

# ANXA1 Antibody

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)

Catalog # AW5197

## Product Information

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Application	IHC-P, WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P04083</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Calculated MW	38714
Isotype	IgG1
Antigen Source	Human

## Additional Information

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Gene ID	301
Antigen Region	1-326
Other Names	ANXA1;ANX1; LPC1; Annexin A1; Annexin A1; Annexin I; Annexin A1; Annexin-1; Annexin A1; Calpactin II; Annexin A1; Calpactin-2; Annexin A1; Chromobindin-9; Annexin A1; Lipocortin I; Annexin A1; Phospholipase A2 inhibitory protein; Annexin A1; p35
Dilution	IHC-P~~1:100~500 WB~~1:1000
Target/Specificity	Purified His-tagged ANXA1 protein was used to produced this monoclonal antibody.
Format	Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	ANXA1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Protein Information

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Name	ANXA1
Synonyms	ANX1, LPC1

<b>Function</b>	Plays important roles in the innate immune response as effector of glucocorticoid-mediated responses and regulator of the inflammatory process. Has anti-inflammatory activity (PubMed: <a href="#">8425544</a> ). Plays a role in glucocorticoid-mediated down-regulation of the early phase of the inflammatory response (By similarity). Contributes to the adaptive immune response by enhancing signaling cascades that are triggered by T-cell activation, regulates differentiation and proliferation of activated T-cells (PubMed: <a href="#">17008549</a> ). Promotes the differentiation of T-cells into Th1 cells and negatively regulates differentiation into Th2 cells (PubMed: <a href="#">17008549</a> ). Has no effect on unstimulated T cells (PubMed: <a href="#">17008549</a> ). Negatively regulates hormone exocytosis via activation of the formyl peptide receptors and reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton (PubMed: <a href="#">19625660</a> ). Has high affinity for Ca(2+) and can bind up to eight Ca(2+) ions (By similarity). Displays Ca(2+)-dependent binding to phospholipid membranes (PubMed: <a href="#">2532504</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">8557678</a> ). Plays a role in the formation of phagocytic cups and phagosomes. Plays a role in phagocytosis by mediating the Ca(2+)-dependent interaction between phagosomes and the actin cytoskeleton (By similarity).
<b>Cellular Location</b>	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cell projection, cilium {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P46193}. Cell membrane. Membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Endosome membrane {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P07150}; Peripheral membrane protein {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P07150}. Basolateral cell membrane {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P51662}. Apical cell membrane {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P10107}. Lateral cell membrane {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P10107}. Secreted. Secreted, extracellular space. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Extracellular side. Secreted, extracellular exosome. Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle lumen. Cell projection, phagocytic cup {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P10107}. Early endosome {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P19619}. Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P19619}; Peripheral membrane protein {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P19619}. Note=Secreted, at least in part via exosomes and other secretory vesicles. Detected in exosomes and other extracellular vesicles (PubMed:25664854). Alternatively, the secretion is dependent on protein unfolding and facilitated by the cargo receptor TMED10; it results in the protein translocation from the cytoplasm into ERGIC (endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment) followed by vesicle entry and secretion (PubMed:32272059). Detected in gelatinase granules in resting neutrophils (PubMed:10772777). Secretion is increased in response to wounding and inflammation (PubMed:25664854). Secretion is increased upon T-cell activation (PubMed:17008549). Neutrophil adhesion to endothelial cells stimulates secretion via gelatinase granules, but foreign particle phagocytosis has no effect (PubMed:10772777). Colocalizes with actin fibers at phagocytic cups (By similarity). Displays calcium-dependent binding to phospholipid membranes (PubMed:2532504, PubMed:8557678) {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P10107, ECO:0000269 PubMed:10772777, ECO:0000269 PubMed:17008549, ECO:0000269 PubMed:2532504, ECO:0000269 PubMed:25664854, ECO:0000269 PubMed:32272059, ECO:0000269 PubMed:8557678}
<b>Tissue Location</b>	Detected in resting neutrophils (PubMed:10772777). Detected in peripheral blood T-cells (PubMed:17008549). Detected in extracellular vesicles in blood serum from patients with inflammatory bowel disease, but not in serum from healthy donors (PubMed:25664854) Detected in placenta (at protein level) (PubMed:2532504). Detected in liver.

## Background

Calcium/phospholipid-binding protein which promotes membrane fusion and is involved in exocytosis. This protein regulates phospholipase A2 activity. It seems to bind from two to four calcium ions with high affinity.

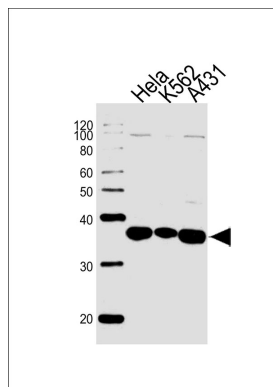
## References

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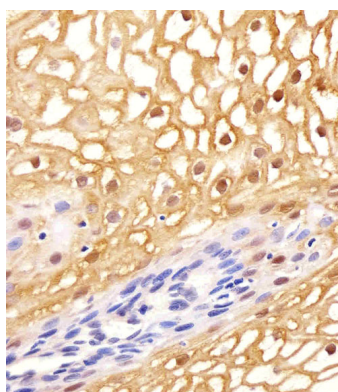
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Kovacic R.T., et al. Biochemistry 30:9015-9021(1991).  
Arcone R., et al. Eur. J. Biochem. 211:347-355(1993).  
Varticovski L., et al. Biochemistry 27:3682-3690(1988).  
Biemann K., et al. Science 237:992-998(1987).

## Images

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Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa, K562, A431 cell line (from left to right), using ANXA1 Antibody (Cat. #AW5197). AW5197 was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-mouse IgG H&L (HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 20 µg per lane.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded H. esophagus section using ANXA1 Antibody (Cat#AW5197). AW5197 was diluted at 1:25 dilution. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary, followed by DAB staining.

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