

Anti-ANXA1 Antibody (3E707)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Mouse IgG2a
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	3E707
Purification:	Affinity-chromatography

Applications

1. IHC image of TMAH-00063 diluted at 1:30 and staining in paraffin-embedded human liver cancer performed on a Leica Bond™ system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4°C overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-Mouse IgG labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.05% DAB.

Verified Activity: 2. Overlay Peak curve showing MCF7 cells stained with TMAH-00063 (red line) at 1:400. The cells were fixed in 4% formaldehyde (15min) and permeated by 0.2% TritonX-100 for 10min. Then 10% normal goat serum to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (1 μ g/1*10⁶ cells) for 45min at 4°C. The secondary antibody used was FITC-conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG(H+L) at 1/200 dilution for 35 min at 4°C. Isotype control antibody (green line) was mouse IgG1 (1 μ g/1*10⁶ cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10,016 events was performed.

Application: ELISA,FCM,IHC

Recommended IHC:1:20-1:200; FCM:1:20-1:200.

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human ANXA1 Protein
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	301
Uniprot ID:	P04083
Synonyms:	p35;ANX1;Chromobindin-9;Calpactin II;Annexin A1;Lipocortin I;LPC1;Calpactin-2;Annexin I;Annexin-1;ANXA1
Biology Area:	Signal transduction

Research Background

Plays important roles in the innate immune response as effector of glucocorticoid-mediated responses and regulator of the inflammatory process. Has anti-inflammatory activity. Plays a role in glucocorticoid-mediated

down-regulation of the early phase of the inflammatory response. Promotes resolution of inflammation and wound healing. Functions at least in part by activating the formyl peptide receptors and downstream signaling cascades. Promotes chemotaxis of granulocytes and monocytes via activation of the formyl peptide receptors. 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. Promotes the differentiation of T-cells into Th1 cells and negatively regulates differentiation into Th2 cells. Has no effect on unstimulated T cells. Promotes rearrangement of the actin cytoskeleton, cell polarization and cell migration. Negatively regulates hormone exocytosis via activation of the formyl peptide receptors and reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton. Has high affinity for Ca(2+) and can bind up to eight Ca(2+) ions. Displays Ca(2+)-dependent binding to phospholipid membranes. 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.

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