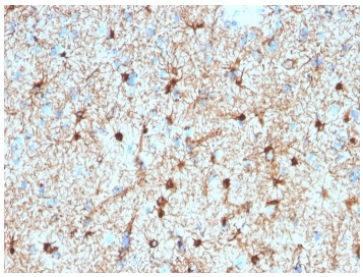
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V3865-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V3865-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V3865SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

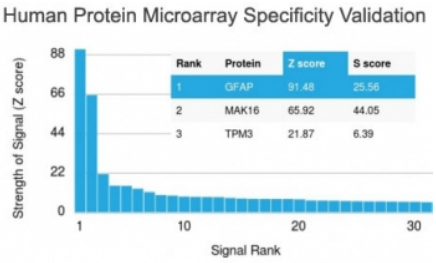
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	GFAP/2076
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
UniProt	P14136
Localization	Cytoplasmic
Applications	Flow Cytometry : 1-2ug/10^6 cells Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT Western Blot : 2-4ug/ml
Limitations	This Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein antibody is available for research use only.



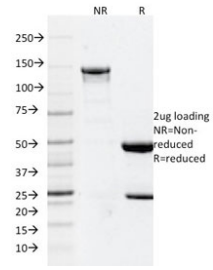
Flow cytometry testing of fixed human T98G cells with Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein antibody (clone GFAP/2076); Red=isotype control, Blue= Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein antibody.



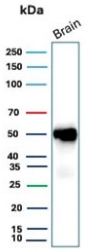
IHC testing of FFPE human cerebellum stained with Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein antibody (GFAP/2076). Required HIER: boiling tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.



Analysis of HuProt(TM) microarray containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein antibody (clone GFAP/2076). These results demonstrate the foremost specificity of the GFAP/2076 mAb.
Z- and S- score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that an antibody (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary Ab) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt(TM) array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If the targets on the HuProt(TM) are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-scores. The S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of an Ab to its intended target.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein antibody (clone GFAP/2076) as confirmation of integrity and purity.



Western blot testing of human brain tissue with Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein antibody. Predicted molecular weight ~50 kDa.

Description

Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein antibody detects GFAP, a type III intermediate filament protein encoded by the GFAP gene. GFAP is a defining marker of astrocytes in the central nervous system and plays a critical role in maintaining cytoskeletal structure and mechanical strength in glial cells. Because of its restricted expression and diagnostic importance, GFAP is widely used in neuroscience, neuropathology, and brain injury research.

GFAP filaments contribute to the structural framework of astrocytes, providing resilience against mechanical stress while anchoring other cytoskeletal components. They are also involved in signaling pathways that regulate cell shape, migration, and interactions with neurons and endothelial cells. GFAP is upregulated in response to injury or disease, where astrocytes undergo hypertrophy and proliferation in a process known as reactive gliosis. This makes GFAP detection an essential tool for monitoring neuroinflammation and neurodegeneration.

The Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein antibody clone GFAP/2076 provides specific and reproducible detection of this astrocytic protein. Clone GFAP/2076 has been used in peer-reviewed studies investigating central nervous system injury, astrocyte biology, and glial tumor diagnostics. Recombinant production ensures lot-to-lot consistency, enabling reproducible results

across long-term projects.

Research using clone GFAP/2076 has clarified how GFAP expression distinguishes astrocytomas and glioblastomas from other central nervous system tumors. In neuropathology, GFAP detection is a cornerstone of diagnostic classification, providing insight into tumor origin and grade. In basic science, GFAP serves as a marker for studying glial cell development, interactions with neurons, and astrocytic contributions to synaptic homeostasis.

GFAP is not only a diagnostic marker but also an indicator of neurological disease processes. Elevated GFAP levels are found in cerebrospinal fluid and serum after traumatic brain injury, making it a potential biomarker for clinical monitoring. Studies employing GFAP antibodies have explored its use in Alzheimer disease, multiple sclerosis, and other neurodegenerative conditions where astrocyte reactivity plays a role.

NSJ Bioreagents supplies this Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein antibody to support neuroscience, pathology, and regenerative biology. Alternate names include GFAP antibody, astrocytic filament protein antibody, type III intermediate filament protein antibody, and glial marker antibody.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A portion of amino acids 101-200 were used as the immunogen for the Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein antibody.

Storage

Store the Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).