

## RABBIT ANTI-GLIAL FIBRILLARY ACIDIC PROTEIN- $\delta$ (GFAP- $\delta$ ) POLYCLONAL ANTIBODY

<b>CATALOG NUMBER:</b>	AB9598
<b>LOT NUMBER:</b>	
<b>QUANTITY:</b>	100 $\mu$ L
<b>SPECIFICITY:</b>	Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein- $\delta$ (GFAP- $\delta$ ). The antibody does not recognize GFAP- $\alpha$ protein.
<b>BACKGROUND:</b>	Human Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein delta (GFAP- $\delta$ ) is a GFAP protein isoform that is encoded by an alternative splice variant of the GFAP-gene. As a result, GFAP- $\delta$ protein differs from the predominant splice form, GFAP- $\alpha$ , by its C-terminal protein sequence. GFAP- $\delta$ protein is not expressed by all GFAP expressing astrocytes but specifically by a subpopulation located in the subpial zone of the cerebral cortex, the subgranular zone of the hippocampus and, most intensely, by a ribbon of astrocytes following the ependymal layer of the cerebral ventricles. Therefore, at least in the sub ventricular zone (SVZ), GFAP- $\delta$ specifically marks the population of astrocytes that contain the neural stem cells in the adult human brain. Interestingly, the SVZ astrocytes actively splice GFAP- $\delta$ transcripts, in contrast to astrocytes adjacent to this layer. Data shows that GFAP- $\delta$ protein, unlike GFAP- $\alpha$ , is not upregulated in astrogliosis. Data indicates a different functional role for GFAP- $\delta$ in astrocyte physiology. Transfection studies showed that GFAP- $\delta$ protein expression has a negative effect on GFAP filament formation, and therefore could be important for modulating intermediate filament cytoskeletal properties, possibly facilitating astrocyte motility. Further studies on GFAP- $\delta$ and the cells that express it are important for gaining insights into its function during differentiation, migration and during health and disease (Roelofs, RF, et al., <i>Glia</i> (2005) <b>52</b> :289-300.).
<b>IMMUNOGEN:</b>	Synthetic peptide from human GFAP- $\delta$ .
<b>APPLICATIONS:</b>	Western blot: 1:500 with overnight incubation. The antibody recognizes the ~60 kDa GFAP- $\delta$ protein. Immunohistochemistry: 1:500 incubated for 36-48 hours at 2-8°C on paraffin embedded tissue sections. It is suggested that the tissue be treated with microwave antigen retrieval prior to staining. Optimal working dilutions must be determined by the end user.
<b>SPECIES REACTIVITY:</b>	Human. Reactivity with other species has not been determined.
<b>FORMAT:</b>	Rabbit serum.
<b>PRESENTATION:</b>	Liquid
<b>STORAGE/HANDLING:</b>	Maintain at -20°C in undiluted aliquots for up to 6 months after date of receipt. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>REFERENCE:</b>	Roelofs, RF, et al., Adult human subventricular, subgranular, and subpial zones contain astrocytes with a specialized intermediate filament cytoskeleton. <i>Glia</i> (2005) <b>52</b> :289-300.



**Important Note:** *During shipment, small volumes of product will occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial. For products with volumes of 200  $\mu$ L or less, we recommend gently tapping the vial on a hard surface or briefly centrifuging the vial in a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container's cap.*

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