

Datasheet for ABIN967953

anti-Gelsolin antibody (AA 592-768)





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Overview

Quantity:	50 μg
Target:	Gelsolin (GSN)
Binding Specificity:	AA 592-768
Reactivity:	Human, Rat, Mouse, Rabbit, Dog
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This Gelsolin antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Immunoprecipitation (IP), Immunofluorescence (IF)

Product Details

Immunogen:	Human Gelsolin aa. 592-768
Clone:	2-Gelsolin
Isotype:	lgG2a
Cross-Reactivity:	Dog (Canine), Mouse (Murine), Rabbit, Rat (Rattus)
Characteristics:	1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
	2. Please refer to us for technical protocols.
	3. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide
	compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive
	deposits in plumbing.
	4. Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States.

Product Details Purification: The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography. **Target Details** Target: Gelsolin (GSN) Alternative Name: Gelsolin (GSN Products) Background: Gelsolin was identified as a result of its ability to sever actin filaments in a Ca2+-dependent manner. The gene for gelsolin encodes an 83 kDa protein that migrates as a 93 kDa polypeptide in SDS-gels. The N-terminal domain contains the calcium-independent actin-severin site, whereas the calcium-dependent site is located in the C-terminal portion of the protein. It exhibits significant homology with villin, another calcium-regulated actin filament severing protein. Gelsolin can be found intracellularly, as well as in a secreted form. However, both forms are encoded by the same gene. This antibody is routinely tested by western blot analysis. Molecular Weight: 93 kDa Caspase Cascade in Apoptosis, Regulation of Actin Filament Polymerization, Autophagy Pathways: **Application Details** Comment: Related Products: ABIN968536, ABIN967389 Restrictions: For Research Use only Handling Format: Liquid Concentration: 250 µg/mL Buffer: Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA, glycerol, and ≤0.09 % sodium azide. Preservative: Sodium azide

should be handled by trained staff only.

Store undiluted at -20° C.

-20 °C

This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which

Precaution of Use:

Storage Comment:

Storage:

Product cited in:

Wang, Xie, Du, Wu, Feng, Mei, McDonald, Xiong: "Regulation of the formation of osteoclastic actin rings by proline-rich tyrosine kinase 2 interacting with gelsolin." in: **The Journal of cell biology**, Vol. 160, Issue 4, pp. 565-75, (2003) (PubMed).

Arnt, Chiorean, Heldebrant, Gores, Kaufmann: "Synthetic Smac/DIABLO peptides enhance the effects of chemotherapeutic agents by binding XIAP and cIAP1 in situ." in: **The Journal of biological chemistry**, Vol. 277, Issue 46, pp. 44236-43, (2002) (PubMed).

De Botton, Sabri, Daugas, Zermati, Guidotti, Hermine, Kroemer, Vainchenker, Debili: "Platelet formation is the consequence of caspase activation within megakaryocytes." in: **Blood**, Vol. 100 , Issue 4, pp. 1310-7, (2002) (PubMed).

Slee, Adrain, Martin: "Executioner caspase-3, -6, and -7 perform distinct, non-redundant roles during the demolition phase of apoptosis." in: **The Journal of biological chemistry**, Vol. 276, Issue 10, pp. 7320-6, (2001) (PubMed).

Kwiatkowski, Stossel, Orkin, Mole, Colten, Yin: "Plasma and cytoplasmic gelsolins are encoded by a single gene and contain a duplicated actin-binding domain." in: **Nature**, Vol. 323, Issue 6087, pp. 455-8, (1986) (PubMed).

Images



Western Blotting

Image 1. Western blot analysis of Gelsolin on human endothelial cell lysate. Lane 1: 1:2500, lane 2: 1:5000, lane 3: 1:10000 dilution of anti-Gelsolin antibody.

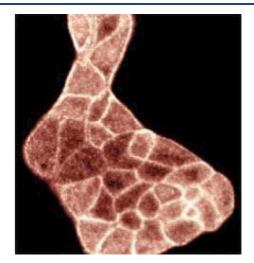


Image 2. Immunostaining on MDCK cells

Image 3.

