

SLC1A3 Antibody-coupled magnetic MicroBeads

Cat. No. SLC1A3-294M Lot. No. (See product label)

SPECIFICATION

Species Human/Mouse/Rat

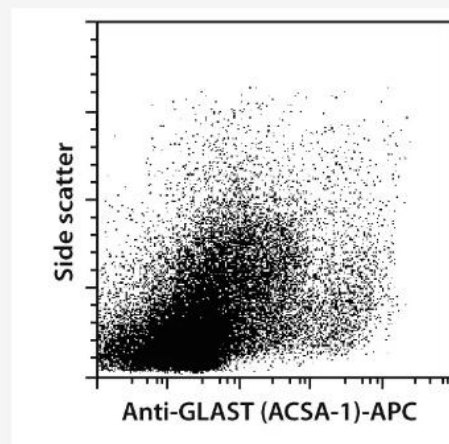
Capacity for 5×10^7 total cells

Background

The antibody ACSA-1 (astrocyte cell surface antigen-1) is specific for an extracellular epitope of the astrocyte specific transmembrane glycoprotein GLAST in the central nervous system (CNS). Besides GLT-1, GLAST is the most abundant glutamate transporter and is predominantly expressed by astrocytes in the developing and neonatal mammalian CNS. Also radial glia, which belong to the astrocyte lineage and play important roles in development, are known to express GLAST. Postnatally, radial glia only persist in a few regions, such as Bergmann glia in the cerebellum, Müller glia in the retina, and radial glia in the dentate gyrus of the adult hippocampus.

Analysis

GLAST (ACSA-1)-negative cells



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GLAST+ cells (positive fraction) were isolated from day 7 postnatal mouse brain tissue using the Neural Tissue Dissociation Kit (T), the gentleMACS Dissociator, FcR Blocking Reagent, mouse, the Anti-GLAST (ACSA-1) MicroBead Kit, a MiniMACS Separator, and an MS Column. Cells were fluorescently stained with Anti-GLAST (ACSA-1)-APC and analyzed by flow cytometry using the MACSQuant Analyzer. Cell debris and dead cells were excluded from the analysis based on scatter signals and propidium iodide fluorescence.

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