

Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP{P})

Concentrated and Prediluted Polyclonal Antibody
901-040-052423

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Catalog Number:	CP 040 A, B	PP 040 AA	VLTR 040 G20
Description:	0.1, 0.5 mL, conc.	6.0 mL, RTU	20 mL, RTU
Dilution:	1:100	Ready-to-use	Ready-to-use
Diluent:	Da Vinci Green	N/A	N/A

Intended Use:

For In Vitro Diagnostic Use

Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP{P}) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody that is intended for laboratory use in the qualitative identification of glial fibrillary acidic protein by immunohistochemistry (IHC) in formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) human tissues. The clinical interpretation of any staining or its absence should be complemented by morphological studies using proper controls and should be evaluated within the context of the patient's clinical history and other diagnostic tests by a qualified pathologist.

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, a one-step or two-step detection procedure can be applied. A one-step procedure will feature an enzyme labeled polymer that binds the primary antibody. A two-step procedure will feature a linker antibody added to bind to the primary antibody. An enzyme-labeled polymer is then added to bind the linker antibody. These detections of the bound antibodies are evidenced by a colorimetric reaction.

Source: Rabbit polyclonal

Species Reactivity: Human, mouse and rat

Clone: N/A

Isotype: N/A

Protein Concentration: Lot specific Ig concentration is not available.

Epitope/Antigen: Glial fibrillary acidic protein

Cellular Localization: Cytoplasmic

Positive Tissue Control: Normal brain or astrocytoma

Known Applications:

Immunohistochemistry (formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues)

Supplied As: Buffer with protein carrier and preservative

Storage and Stability:

Store at 2°C to 8°C. The product is stable to the expiration date printed on the label, when stored under these conditions. Do not use after expiration date. Diluted reagents should be used promptly; any remaining reagent should be stored at 2°C to 8°C.

Protocol Recommendations (VALENT® Automated Slide Staining Platform):

VLTR040 is intended for use with the VALENT. Refer to the User Manual for specific instructions for use. Protocol parameters in the Protocol Manager should be programmed as follows:

Deparaffinization: Deparaffinize for 8 minutes with Val DePar.

Pretreatment: Perform heat retrieval at 98°C for 60 minutes using Val AR-Hi pH, 5X (use at 1X).

Peroxidase Block: Block for 5 minutes with Val Peroxidase Block.

Protocol Recommendations (VALENT Automated Slide Staining Platform) Cont'd:

Protein Block (Optional): Incubate for 10-20 minutes with Val Background Block.

Primary Antibody: Incubate for 30 minutes.

Secondary: N/A

Linker: Incubate for 10 minutes with Val Universal Linker.

Polymer: Incubate for 20 minutes with Val Universal Polymer.

Chromogen: Incubate for 5 minutes with Val DAB.

Counterstain: Counterstain for 5 minutes with Val Hematoxylin.

Protocol Recommendations (intelliPATH FLX® and manual use):

Peroxide Block: Block for 5 minutes with Peroxidized 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 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 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, for intelliPATH FLX and manual use, has been standardized with MACH 4 detection system. Use TBS for washing steps.

Limitations:

The optimum antibody dilution and protocols for a specific application can vary. These include, but are not limited to fixation, heat-retrieval method, incubation times, tissue section thickness and detection kit used. Due to the superior sensitivity of these unique reagents, the recommended incubation times and titers listed are not applicable to other detection systems, as results may vary. The data sheet recommendations and protocols are based on exclusive use of Biocare products. Ultimately, it is the responsibility of the investigator to determine optimal conditions.

Quality Control:

Refer to CLSI Quality Standards for Design and Implementation of Immunohistochemistry Assays; Approved Guideline-Second edition (I/LA28-A2) CLSI Wayne, PA, USA (www.clsi.org). 2011

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

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Precautions Cont'd:

and avoid contacting the skin and mucous membranes with reagents and specimens. If reagents or specimens come in 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>.

Troubleshooting:

Follow the antibody specific protocol recommendations according to data sheet provided. If atypical results occur, contact Biocare's Technical Support at 1-800-542-2002.

References:

1. Huang MC, *et al.* A clinico-immunohistochemical study of giant cell glioblastoma. *Noshuyo Byori.* 1996 Apr;13(1):11-16.

2. Xu KP, Liu SL, Ni C. Immunohistochemical evidence of neuronal and glial differentiation in retinoblastoma. *Br J Ophthalmol.* 1995 Aug;79(8):771-6.

3. Korshunov AG, Sycheva RV. Expression of glial fibrillary acidic protein and protein S-100 in cerebral astrocytic gliomas of varying degrees of malignancy. *Arkh Patol.* 1995 Jul;57(4):30-8.

4. McLendon RE, Bigner DD. Immunohistochemistry of the glial fibrillary acidic protein: basic and applied considerations. *Brain Pathol.* 1994 Jul;4(3):221-8.

5. Xu QZ, Duan HL, Lu DH. Immunohistochemical quantitative study of glial fibrillary acid protein and vimentin astrocytomas. *Chuang-hua Ping Li Hsueh Tsa Chih.* 1994 Apr;23(2):66-8.

6. Center for Disease Control Manual. Guide: Safety Management, NO. CDC-22, Atlanta, GA. April 30, 1976 "Decontamination of Laboratory Sink Drains to Remove Azide Salts."

7. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). Protection of Laboratory Workers from Occupationally Acquired Infections; Approved Guideline-Fourth Edition CLSI document M29-A4 Wayne, PA 2014.