10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-Gelsolin Antibody
Catalog # ABO11415

Specification

Anti-Gelsolin Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P, ICC**
Primary Accession	P06396
Host	**Rabbit**
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Format	**Lyophilized**

Description
Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Gelsolin(GSN) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P, ICC in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution
Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-Gelsolin Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2934

Other Names
Gelsolin, AGEL, Actin-depolymerizing factor, ADF, Brevin, GSN

Calculated MW
85698 MW KDa

Application Details
Immunocytochemistry , 0.5-1 µg/ml, Mouse, Human, Rat
Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse, By Heat
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat

Subcellular Localization
Isoform 2: Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton.

Tissue Specificity
Phagocytic cells, platelets, fibroblasts, nonmuscle cells, smooth and skeletal muscle cells.

Protein Name
Gelsolin

Contents
Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen
A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human Gelsolin(763-775aa WDDDYWSVDPLDR), identical to the related rat sequence, and different from the related mouse sequence by one amino acid.

Purification
Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity
No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities
Belongs to the villin/gelsolin family.

Anti-Gelsolin Antibody - Protein Information

Name GSN

Function
Calcium-regulated, actin-modulating protein that binds to the plus (or barbed) ends of actin monomers or filaments, preventing monomer exchange (end-blocking or capping). It can promote the assembly of monomers into filaments (nucleation) as well as sever filaments already formed (PubMed:19666512). Plays a role in ciliogenesis (PubMed:20393563).

Cellular Location
[Isoform 2]: Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton.

Tissue Location
Phagocytic cells, platelets, fibroblasts, nonmuscle cells, smooth and skeletal muscle cells

Anti-Gelsolin Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-Gelsolin Antibody - Images

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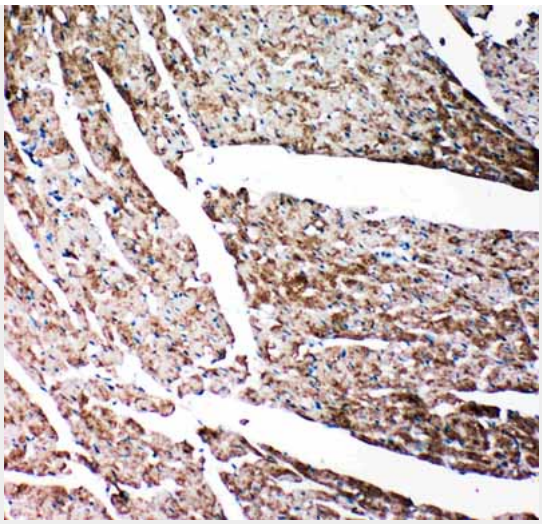
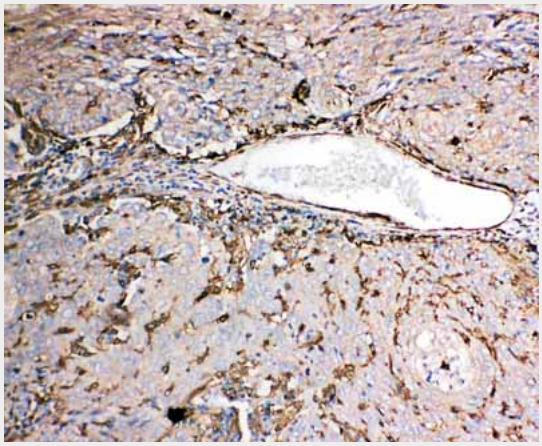
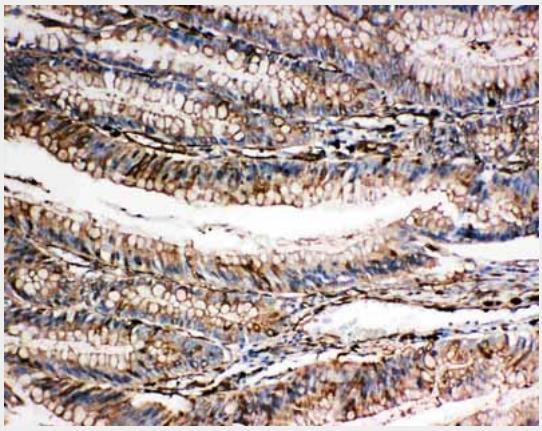


Anti-Gelsolin antibody, ABO11415, IHC(P)IHC(P): Rat Cardiac Muscle Tissue



Anti-Gelsolin antibody, ABO11415, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Lung Cancer Tissue



Anti-Gelsolin antibody, ABO11415, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Intestinal Cancer Tissue

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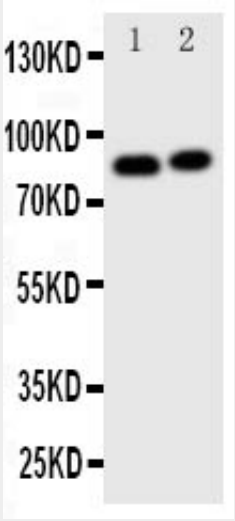
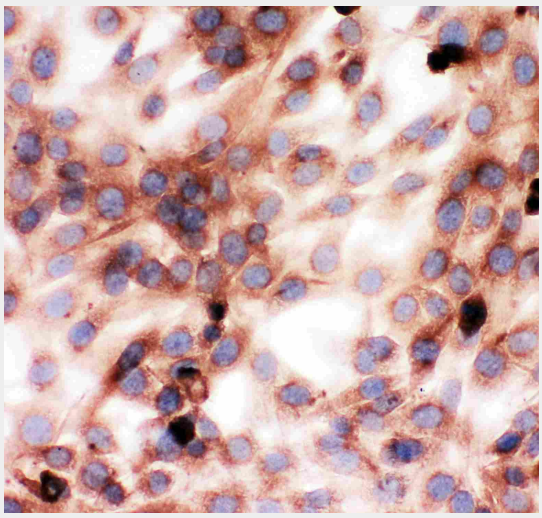


Anti-Gelsolin antibody, ABO11415, Western blottingAll lanes: Anti Gelsolin (ABO11415) at 0.5ug/mlLane 1: HELA Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 2: A431 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugPredicted bind size: 86KDObserved bind size: 86KD



Anti-Gelsolin antibody, ABO11415, ICCICC: NIH3T3 Cell

Anti-Gelsolin Antibody - Background

Gelsolin also known as GNS is an actin-binding protein that is a key regulator of actin filament assembly and disassembly. Gelsolin is one of the most potent members of the actin-severing gelsolin/villin superfamily. The gene was assigned to human chromosome 9q33.2. Gelsolin is also known as brevin, or actin-depolymerizing factor; it is the principal intracellular and extracellular actin-severing protein. Gelsolin and Gc protein together constitute the extracellular actin-scavenger system which prevents the toxic effects of actin release into the extracellular space under circumstances of cell necrosis. Gelsolin may have therapeutic potential as a mucolytic agent in CF patients. The antiapoptotic activity of gelsolin seems to prevent a step leading to cytochrome c release from the mitochondria into the cytosol.