

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [dkNET](#) on Sep 15, 2026

Anti-GLAST (ACSA-1)-PE, human, mouse, rat

RRID:AB_2660782

Type: Antibody

Proper Citation

Miltenyi Biotec Cat# 130-098-804, RRID:AB_2660782

Antibody Information

URL: http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_2660782

Proper Citation: Miltenyi Biotec Cat# 130-098-804, RRID:AB_2660782

Target Antigen: GLAST (ACSA-1)

Host Organism: mouse

Clonality: monoclonal

Comments: Discontinued: 5-2018; Target Distribution; target type Non-CD markers; tested applications MACS Flow Cytometry; quantity:
Info: This product is discontinued and reformatted to a higher concentration for optimized use in multicolor flow cytometry panels. The replacement product cat # is 130-118-483. (RRID:AB_2733722).

Antibody Name: Anti-GLAST (ACSA-1)-PE, human, mouse, rat

Description: This monoclonal targets GLAST (ACSA-1)

Target Organism: rat, mouse, human

Clone ID: ACSA-1

Antibody ID: AB_2660782

Vendor: Miltenyi Biotec

Catalog Number: 130-098-804

Record Creation Time: 20231110T034355+0000

Record Last Update: 20260829T094529+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Anti-GLAST (ACSA-1)-PE, human, mouse, rat.

Warning: Discontinued: 2021

Discontinued: 5-2018; Target Distribution; target type Non-CD markers; tested applications MACS Flow Cytometry; quantity:

Info: This product is discontinued and reformatted to a higher concentration for optimized use in multicolor flow cytometry panels. The replacement product cat # is 130-118-483. (RRID:AB_2733722).

Data and Source Information

Source: [Antibody Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 2 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [dkNET](#) .

Kantzer CG, et al. (2021) ACSA-2 and GLAST classify subpopulations of multipotent and glial-restricted cerebellar precursors. Journal of neuroscience research, 99(9), 2228.

Lin YT, et al. (2018) APOE4 Causes Widespread Molecular and Cellular Alterations Associated with Alzheimer's Disease Phenotypes in Human iPSC-Derived Brain Cell Types. Neuron, 98(6), 1141.