

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [FDI Lab - SciCrunch.org](https://fdi-lab.sci-crunch.org) on Apr 6, 2025

Anti-GFAP polyclonal antibody

RRID:AB_2683015

Type: Antibody

Proper Citation

(Atlas Antibodies Cat# HPA056030, RRID:AB_2683015)

Antibody Information

URL: http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_2683015

Proper Citation: (Atlas Antibodies Cat# HPA056030, RRID:AB_2683015)

Target Antigen: GFAP

Host Organism: rabbit

Clonality: polyclonal

Comments: Originating manufacturer of this product. Applications: ICC-IF, IHC, WB. Orthogonal validation of protein expression using IHC by comparison to RNA-seq data of corresponding target in high and low expression tissues. Immunogen: Recombinant Protein Epitope Signature Tag (PrEST).

Antibody Name: Anti-GFAP polyclonal antibody

Description: This polyclonal targets GFAP

Target Organism: mouse, human

Antibody ID: AB_2683015

Vendor: Atlas Antibodies

Catalog Number: HPA056030

Record Creation Time: 20231110T034114+0000

Record Last Update: 20240725T043947+0000

Ratings and Alerts

- Antibody validation available from The Human Protein Atlas - Human Protein Atlas <https://www.proteinatlas.org/search/HPA056030>

No alerts have been found for Anti-GFAP polyclonal antibody.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Antibody Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 6 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [FDI Lab - SciCrunch.org](#).

Tulva K, et al. (2024) Early trigeminal and sensory impairment and lysosomal dysfunction in accurate models of Wolfram syndrome. *Experimental neurology*, 385, 115099.

Faisal M, et al. (2024) No Evidence of Sensory Neuropathy in a Traditional Mouse Model of Idiopathic Parkinson's Disease. *Cells*, 13(10).

Lazzarini G, et al. (2024) Glial cells are affected more than interneurons by the loss of Engrailed 2 gene in the mouse cerebellum. *Journal of anatomy*, 244(4), 667.

Takahashi TM, et al. (2022) Optogenetic induction of hibernation-like state with modified human Opsin4 in mice. *Cell reports methods*, 2(11), 100336.

Seguella L, et al. (2021) High-fat diet impairs duodenal barrier function and elicits glia-dependent changes along the gut-brain axis that are required for anxiogenic and depressive-like behaviors. *Journal of neuroinflammation*, 18(1), 115.

Anstötz M, et al. (2020) A Toolbox of Criteria for Distinguishing Cajal-Retzius Cells from Other Neuronal Types in the Postnatal Mouse Hippocampus. *eNeuro*, 7(1).