### Catalog Number:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>ACR 040 A, B</th>
<th>APR 040 AA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dilution</td>
<td>0.1, 0.5 ml, concentrated</td>
<td>6.0 ml, prediluted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diluent</td>
<td>1:100</td>
<td>Ready-to-use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isotype</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Protein Concentration</td>
<td>~10 mg/ml Call for lot specific Ig concentration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Intended Use:
For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

### Summary and Explanation:
This antibody reacts with human GFAP and has been solid phase absorbed with human and cow serum. Anti-GFAP stains astrocytes and some groups of ependymal cells and their corresponding tumors. In the peripheral nervous system, Schwann cells, enteric glial cells and satellite cells are stained. Weak staining of axons has been observed which is caused by cross-reaction with neurofilament. It is useful for distinguishing neoplasms of astrocytic origin from other neoplasms in the central nervous system. Negative staining has been observed with lymphatic tissue, muscle, gastrointestinal tract, liver, kidney, pancreas and bladder.

### Principle of Procedure:
Antigen detection in tissues and cells is a multi-step immunohistochemical process. The initial step binds the primary antibody to its specific epitope. After labeling the antigen with a primary antibody, an enzyme labeled polymer is added to bind to the primary antibody. This detection of the bound antibody is evidenced by a colorimetric reaction.

### Source:
Rabbit polyclonal

### Species Reactivity:
Human, mouse and rat

### Clone:
N/A

### Isotype:
N/A

### Total Protein Concentration:
~10 mg/ml Call for lot specific Ig concentration.

### Epitope/Antigen:
Gial fibrillary acidic protein

### Cellular Localization:
Cyttoplasmic

### Positive Tissue Control:
Normal brain or astrocytoma

### Known Applications:
Immunochemistry (formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues)

### Supplied As:
Buffer with protein carrier and preservative

### Storage and Stability:
Store at 2°C to 8°C. Do not use reagent after the expiration date printed on the vial. If reagents are stored under conditions other than those specified in the package insert, they must be verified by the user. Diluted reagents should be used promptly; any remaining reagent should be stored at 2°C to 8°C.

### Staining Protocol Recommendations:

**Peroxide Block:** Block for 5 minutes with Biocare’s Peroxidased 1.

**Digestion Method:**
Digest with Pepsin enzyme for 5 minutes at 37°C or - for 15 minutes at RT.

**Protein Block (Optional):** Incubate for 5-10 minutes at RT with Biocare’s Background Punisher.

**Primary Antibody:** Incubate for 30 minutes at RT.

**Probe:** N/A

**Polymer:** Incubate for 30 minutes at RT with a secondary-conjugated polymer.

**Chromogen:** Incubate for 5 minutes at RT with Biocare’s DAB - OR - Incubate for 5-7 minutes at RT with Biocare’s Warp Red.

**Counterstain:** Counterstain with hematoxylin. Rinse with deionized water. Apply Tacha’s Bluing Solution for 1 minute. Rinse with deionized water.

### Technical Note:
This antibody has been standardized with Biocare’s MACH 4 detection system. Use TBS buffer for washing steps.

### Limitations:
This product is provided for Research Use Only (RUO) and is not for use in diagnostic procedures. Suitability for specific applications may vary and it is the responsibility of the end user to determine the appropriate application for its use.

### Precautions:
1. This antibody contains less than 0.1% sodium azide. Concentrations less than 0.1% are not reportable hazardous materials according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazard communication and EC Directive 91/155/EC. Sodium azide (NaN₃) used as a preservative is toxic if ingested. Sodium azide may react with lead and copper plumbing to form highly explosive metal azides. Upon disposal, flush with large volumes of water to prevent azide build-up in plumbing. (Center for Disease Control, 1976, National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, 1976) (6)
2. Specimens, before and after fixation, and all materials exposed to them should be handled as if capable of transmitting infection and disposed of with proper precautions. Never pipette reagents by mouth and avoid contacting the skin and mucous membranes with reagents and specimens. If reagents or specimens come into contact with sensitive areas, wash with copious amounts of water. (7)
3. Microbial contamination of reagents may result in an increase in nonspecific staining.
4. Incubation times or temperatures other than those specified may give erroneous results. The user must validate any such change.
5. Do not use reagent after the expiration date printed on the vial.
6. The SDS is available upon request and is located at http://biocare.net.

### Technical Support:
Contact Biocare’s Technical Support at 1-800-542-2002 for questions regarding this product.

### References:

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**Biocare Medical**

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USA

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