



# Human ANXA1 peptide (DAG-P0086)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Antigen Description</b>	Annexin I belongs to a family of Ca(2+)-dependent phospholipid binding proteins which have a molecular weight of approximately 35,000 to 40,000 and are preferentially located on the cytosolic face of the plasma membrane. Annexin I protein has an apparent relative molecular mass of 40 kDa, with phospholipase A2 inhibitory activity. Since phospholipase A2 is required for the biosynthesis of the potent mediators of inflammation, prostaglandins and leukotrienes, annexin I may have potential anti-inflammatory activity. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Sequence Similarities</b>	Belongs to the annexin family.Contains 4 annexin repeats.
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles. Information available upon request.

## GENE INFORMATION

<b>Gene Name</b>	<a href="#">ANXA1 annexin A1 [ Homo sapiens (human) ]</a>
<b>Official Symbol</b>	ANXA1
<b>Synonyms</b>	ANXA1; annexin A1; ANX1; LPC1; p35; annexin-1; calpactin-2; calpactin II; lipocortin I; chromobindin-9; annexin I (lipocortin I); phospholipase A2 inhibitory protein;
<b>Entrez Gene ID</b>	<a href="#">301</a>
<b>mRNA Refseq</b>	<a href="#">NM_000700.1</a>

<b>Protein Refseq</b>	<a href="#">NP_000691.1</a>
<b>UniProt ID</b>	P04083
<b>Chromosome Location</b>	9q21.13
<b>Pathway</b>	Class A/1 (Rhodopsin-like receptors), organism-specific biosystem; Formyl peptide receptors bind formyl peptides and many other ligands, organism-specific biosystem; G alpha (i) signalling events, organism-specific biosystem; G alpha (q) signalling events, organism-specific biosystem; GPCR downstream signaling, organism-specific biosystem; GPCR ligand binding, organism-specific biosystem; Gastrin-CREB signalling pathway via PKC and MAPK, organism-specific biosystem; Integrated Breast Cancer Path
<b>Function</b>	calcium ion binding; calcium-dependent phospholipid binding; phospholipase A2 inhibitor activity; phospholipid binding; protein binding; protein binding, bridging; protein homodimerization activity; receptor binding; structural molecule activity;