

**ANXA7 Antibody (Center)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP8738c**

**Specification**

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**ANXA7 Antibody (Center) - Product Information**

Application	WB, FC, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P20073</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">Q07076</a> , <a href="#">Q4R5L5</a> , <a href="#">P20072</a>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Bovine, Monkey, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	52739
Antigen Region	329-356

**ANXA7 Antibody (Center) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 310

**Other Names**

Annexin A7, Annexin VII, Annexin-7, Synexin, ANXA7, ANX7, SNX

**Target/Specificity**

This ANXA7 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 329-356 amino acids from the Central region of human ANXA7.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

FC~~1:10~50

IHC-P~~1:50~100

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**

ANXA7 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**ANXA7 Antibody (Center) - Protein Information**

**Name** ANXA7

**Synonyms** ANX7, SNX

**Function** Calcium/phospholipid-binding protein which promotes membrane fusion and is involved in exocytosis.

**Tissue Location**

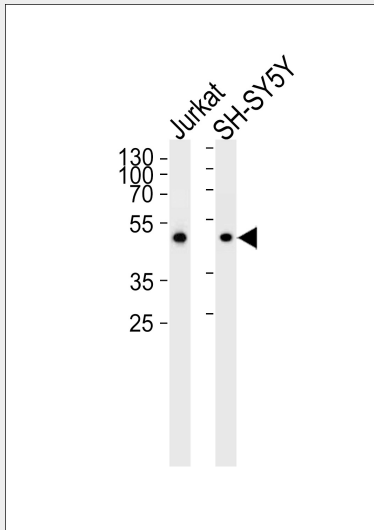
Isoform 1 is expressed in brain, heart and skeletal muscle. Isoform 2 is more abundant in liver, lung, kidney, spleen, fibroblasts and placenta.

**ANXA7 Antibody (Center) - Protocols**

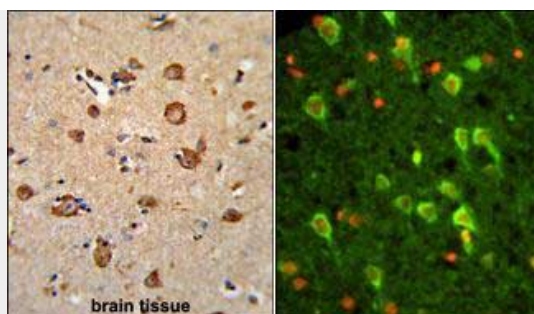
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

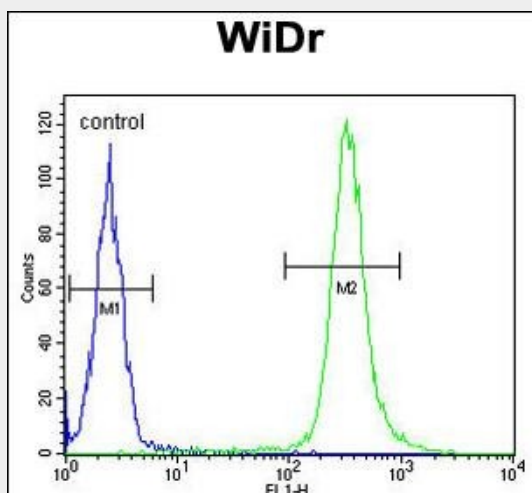
**ANXA7 Antibody (Center) - Images**



ANXA7 Antibody (Center) (Cat.# AP8738c) western blot analysis in Jurkat and SH-SY5Y cell lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates that the ANXA7 antibody detected ANXA7 protein (arrow).



(LEFT) Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human brain tissue reacted with ANXA7 Antibody (Center), 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. (RIGHT) Immunofluorescence analysis of ANXA7 Antibody (Center) with paraffin-embedded human brain tissue. 0.05 mg/ml primary antibody was followed by FITC-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (whole molecule). FITC emits green fluorescence. Red counterstaining is PI.



ANXA7 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP8738c) flow cytometric analysis of WiDr cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

### **ANXA7 Antibody (Center) - Background**

Annexin VII is a member of the annexin family of calcium-dependent phospholipid binding proteins. The Annexin VII gene contains 14 exons and spans approximately 34 kb of DNA. An alternatively spliced cassette exon results in two mRNA transcripts of 2.0 and 2.4 kb which are predicted to generate two protein isoforms differing in their N-terminal domain. ANXA7 is a protein with a molecular weight of approximately 51 kDa with a unique, highly hydrophobic N-terminal domain of 167 amino acids and a conserved C-terminal region of 299 amino acids. The latter domain is composed of alternating hydrophobic and hydrophilic segments. Structural analysis of the protein suggests that Annexin VII is a membrane binding protein with diverse properties, including voltage-sensitive calcium channel activity, ion selectivity and membrane fusion.

### **ANXA7 Antibody (Center) - References**

Shirvan, A., et al., Biochemistry 33 (22), 6888-6901 (1994)