

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse/Rat
Specificity	Detects human Gelsolin/GSN in ELISAs. Detects human, mouse and rat Gelsolin/GSN in Western Blots.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 893205
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	HEK293 human embryonic kidney cell line transfected with human Gelsolin/GSN Met1-Ala782 Accession # P06396
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Knockout Validated	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Gelsolin, also known as GSN, actin-depolymerizing factor/ADF, AGEL and Brevin, is a 90-95 kDa member of the villin/gelsolin family. Widely expressed, Gelsolin binds to actin and fibronectin, and is found both secreted in plasma and in cytoplasm. Cytoplasmic Gelsolin lacks 51 N-terminal amino acids (aa) present in the secreted protein. Gelsolin was identified by its ability to sever actin filaments in the presence of submicromolar calcium, and plays a role in ciliogenesis. Defects in Gelsolin cause amyloidosis type 5, a hereditary disease characterized by gelsolin amyloid deposition. Full-length human Gelsolin is 782 aa and shares 93% aa identity with mouse and rat Gelsolin.

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