Active Annexin A1 (ANXA1)

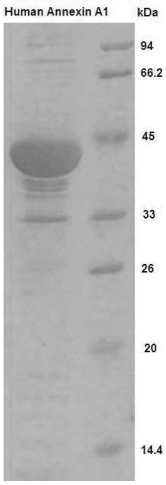
Catalog#:PXH12936

概述（Summary）

别称（Alternative Names）	ANX-A1; ANX1; LPC1; Lipocortin I; Chromobindin-9; Calpactin II; Phospholipase A2 inhibitory protein
纯度（Purity）	Greater than 97% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
内毒素（Endotoxin level）	Please contact with the lab for this information
蛋白构建（Construction）	【Met1-Asn346】
Accession #	P04083
表达宿主（Host）	-
种属（Species）	Homo sapiens (Human)
预测分子量（Predicted MW）	45.4 kDa
制剂（Form）	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl, pH8.0, containing 1mM EDTA, 1mM DTT, 0.01% SKL, 5% Trehalose and Proclin300.
运输方式（Shipping）	The product is shipped with ice bag. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
稳定性&储存（Stability &Storage）	12 months at -20°C to -80°C in lyophilized state.6 months at -20°C to -80°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.7-10 days at 2°C to 8°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
复溶（Reconstitution）	Reconstitute in 10mM PBS (pH7.4) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.
背景介绍（References）	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.

电泳图（SDS-PAGE image）



Greater than 97% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

活性图（Bioactivity image）

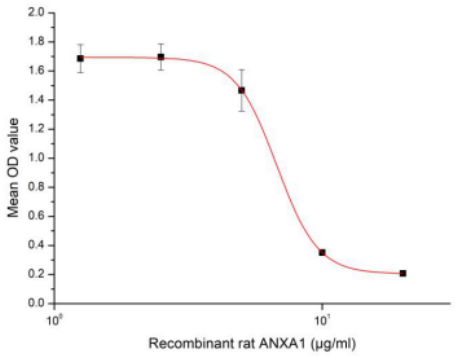


Figure 1. Inhibition of A549 cells proliferation after stimulated with ANXA1.

Annexin A1 (ANXA1), also known as lipocortin I, belongs to the annexin family of Ca2 -dependent phospholipid-binding proteins that have a molecular weight of approximately 35,000 to 40,000 and are preferentially located on the cytosolic face of the plasma membrane. Annexin A1 protein has an apparent relative molecular mass of 40kDa with phospholipase A2 inhibitory activity. To test the effect of ANXA1 on cell apoptosis, A549 cells were seeded into 96-well plates at a density of 3,000 cells/well with 1% serum standard DMEM including various concentrations of recombinant human ANXA1. After incubated for 48 h, cells were observed by inverted microscope and cell proliferation was measured by Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8). Briefly, 10 μL of CCK-8 solution was added to each well of the plate, then the absorbance at 450 nm was measured using a microplate reader after incubating the plate for 2 hours at 37℃. Cell viability was assessed by CCK-8 assay after incubation with recombinant human ANXA1 for 48 h. The result was shown in Figure 1. It was obvious that ANXA1 significantly inhibit cell viability of A549 cells. The ED50 is 6.77 μg/mL.

注意事项（Note）

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