

Basic Information

Product Name	Anti-Gelsolin/GSN Antibody	
Gene Name	GSN	
Source	Rabbit	
Clonality	Polyclonal	
Isotype	IgG	
Species Reactivity	human, mouse, rat, monkey	
Tested Application	WB, IHC, ICC/IF, FCM	
Contents	500 ug/ml antibody with PBS, 0.02% NaN ₃ , 1 mg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol.	
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.	
Concentration	500 ug/ml	
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.	
Observed MW	86 kDa	
Dilution Ratios	Western blot (WB): 1:500-2000 Immunohistochemistry (IHC): 1:50-400 Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence (ICC/IF): 1:50-400 Flow Cytometry (Fixed): 1:50-200 (Boiling the paraffin sections in 10mM citrate buffer,pH6.0,or PH8.0 EDTA repair liquid for 20 mins is required for the staining of formalin/paraffin sections.) Optimal working dilutions must be determined by end user.	

Storage

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

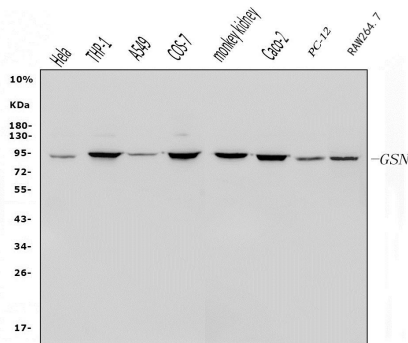
Background Information

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.

Reference

Anti-Gelsolin/GSN Antibody被引用在1文献中。

Selected Validation Data



Western blot analysis of anti-Gelsolin/GSN antibody (PB9209). The sample well of each lane was loaded with 30 ug of sample under reducing conditions.

Lane 1: human HeLa whole cell lysates,

Lane 2: human THP-1 whole cell lysates,

Lane 3: human A549 whole cell lysates,

Lane 4: human COS-7 whole cell lysates,

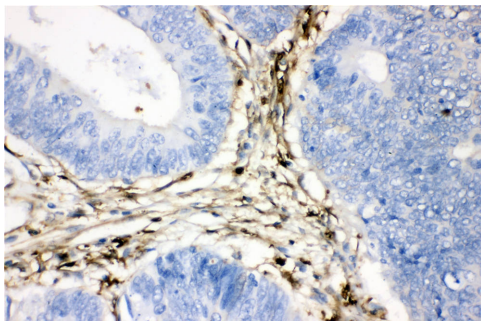
Lane 5: monkey kidney tissue lysates,

Lane 6: human Caco-2 whole cell lysates,

Lane 7: rat PC-12 whole cell lysates,

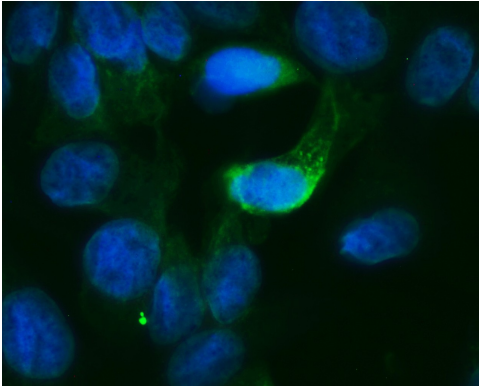
Lane 8: mouse RAW246.7 whole cell lysates.

After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a membrane. Then the membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-Gelsolin/GSN antigen affinity purified polyclonal antibody (PB9209) and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody (Catalog # BA1054). The signal is developed using ECL Plus Western Blotting Substrate (Catalog # AR1197). A specific band was detected for Gelsolin/GSN at approximately 86 kDa. The expected band size for Gelsolin/GSN is at 86 kDa.

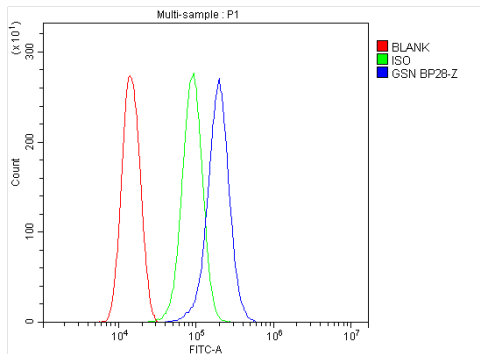


IHC analysis of Gelsolin/GSN using anti-Gelsolin/GSN antibody (PB9209).

Gelsolin/GSN was detected in a paraffin-embedded section of intestinal cancer tissue. The tissue section was incubated with rabbit anti-Gelsolin/GSN Antibody (PB9209) at a dilution of 1:200 and developed using HRP Conjugated Rabbit IgG Super Vision Assay Kit (Catalog # SV0002) with DAB (Catalog # AR1027) as the chromogen.



IF analysis of Gelsolin/GSN using anti-Gelsolin/GSN antibody (PB9209). Gelsolin/GSN was detected in an immunocytochemical section of U2OS cells. The section was incubated with rabbit anti-Gelsolin/GSN Antibody (PB9209) at a dilution of 1:100. DyLight®488 Conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (Green) (Catalog # BA1127) was used as secondary antibody. The section was counterstained with DAPI (Catalog # AR1176) (Blue).



Flow cytometry analysis of THP-1 cell(1:100) DyLight 488 conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG(blue) was used as secondary antibody. Isotype control antibody (Green line) was rabbit IgG DyLight 488. Unlabelled sample (Red line).