

**Anti-Annexin A1 Antibody**  
Catalog # AN1629**Specification****Anti-Annexin A1 Antibody - Product Information**

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

**Anti-Annexin A1 Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID **301****Other Names**

Annexin A1, Annexin I, Annexin-1, Calpactin II, Calpactin-2, Chromobindin-9, Lipocortin I1, Phospholipase A2 inhibitory protein p35, ANXA1, ANX1, LPC1

**Target/Specificity**

The Annexin family is composed of at least thirteen mammalian genes (Annexin A1-13). These proteins are characterized by a conserved core domain which binds to phospholipids in a Ca<sup>2+</sup>-dependent manner and a unique amino terminal region which may confer binding specificity. Annexins have roles in membrane fusion, endocytosis, secretion, and repair. Annexin A1 binds to cellular membranes in a calcium-dependent manner, promotes membrane fusion and endocytosis, and has been implicated as an anti-inflammatory mediator. Annexin A2 is a cytoskeletal calcium-dependent phospholipid binding protein, which has been shown to be a mediator of corticosteroid activity, a substrate for serine/threonine kinases and growth regulated tyrosine kinases, and may play a role in secretion. Annexin A5 is a PKC inhibitor, directly interacts with VEGFR2 receptor, and binds phosphatidylserine to inhibit blood coagulation. Annexin A6 reverses transformation of A431 cells after overexpression, and this effect may involve annexin A6 targeting of p120 RasGAP to the plasma membrane to inactivate Ras.

**Format**

Protein G Purified

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

Anti-Annexin A1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Shipping**

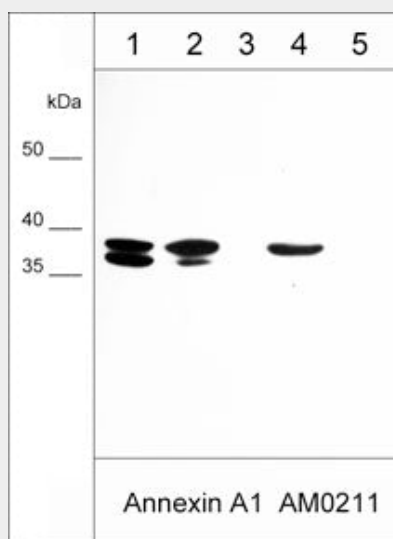
Blue Ice

**Anti-Annexin A1 Antibody - Protocols**

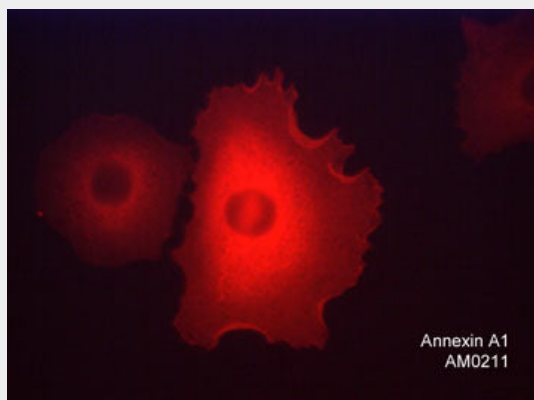
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

#### Anti-Annexin A1 Antibody - Images



Western blot of human A431 cells (lane 1), A549 cells (lane 2), LNCaP cells (lane 3), full-length recombinant human annexin A1 (lane 4), and recombinant human annexin A2 (lane 5). The blot was probed with mouse monoclonal anti-Annexin A1 antibody (AM0211) at 1:1000 (lanes 1-5).



Immunocytochemical labeling of Annexin A1 in paraformaldehyde fixed human A549 cells. The cells were labeled with mouse monoclonal anti-Annexin A1 (clone M021). The antibody was detected using goat anti-mouse Ig DyLight® 594.

#### Anti-Annexin A1 Antibody - Background

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Annexins have roles in membrane fusion, endocytosis, secretion, and repair. Annexin A1 binds to cellular membranes in a calcium-dependent manner, promotes membrane fusion and endocytosis, and has been implicated as an anti-inflammatory mediator. Annexin A2 is a cytoskeletal calcium-dependent phospholipid binding protein, which has been shown to be a mediator of corticosteroid activity, a substrate for serine/threonine kinases and growth regulated tyrosine kinases, and may play a role in secretion. Annexin A5 is a PKC inhibitor, directly interacts with VEGFR2 receptor, and binds phosphatidylserine to inhibit blood coagulation. Annexin A6 reverses transformation of A431 cells after overexpression, and this effect may involve annexin A6 targeting of p120 RasGAP to the plasma membrane to inactivate Ras.