

**ANXA1 / Annexin A1 Antibody (C-Terminus)**  
**Goat Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ALS12623****Specification**

---

**ANXA1 / Annexin A1 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P04083</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Hamster, Monkey, Pig, Horse, Bovine, Guinea Pig, Dog
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	39kDa KDa

**ANXA1 / Annexin A1 Antibody (C-Terminus) - 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, ANXA1, ANX1, LPC1

**Target/Specificity**

Human ANXA1 / Annexin A1.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

Store at -20°C. Minimize freezing and thawing.

**Precautions**

ANXA1 / Annexin A1 Antibody (C-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**ANXA1 / Annexin A1 Antibody (C-Terminus) - 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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17008549)). 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).

### 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 / Annexin A1 Antibody (C-Terminus) - 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 / Annexin A1 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Images**



Antibody (0.5 ug/ml) staining of A431 lysate (35 ug protein in RIPA buffer).

### **ANXA1 / Annexin A1 Antibody (C-Terminus) - 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 / Annexin A1 Antibody (C-Terminus) - 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).