

**ANXA1 Antibody (Ascites)**  
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)**  
Catalog # AM2195b

## Specification

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### ANXA1 Antibody (Ascites) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P04083</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	38714

### ANXA1 Antibody (Ascites) - 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

Purified His-tagged ANXA1 protein was used to produced this monoclonal antibody.

#### Dilution

WB~~1:1000~8000

#### Format

Mouse monoclonal antibody supplied in crude ascites with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

#### 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 (Ascites) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### ANXA1 Antibody (Ascites) - 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](#)). 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](#)). 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](#)). 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).

### 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.

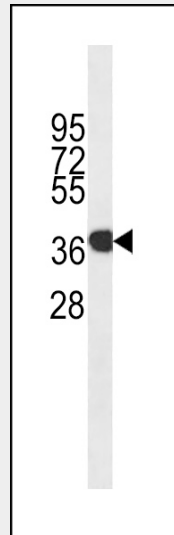
## ANXA1 Antibody (Ascites) - Protocols

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 (Ascites) - Images**



ANXA1 Antibody (Cat. #AM2195b) western blot analysis in HeLa cell line lysates (35µg/lane). This demonstrates the ANXA1 antibody detected the ANXA1 protein (arrow).

### **ANXA1 Antibody (Ascites) - 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 (Ascites) - 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).