

**Annexin A1**  
**Rabbit Monoclonal antibody(Mab)**  
**Catalog # AD80052**

## Specification

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### Annexin A1 - Product info

Application	IHC-P, IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P04083</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Calculated MW	38714

### Annexin A1 - Additional info

Gene ID	301
Gene Name	ANXA1

#### 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

#### Dilution

IHC-P~~Ready-to-use  
IHC~~Ready-to-use

Storage	<b>This product is stored at 2-19 °C, please use it within the expiration date.</b>
Precautions	<b>Annexin A1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.</b>

### Annexin A1 - Protein Information

**Name** ANXA1

Synonyms	<b>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). Promotes resolution of inflammation and wound healing (PubMed:<a href="#">25664854</a>). Functions at least in part by activating the formyl peptide receptors and downstream</b>

## Cellular Location

signaling cascades (PubMed:[15187149](#), PubMed:[25664854](#)). Promotes chemotaxis of granulocytes and monocytes via activation of the formyl peptide receptors (PubMed:[15187149](#)). 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](#)). Promotes rearrangement of the actin cytoskeleton, cell polarization and cell migration (PubMed:[15187149](#)). 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). 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, 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}.

Tissue Location

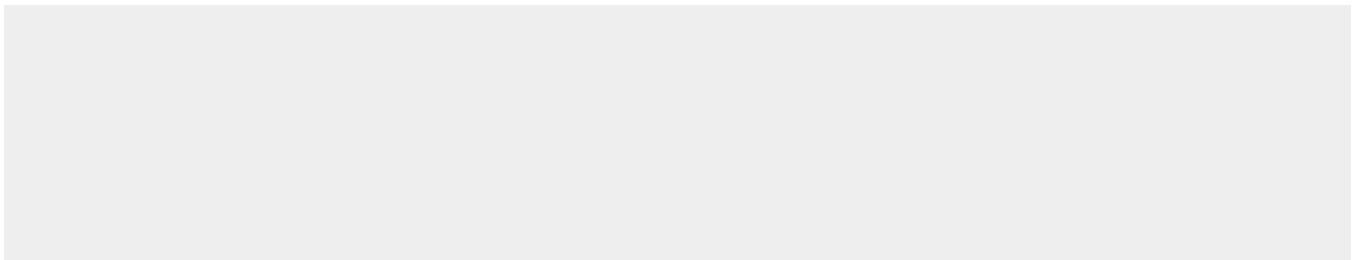
**Note=Secreted, at least in part via exosomes and other secretory vesicles. Detected in exosomes and other extracellular vesicles (PubMed:25664854). Detected in gelatinase granules in resting neutrophils (PubMed:10772777) Secretion is increased in response to wounding and inflammation (PubMed:25664854). 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:8557678}**  
**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**

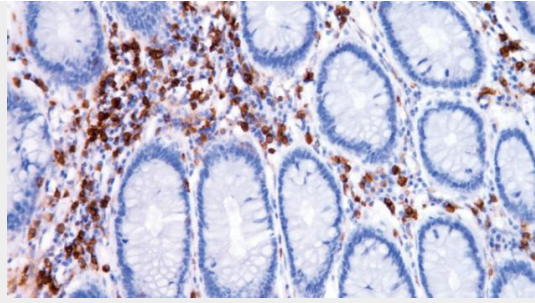
### **Annexin A1 - Protocols**

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

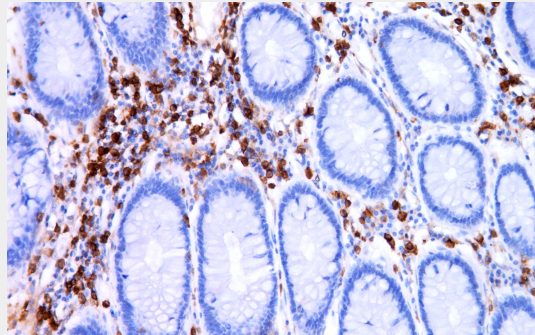
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### **Annexin A1 - Images**





Colon cancer



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded colorectal carcinoma; tissue using AD80052 performed on the Abcarta® FAIP-30 Fully automated IHC platform. Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde at room temperature, antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a Citrate buffer (pH6. 0). Samples were incubated with primary antibody(Ready-to-use) for 15 min at room temperature. AmpSee™ Detection Systems [Abcepta:AR005] was used as the secondary antibody.