

ANTXR1 Antibody (Y382)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP7746a**Specification**

ANTXR1 Antibody (Y382) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	Q9H6X2
Other Accession	Q6DFX2 , P58335 , Q0PMD2 , Q9CZ52
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	62789
Antigen Region	358-386

ANTXR1 Antibody (Y382) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 84168**Other Names**

Anthrax toxin receptor 1, Tumor endothelial marker 8, ANTXR1, ATR, TEM8

Target/Specificity

This ANTXR1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 358-386 amino acids from human ANTXR1.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

IHC-P~~1:10~50

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

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

ANTXR1 Antibody (Y382) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ANTXR1 Antibody (Y382) - Protein Information**Name** ANTXR1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:22912819, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:21014}

Function Plays a role in cell attachment and migration. Interacts with extracellular matrix proteins and with the actin cytoskeleton and thereby plays an important role in normal extracellular matrix (ECM) homeostasis. Mediates adhesion of cells to type 1 collagen and gelatin, reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton and promotes cell spreading. Plays a role in the angiogenic response of cultured umbilical vein endothelial cells. May also act as a receptor for PLAU. Upon ligand binding, stimulates the phosphorylation of EGFR and ERK1/2 (PubMed:[30241478](#)).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cell projection, lamellipodium membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cell projection, filopodium membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=At the membrane of lamellipodia and at the tip of actin-enriched filopodia (PubMed:16762926). Colocalizes with actin at the base of lamellipodia (PubMed:16762926)

Tissue Location

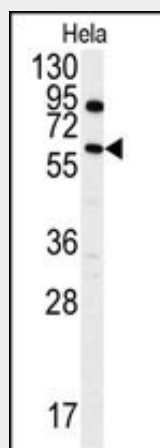
Detected in umbilical vein endothelial cells (at protein level). Highly expressed in tumor endothelial cells

ANTXR1 Antibody (Y382) - Protocols

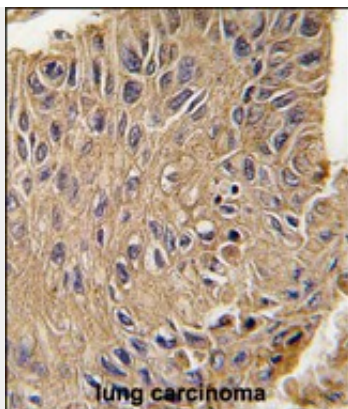
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

ANTXR1 Antibody (Y382) - Images



Western blot analysis of anti-ANTXR1 Antibody (Y382)(Cat.#AP7746a) in HeLa cell line lysates (35ug/lane). ANTXR1 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue reacted with ANTXR1 Antibody (Y382) (Cat.#AP7746a), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

ANTXR1 Antibody (Y382) - Background

ANTXR1 is a type I transmembrane protein and is a tumor-specific endothelial marker that has been implicated in colorectal cancer. This protein has been shown to also be a docking protein or receptor for Bacillus anthracis toxin, the causative agent of the disease, anthrax. The binding of the protective antigen (PA) component, of the tripartite anthrax toxin, to this receptor protein mediates delivery of toxin components to the cytosol of cells. Once inside the cell, the other two components of anthrax toxin, edema factor (EF) and lethal factor (LF) disrupt normal cellular processes.

ANTXR1 Antibody (Y382) - References

Werner,E., J. Biol. Chem. 281 (32), 23227-23236 (2006)
Wei,W., Cell 124 (6), 1141-1154 (2006)
Rainey,G.J., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 102 (37), 13278-13283 (2005)