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Anti-Gelsolin Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO11900

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
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 in Human;Mouse;Rat.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	2934
Other Names	Gelsolin, AGEL, Actin-depolymerizing factor, ADF, Brevin, GSN
Calculated MW	85698
Application Details	Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 □g/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat, By Heat Western blot, 0.1-0.5 □g/ml, Human
Subcellular Localization	Isoform 2: Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton.
Tissue Specificity	Phagocytic cells, platelets, fibroblasts, nonmuscle cells, smooth and skeletal muscle cells.
Source	Eukaryota
Protein Name	Gelsolin
Contents	Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.
Immunogen	E.coli-derived human Gelsolin recombinant protein (Position: E580-A782). Human Gelsolin shares 94% and 95% amino acid (aa) sequences identity with mouse and rat Gelsolin, respectively.
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.

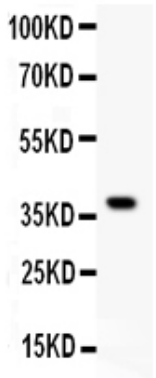
Protein Information

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

Background

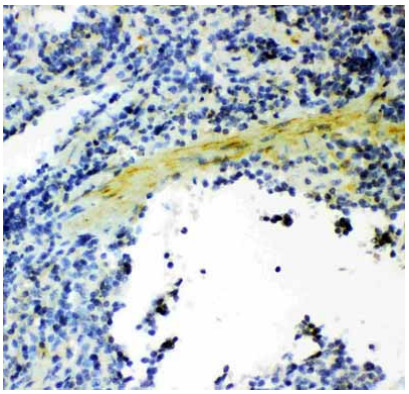
Gelsolin, also known as GNS or brevin, is an actin-binding protein that is a key regulator of actin filament assembly and disassembly. Gelsolin is one of the most potent members of the actin-severing gelsolin/villin superfamily. The gene was assigned to human chromosome 9q33.2. It is the principal intracellular 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.

Images

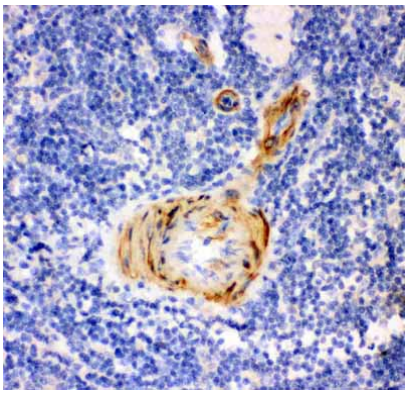


Anti- Gelsolin antibody, ABO11900, Western blottingAll lanes: Anti Gelsolin (ABO11900) at 0.5ug/mlWB: Recombinant Human Gelsolin Protein 0.5ngPredicted bind size: 40KDObserved bind size: 40KD

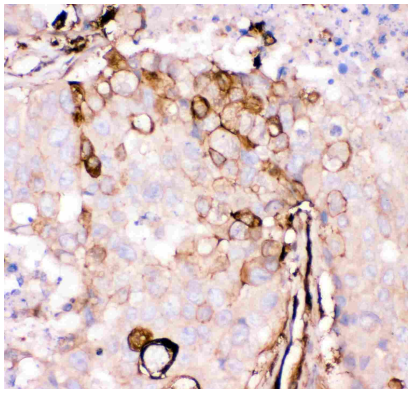
Anti- Gelsolin antibody, ABO11900, Western blottingAll lanes: Anti Gelsolin (ABO11900) at 0.5ug/mlWB: A431 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugPredicted bind size: 86KDObserved bind size: 86KD



Anti- Gelsolin antibody, ABO11900, IHC(P)IHC(P): Mouse Spleen Tissue



Anti- Gelsolin antibody, ABO11900, IHC(P)IHC(P): Rat Spleen Tissue



Anti- Gelsolin antibody, ABO11900, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Mammary Cancer Tissue