

Anti-Gelsolin Picoband Antibody
Catalog # ABO11900

Specification

Anti-Gelsolin Picoband Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
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.

Anti-Gelsolin Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2934

Other Names

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

Calculated MW

85698 MW KDa

Application Details

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

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 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 reconstitution, 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 Picoband 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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19666512)). Plays a role in ciliogenesis (PubMed: [20393563](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20393563)).

Cellular Location

[Isoform 2]: Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton.

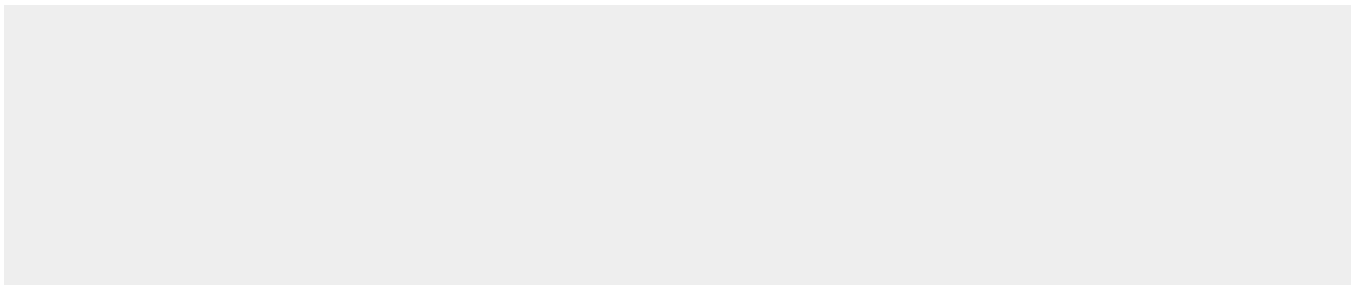
Tissue Location

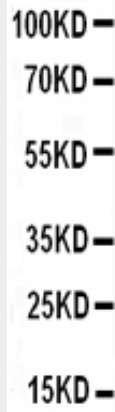
Phagocytic cells, platelets, fibroblasts, nonmuscle cells, smooth and skeletal muscle cells

Anti-Gelsolin Picoband Antibody - Protocols

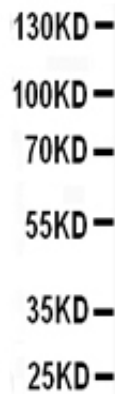
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

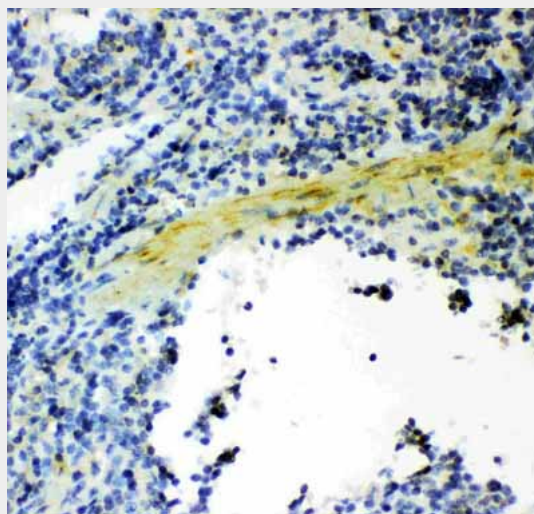
Anti-Gelsolin Picoband Antibody - Images



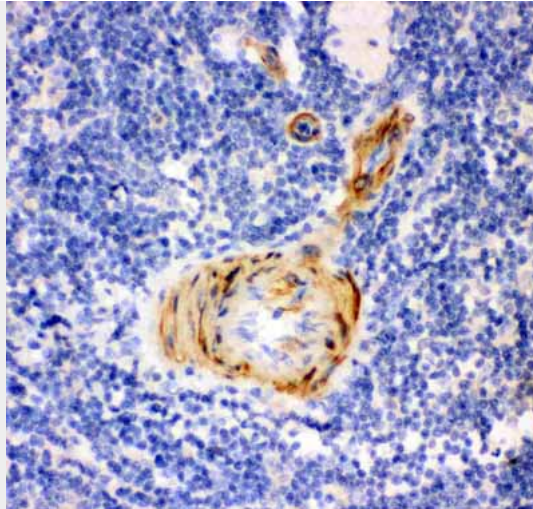
Anti- Gelsolin antibody, ABO11900, Western blotting All lanes: Anti Gelsolin (ABO11900) at 0.5ug/ml WB: Recombinant Human Gelsolin Protein 0.5ng Predicted bind size: 40KD Observed bind size: 40KD



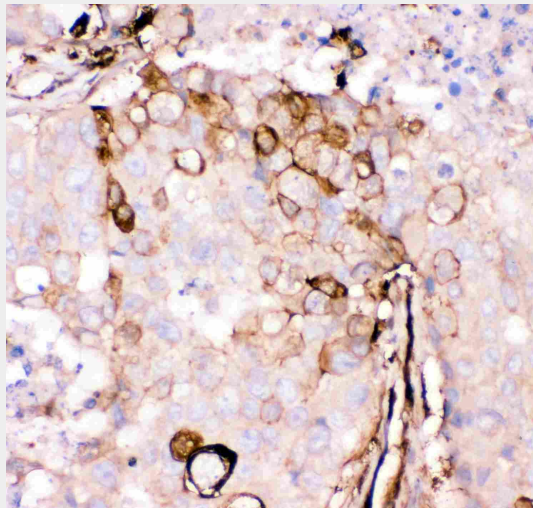
Anti- Gelsolin antibody, ABO11900, Western blotting All lanes: Anti Gelsolin (ABO11900) at 0.5ug/ml WB: A431 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Predicted bind size: 86KD Observed bind size: 86KD



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

Anti-Gelsolin Picoband Antibody - 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.