

Rabbit Anti-Annexin I/Annexin A1/ANXA1 [MD214R]: RM0268, RM0268RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: The protein Annexin 1 or Annexin A1 is encoded by the ANXA1 gene, which is upregulated in hairy cell leukemia. Annexin A1 inhibits the NF- κ B signal transduction pathway (which is exploited by cancerous cells to proliferate and avoid apoptosis) by binding to the p65 subunit, and has been of interest for use as a potential anti-cancer drug. It may also contain tumor suppressive and protective characteristics, which have been evidenced by its ability to protect against DNA damage induced by heat in breast cancer cells. Annexin A1 is strongly expressed on the cell membrane and occasionally in the cytoplasm of tumor cells in 97% of samples from patients with hairy cell leukemia. By contrast, B-cell lymphomas other than hairy cell leukemia are ANXA1 negative. Thus, ANXA1 is a molecule specific to hairy cell leukemia that can be used to differentiate this disease from other B-cell lymphomas.

Specifications

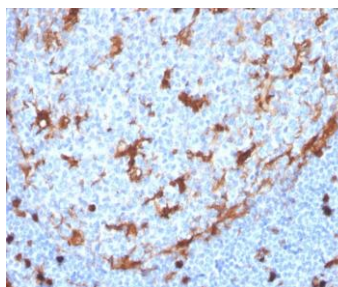
Clone:	MD214R
Source:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human, mouse
Immunogen:	Recombinant full-length human Annexin A1 protein
Localization:	Cytoplasm, nucleus, membrane
Formulation:	Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide (NaN ₃)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC, WB
Package:	

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Annexin I/Annexin A1/ANXA1 Concentrated	RM0268	1 ml
Annexin I/Annexin A1/ANXA1 Prediluted	RM0268RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue:	Squamous epithelial cells
Concentrated Dilution:	50-200
Pretreatment:	Tris EDTA pH9.0 15 min in Pressure Cooker or 30-60 min in water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp:	30-60 minutes @ RT
Detection:	Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human tonsil stained with anti-Annexin I using DAB

References:

1. A comparison of the bovine uterine and plasma proteome using iTRAQ proteomics. Faulkner, S., et al. Proteomics 2012, 12: 2014-2023.
2. Helicobacter pylori disrupts host cell membranes, initiating a repair response and cell proliferation. Lin, L.L., et al. Int. J. Mol. Sci. 2012, 13:10176-10192.
3. Processing and localization of the African swine fever virus CD2v transmembrane protein. Goatley, L.C., et al. J. Virol. 2011, 85: 3294-3305.

Doc. 100-RM0268
Rev. A