

Basic Information

Product Name	Anti-Gelsolin/GSN Antibody (Clone#AEHE-7)	
Gene Name	GSN	
Source	Rabbit	
Clonality	Monoclonal	
Isotype	IgG	
Species Reactivity	human, mouse	
Tested Application	WB, IHC, ICC/IF, FCM	
Contents	500 ug/ml; Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide, 0.4-0.5 mg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol.	
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Gelsolin 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. Plays a role in ciliogenesis.	
Concentration	500 ug/ml	
Purification	Affinity-chromatography	
Observed MW	86 kDa	
Dilution Ratios	Western blot (WB): 1:500-2000 Immunohistochemistry (IHC): 1:50-200 Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence (ICC/IF): 1:50-200 Flow Cytometry (FCM): 1:50	

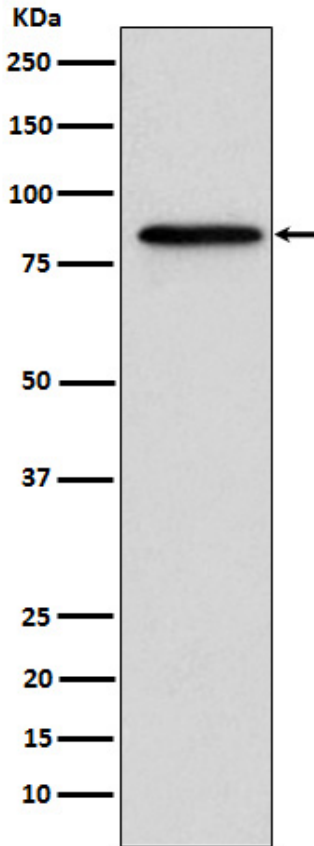
Storage

12 months from date of receipt, -20°C as supplied.

Background Information

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.

Selected Validation Data



Western blot analysis of Gelsolin expression in A431 cell lysate.