Glial fibrillary acidic protein

ANTISERUM: DAKO (Z0334). Polyclonal (rabbit) antibody.

IMMUNOGEN: GFAP isolated from cow spinal cord.

REACTIVITY ACCORDING TO MANUFACTURER:
It reacts with human GFAP and with GFAP in all 10 animal species tested so far including chicken, cow, guinea pig, hamster, kangaroo, monkey, mouse, rat and sheep.

Tested in frozen and formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections this antibody stains enterocytes of the central nervous system as well as some groups of epndymal cells. In the peripheral nervous system, Schwann cells, satellite cells, and enteric glial cells are stained. It has been reported weak staining of axons due to cross-reaction with neurofilament protein. There is no staining on the skin, connective tissue, adipose tissue, lymphatic tissue, muscle, gastrointestinal tract including liver and pancreas, kidney, ureter and bladder.

APPLICATION AND METHODS USED ACCORDING TO MANUFACTURER:
It is useful particularly for distinguishing neoplasms of astrocytic origin from other neoplasms in the central nervous system. It has been reported that GFAP can be expressed in proliferating epithelial and myoepithelial cell sin breast diseases other than carcinomas.

For immunoperoxidase and PAP methods use a 1/100-1/500 titer.


METHOD: LSAB 2-PO. 30 min. RT.

CELLS/TISSUES STAINED (CANINE UNLESS SPECIFIED):
Brain: Reaction in astrocyte soma and cytoplasmic projections. Numerous positive cells in the white matter and sparse positive cell sin the gray matter. Strong reaction around vessels in the leptomeninges and within brain parenchyma (both gray and white matter, perivascular and interstitial).

REFERENCES: