

**Anti-Gelsolin Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABO11415****Specification**

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**Anti-Gelsolin Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P, ICC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P06396</a>
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<br>Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse, By Heat<br>Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat<br>

**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 Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>.

**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 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 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.

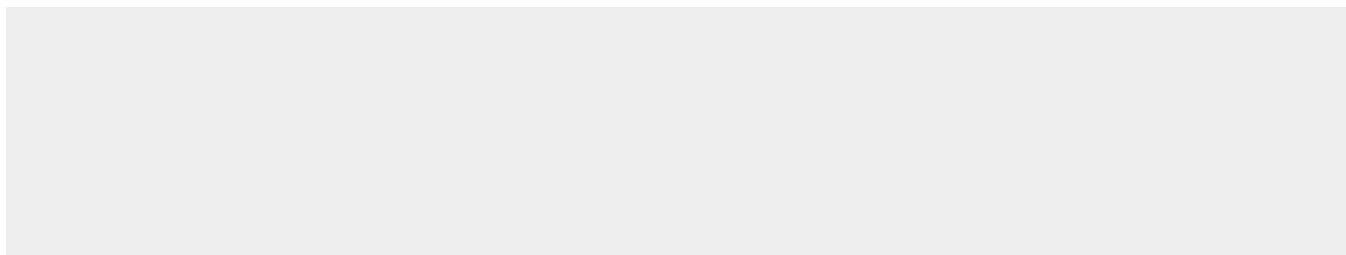
**Tissue Location**

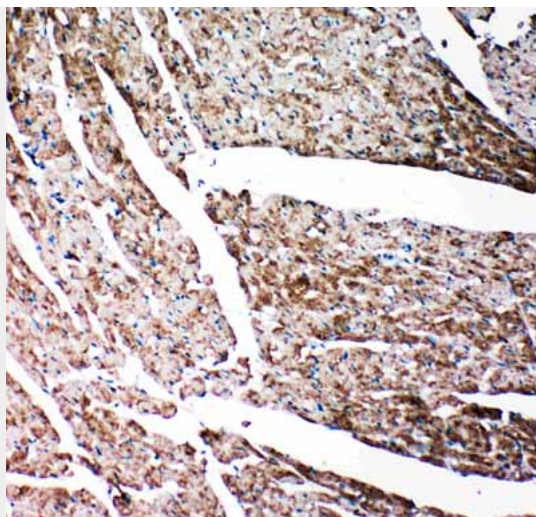
Phagocytic cells, platelets, fibroblasts, nonmuscle cells, smooth and skeletal muscle cells

**Anti-Gelsolin Antibody - Protocols**

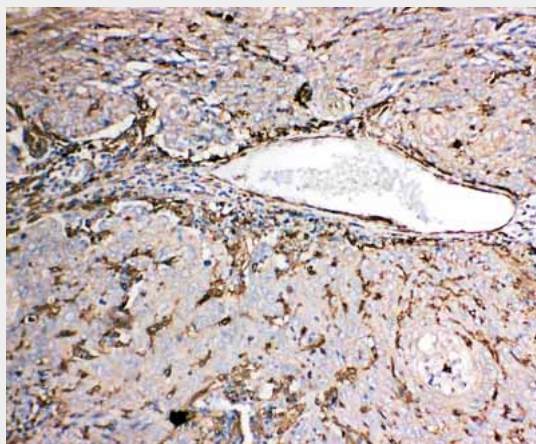
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

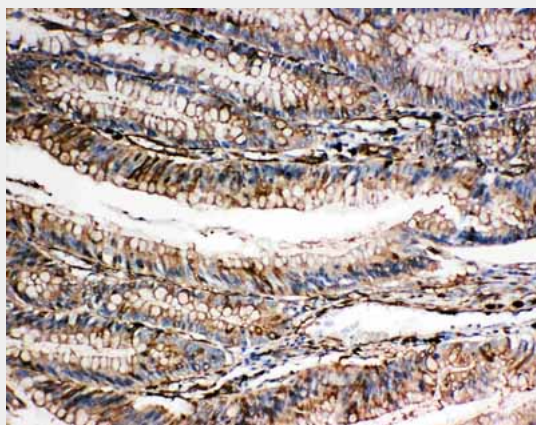
**Anti-Gelsolin Antibody - Images**



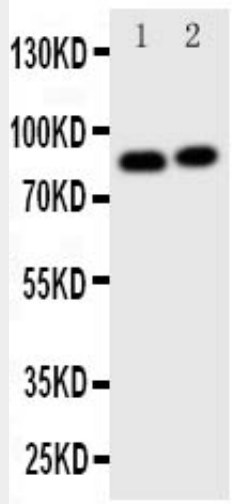
Anti-Gelsolin antibody, ABO11415, IHC(P)IHC(P): Rat Cardiac Muscle Tissue



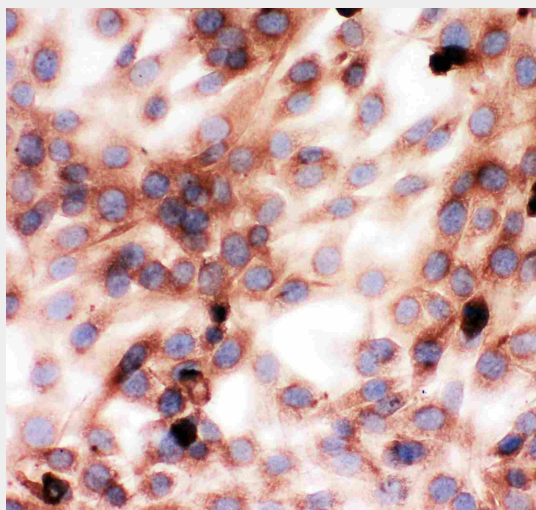
Anti-Gelsolin antibody, ABO11415, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Lung Cancer Tissue



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



Anti-Gelsolin antibody, ABO11415, Western blotting All lanes: Anti Gelsolin (ABO11415) at 0.5ug/ml  
Lane 1: HELA Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug  
Lane 2: A431 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug  
Predicted bind size: 86KD  
Observed bind size: 86KD



Anti-Gelsolin antibody, ABO11415, ICC ICC: 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.