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KD-Validated Anti-Annexin A1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Mouse monoclonal antibody
Catalog # AGI1986

Specification

KD-Validated Anti-Annexin A1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P04083
Reactivity	**Rat, Human, Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**Mouse IgG1**
Calculated MW	**Predicted, 39 kDa, observed, 33 kDa KDa**
Gene Name	**ANXA1**
Aliases	**ANXA1; Annexin A1; ANX1; LPC1; Phospholipase A2 Inhibitory Protein; Chromobindin-9; Calpactin II; Calpactin-2; Annexin-1; Epididymis Secretory Sperm Binding Protein; Annexin I (Lipocortin I); Lipocortin I; Annexin I; P35**
Immunogen	**Recombinant protein of human Annexin A1 beta**

KD-Validated Anti-Annexin A1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID **301**

Other Names
Annexin A1, Annexin I, Annexin-1, Calpactin II, Calpactin-2, Chromobindin-9, Lipocortin I, Phospholipase A2 inhibitory protein, p35, Annexin Ac2-26, ANXA1, ANX1, LPC1

KD-Validated Anti-Annexin A1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name ANXA1

Synonyms ANX1, LPC1

Function
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:8425544). 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:17008549). Promotes the differentiation of T-cells into Th1 cells and negatively regulates differentiation into Th2 cells (PubMed:17008549). Has no effect on unstimulated T cells (PubMed:17008549). Negatively regulates hormone exocytosis via activation of the formyl peptide receptors and reorganization of

the actin cytoskeleton (PubMed:19625660). 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:2532504, PubMed:8557678). 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).

Cellular Location
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}

Tissue Location
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.

KD-Validated Anti-Annexin A1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

KD-Validated Anti-Annexin A1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody - Images

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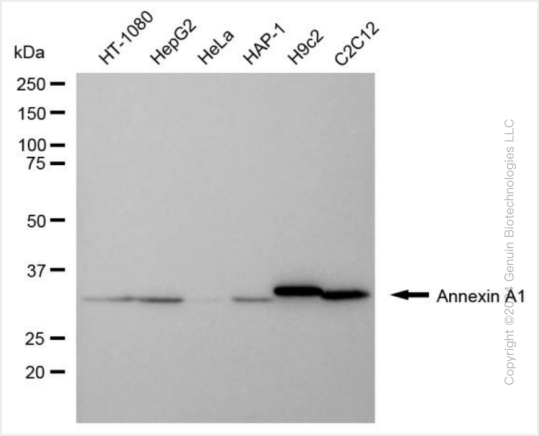
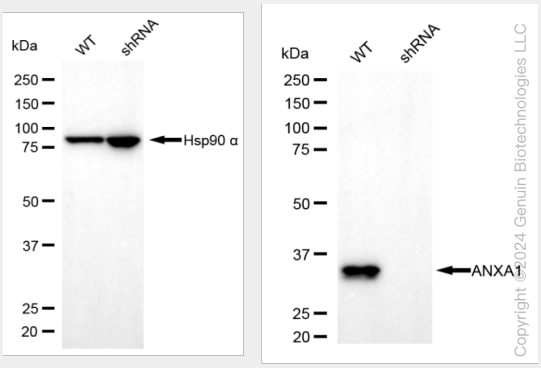


Western blotting analysis using anti-annexin A1 antibody (Cat#AGI1986). Total cell lysates (30 µg) from various cell lines were loaded and separated by SDS-PAGE. The blot was incubated with anti-annexin A1 antibody (Cat#AGI1986, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-mouse secondary antibody respectively.



Western blotting analysis using anti-annexin A1 antibody (Cat#AGI1986). Annexin A1 expression in wild-type (WT) and annexin A1 (ANXA1) shRNA knockdown (KD) HeLa cells with 20 µg of total cell lysates. Hsp90 α serves as a loading control. The blot was incubated with anti-annexin A1 antibody (Cat#AGI1986, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-mouse secondary antibody respectively.