

# Annexin I (phospho Tyr21) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP68133

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, E
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P04083</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Rat, Mouse
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Calculated MW</b>	38714

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	301
<b>Other Names</b>	ANXA1; ANX1; LPC1; Annexin A1; Annexin I; Annexin-1; Calpactin II; Calpactin-2; Chromobindin-9; Lipocortin I; Phospholipase A2 inhibitory protein; p35
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications. E~~N/A
<b>Format</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
<b>Storage Conditions</b>	-20°C

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	ANXA1
<b>Synonyms</b>	ANX1, LPC1
<b>Function</b>	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: <a href="#">8425544</a> ). 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: <a href="#">17008549</a> ). Promotes the differentiation of T-cells into Th1 cells and negatively regulates differentiation into Th2 cells (PubMed: <a href="#">17008549</a> ). Has no effect on unstimulated T cells (PubMed: <a href="#">17008549</a> ). Negatively regulates hormone exocytosis via activation of the formyl peptide receptors and reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton (PubMed: <a href="#">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="#">2532504</a> ).

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.

## Background

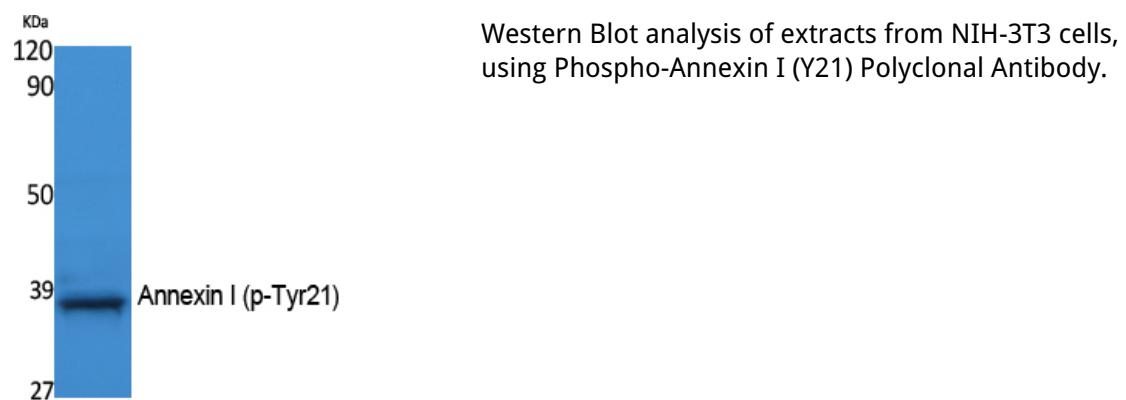
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Plays important roles in the innate immune response as effector of glucocorticoid-mediated responses and regulator of the inflammatory process. Has anti-inflammatory activity (PubMed:[8425544](#)). Plays a role in glucocorticoid-mediated down- regulation of the early phase of the inflammatory response (By similarity). Promotes resolution of inflammation and wound healing (PubMed:[25664854](#)). Functions at least in part by activating the formyl peptide receptors and downstream signaling cascades (PubMed:[15187149](#), PubMed:[25664854](#)). Promotes chemotaxis of granulocytes and monocytes via activation of the formyl peptide receptors (PubMed:[15187149](#)). 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](#)). Promotes rearrangement of the actin cytoskeleton, cell polarization and cell migration (PubMed:[15187149](#)). 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).

## Images

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