

**ANXA1 Antibody**  
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)**  
**Catalog # AW5197**

**Specification**

**ANXA1 Antibody - Product Information**

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application       | IHC-P, WB,E            |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">P04083</a> |
| Reactivity        | Human                  |
| Host              | Mouse                  |
| Clonality         | Monoclonal             |
| Calculated MW     | H=39 KDa               |
| Isotype           | IgG1                   |
| Antigen Source    | Human                  |

**ANXA1 Antibody - Additional Information**

**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~~~1:25  
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.

**ANXA1 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8425544" target="\_blank">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="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17008549" target="\_blank">17008549</a>). Promotes the differentiation of T cells into Th1 cells and negatively regulates differentiation into Th2 cells (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17008549" target="\_blank">17008549</a>). Has no effect on unstimulated T cells (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17008549" target="\_blank">17008549</a>). Negatively regulates hormone exocytosis via activation of the formyl peptide receptors and reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19625660" target="\_blank">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="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2532504" target="\_blank">2532504</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8557678" target="\_blank">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). In the context of antitumor immunity, interacts with FPR1 on dendritic cells allowing for tumor-associated antigens uptake and cross-presentation to T cells to mount an antitumor specific T cell response.

### 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

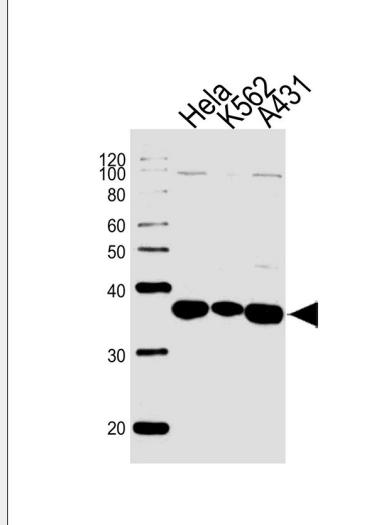
in placenta (at protein level) (PubMed:2532504). Detected in liver.

### ANXA1 Antibody - Protocols

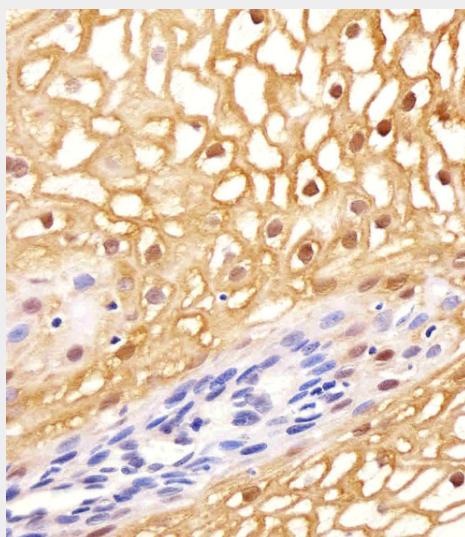
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

### ANXA1 Antibody - Images



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 20ug per lane.



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

### **ANXA1 Antibody - 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.

### **ANXA1 Antibody - References**

- Wallner B.P., et al. *Nature* 320:77-81(1986).
- 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).