

**#3299** Store at -20°C

# Annexin A1 Antibody



100 µl  
 (10 western blots)

**Orders** ■ 877-616-CELL (2355)  
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This product is intended for research purposes only. This product is not intended to be used for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes in humans or animals.

Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity*	Molecular Wt.	Source
W Endogenous	H, M, R, Mk	37 kDa	Rabbit**

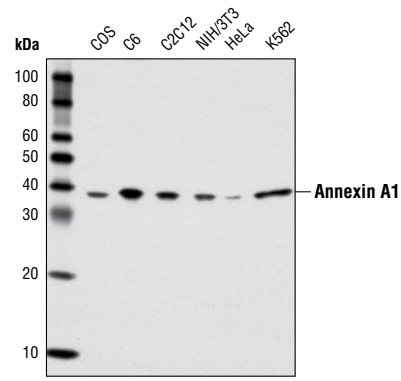
**Background:** The annexin superfamily consists of 13 calcium or calcium and phospholipid binding proteins with high biological and structural homology (1). Annexin-1 (ANXA1) is the first characterized member of the annexin family of proteins able to bind to cellular membranes in a calcium-dependent manner which promotes membrane fusion and is involved in endocytosis (2-4). Annexin A1 has anti-inflammatory properties and inhibits phospholipase A2 activity (5,6). Annexin A1 can accumulate on internalized vesicles after EGF-stimulated endocytosis, suggesting that it may be required for a late stage in inward vesiculation (7). Phosphorylation by PKC, EGFR and Chak1 results in inhibition of annexin A1 function (8-10). Annexin A1 has also been identified as one of the 'eat-me' signals on apoptotic cells to be recognised and ingested by phagocytes (11). Annexin A1, as an endogenous anti-inflammatory mediator, has roles in many diverse cellular functions, such as membrane aggregation, inflammation, phagocytosis, proliferation, apoptosis, and tumorigenesis and cancer development (12-14).

**Specificity/Sensitivity:** Annexin A1 Antibody detects endogenous levels of total annexin A1 protein.

**Source/Purification:** Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to human annexin A1. Antibodies are purified by peptide affinity chromatography.

**Background References:**

- (1) Raynal, P. and Pollard, H.B. (1994) *Biochim Biophys Acta* 1197, 63-93.
- (2) Blackwell, G.J. et al. (1980) *Nature* 287, 147-9.
- (3) Rothhut, B. et al. (1983) *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 117, 878-84.
- (4) Hirata, F. et al. (1981) *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 78, 3190-4.
- (5) Kim, K.M. et al. (1994) *FEBS Lett* 343, 251-5.
- (6) Kim, S.W. et al. (2001) *J Biol Chem* 276, 15712-9.



Western blot analysis of extracts from various cell lines using Annexin A1 Antibody.

- (7) White, I.J. et al. (2006) *EMBO J* 25, 1-12.
- (8) Varticovski, L. et al. (1988) *Biochemistry* 27, 3682-90.
- (9) Dorovkov, M.V. and Ryazanov, A.G. (2004) *J Biol Chem* 279, 50643-6.
- (10) Wang, W. and Creutz, C.E. (1994) *Biochemistry* 33, 275-82.
- (11) Arur, S. et al. (2003) *Dev Cell* 4, 587-98.
- (12) Perretti, M. and Gavins, F.N. (2003) *News Physiol Sci* 18, 60-4.
- (13) Parente, L. and Solito, E. (2004) *Inflamm Res* 53, 125-32.
- (14) Lim, L.H. and Pervaiz, S. (2007) *FASEB J* 21, 968-75.

**Entrez-Gene ID** #301  
**Swiss-Prot Acc.** #P04083

**Storage:** Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

**\*Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.**

**\*\*Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.**

**Recommended Antibody Dilutions:**

Western blotting 1:1000

**For application specific protocols please see the web page for this product at [www.cellsignal.com](http://www.cellsignal.com).**

**Please visit [www.cellsignal.com](http://www.cellsignal.com) for a complete listing of recommended companion products.**

**IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.**

**Applications Key:** W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E-P—ELISA-Peptide  
**Species Cross-Reactivity Key:** H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken Dm—D. melanogaster X—Xenopus Z—zebrafish B—bovine  
 Dg—dog Pg—pig Sc—S. cerevisiae Ce—C. elegans Hr—horse All—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.