

Anti-Annexin A2 (C-terminal region) Antibody

Catalog # AN1631

Product Information

Application WB, IHC, ICC, IP

Primary Accession P07355
Host Mouse

Clonality Mouse Monoclonal

IsotypeIgG1Clone NamesM298Calculated MW38604

Additional Information

Gene ID 302

Other Names Lipocortin, Calpactin 1, Annexin II

Target/Specificity The Annexin family is composed of at least thirteen mammalian genes

(Annexin A1-13). These proteins are characterized by a conserved core domain which binds to phospholipids in a Ca2+-dependent manner and a unique amino terminal region which may confer binding specificity. Annexins have roles in membrane fusion, endocytosis, secretion, and repair. Annexin A1 binds to cellular membranes in a calcium-dependent manner, promotes

membrane fusion and endocytosis, and has been implicated as an

anti-inflammatory mediator. Annexin A2 is a cytoskeletal calcium-dependent phospholipid binding protein, which has been shown to be a mediator of corticosteroid activity, a substrate for serine/threonine kinases and growth regulated tyrosine kinases, and may play a role in secretion. Annexin A5 is a

PKC inhibitor, directly interacts with VEGFR2 receptor, and binds phosphatidylserine to inhibit blood coagulation. Annexin A6 reverses

transformation of A431 cells after overexpression, and this effect may involve annexin A6 targeting of p120 RasGAP to the plasma membrane to inactivate

Ras.

Dilution WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500 ICC~~N/A IP~~N/A

Format Protein A Purified

Storage Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store

at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions Anti-Annexin A2 (C-terminal region) Antibody is for research use only and not

for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping Blue Ice

Background

The Annexin family is composed of at least thirteen mammalian genes (Annexin A1-13). These proteins are characterized by a conserved core domain which binds to phospholipids in a Ca2+-dependent manner and a unique amino terminal region which may confer binding specificity. Annexins have roles in membrane fusion, endocytosis, secretion, and repair. Annexin A1 binds to cellular membranes in a calcium-dependent manner, promotes membrane fusion and endocytosis, and has been implicated as an anti-inflammatory mediator. Annexin A2 is a cytoskeletal calcium-dependent phospholipid binding protein, which has been shown to be a mediator of corticosteroid activity, a substrate for serine/threonine kinases and growth regulated tyrosine kinases, and may play a role in secretion. Annexin A5 is a PKC inhibitor, directly interacts with VEGFR2 receptor, and binds phosphatidylserine to inhibit blood coagulation. Annexin A6 reverses transformation of A431 cells after overexpression, and this effect may involve annexin A6 targeting of p120 RasGAP to the plasma membrane to inactivate Ras.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.