

## Recombinant Gelsolin Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN301896L**

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

### Description

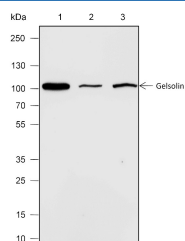
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant human Gelsolin fragment
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG, $\kappa$
<b>Clone</b>	A612
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A purified
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

### Applications

### Recommended Dilution

<b>WB</b>	1:100-1:1000
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### Data



Western Blot with Gelsolin Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000. Lane 1: HeLa, Lane 2: C2C12, Lane 3: BRL

**Observed-MW:82 kDa**

**Calculated-MW:85 kDa**

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bag

### Background

Gelsolin also named as actin-depolymerizing factor, ADF, AGEL or Brevin, is an 83 kDa protein that shares structural and functional homology to villin and adseverin/scinderin. Gelsolin plays an important role in actin filament assembly by capping and severing actin proteins in a  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -dependent manner. Gelsolin is important for cellular events (e.g., membrane ruffling, chemotaxis, ciliogenesis) that require cytoskeletal remodeling. Accordingly, cells from gelsolin knockout mice exhibit motility defects, including a failure to ruffle in response to growth factor stimulation. In humans, defects in gelsolin have been linked to amyloidosis type 5 (AMYL5), a hereditary disease characterized by cranial neuropathy, which appears to result from gelsolin amyloid deposition.

### For Research Use Only

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