

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [dkNET](#) on Aug 3, 2026

Monoclonal Anti-Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP)-Cy3(TM) antibody produced in mouse

RRID:AB_476889

Type: Antibody

Proper Citation

Sigma-Aldrich Cat# C9205, RRID:AB_476889

Antibody Information

URL: http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_476889

Proper Citation: Sigma-Aldrich Cat# C9205, RRID:AB_476889

Target Antigen: Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP)-Cy3(TM) antibody produced in mouse

Host Organism: mouse

Clonality: monoclonal

Comments: Vendor recommendations: IgG1 immunohistochemistry: 1:400; Immunohistochemistry

Info: Independent validation by the NYU Lagone was performed for: IHC. This antibody was found to have the following characteristics: Functional in human:FALSE, NonFunctional in human:FALSE, Functional in animal:FALSE, NonFunctional in animal:FALSE

Antibody Name: Monoclonal Anti-Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP)-Cy3(TM) antibody produced in mouse

Description: This monoclonal targets Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP)-Cy3(TM) antibody produced in mouse

Target Organism: rat, porcine, pig, human

Defining Citation: [PMID:19575445](#), [PMID:23558307](#), [PMID:21246546](#), [PMID:18288692](#)

Antibody ID: AB_476889

Vendor: Sigma-Aldrich

Catalog Number: C9205

Record Creation Time: 20250819T224442+0000

Record Last Update: 20250820T031004+0000

Ratings and Alerts

- Independent validation by the NYU Lagone was performed for: IHC. This antibody was found to have the following characteristics: Functional in human:FALSE, NonFunctional in human:FALSE, Functional in animal:FALSE, NonFunctional in animal:FALSE - NYU Langone's Center for Biospecimen Research and Development <https://med.nyu.edu/research/scientific-cores-shared-resources/center-biospecimen-research-development>

No alerts have been found for Monoclonal Anti-Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP)-Cy3(TM) antibody produced in mouse.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Antibody Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 40 mentions in open access literature.

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

Delarue Q, et al. (2025) Spinal cord injury alters the therapeutic potential of olfactory ensheathing cells harvested in an autologous transplantation model. Stem cell research & therapy, 16(1), 656.

Millwater M, et al. (2025) Iron dysregulation in mice engineered with a mutation associated with stuttering. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Rybarikova M, et al. (2025) Gene editing for Spinocerebellar ataxia type 3 taking advantage of the human ATXN3L paralog as replacement gene. Gene therapy.

Hou SS, et al. (2025) Shallow-angle intracranial cannula for repeated infusion and in vivo imaging with multiphoton microscopy. Neurophotonics, 12(2), 025001.

Nie H, et al. (2025) Neuronal Reg3 γ /macrophage TNF- α -mediated positive feedback signaling contributes to pain chronicity in a rat model of CRPS-I. Science advances, 11(31), eadu4270.

Weible li MW, et al. (2024) BMPRII+ neural precursor cells isolated and characterized from organotypic neurospheres: an in vitro model of human fetal spinal cord development. Neural regeneration research, 19(2), 447.

Ye Q, et al. (2023) Oncogenic BRAFV600E induces microglial proliferation through extracellular signal-regulated kinase and neuronal death through c-Jun N-terminal kinase. *Neural regeneration research*, 18(7), 1613.

Zhang W, et al. (2023) Inhibition of astroglial hemichannels ameliorates infrasonic noise induced short-term learning and memory impairment. *Behavioral and brain functions* : BBF, 19(1), 23.

Xiong YJ, et al. (2023) Poly-L-ornithine blocks the inhibitory effects of fibronectin on oligodendrocyte differentiation and promotes myelin repair. *Neural regeneration research*, 18(4), 832.

Keeley PW, et al. (2023) Nfia Is Critical for All Amacrine Cell Production: Selective Bipolar Cell Dependencies and Diminished ERG. *The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience*, 43(49), 8367.

Pan L, et al. (2023) IGFBPL1 is a master driver of microglia homeostasis and resolution of neuroinflammation in glaucoma and brain tauopathy. *Cell reports*, 42(8), 112889.

Wang J, et al. (2022) Grafted human ESC-derived astroglia repair spinal cord injury via activation of host anti-inflammatory microglia in the lesion area. *Theranostics*, 12(9), 4288.

Garcia-Bonilla M, et al. (2022) Acquired hydrocephalus is associated with neuroinflammation, progenitor loss, and cellular changes in the subventricular zone and periventricular white matter. *Fluids and barriers of the CNS*, 19(1), 17.

Brodie-Kommit J, et al. (2021) Atoh7-independent specification of retinal ganglion cell identity. *Science advances*, 7(11).

James OG, et al. (2021) iPSC-derived myelinoids to study myelin biology of humans. *Developmental cell*, 56(9), 1346.

Delarue Q, et al. (2021) Comparison of the effects of two therapeutic strategies based on olfactory ensheathing cell transplantation and repetitive magnetic stimulation after spinal cord injury in female mice. *Journal of neuroscience research*, 99(7), 1835.

Mai-Morente SP, et al. (2021) A nuclear fluorescent dye identifies pericytes at the neurovascular unit. *Journal of neurochemistry*, 157(4), 1377.

Kosmidis S, et al. (2021) A fast, aqueous, reversible three-day tissue clearing method for adult and embryonic mouse brain and whole body. *Cell reports methods*, 1(7), 100090.

Kim HN, et al. (2021) The thrombin receptor modulates astroglia-neuron trophic coupling and neural repair after spinal cord injury. *Glia*, 69(9), 2111.

Calvo-Barreiro L, et al. (2021) Selected Clostridia Strains from The Human Microbiota and their Metabolite, Butyrate, Improve Experimental Autoimmune Encephalomyelitis. *Neurotherapeutics : the journal of the American Society for Experimental NeuroTherapeutics*, 18(2), 920.