abcam

ab200797

Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Annexin-2/ANXA2 antibody [EPR13052(B)]

Recombinant | RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Conjugation	Alexa Fluor® 647
Excitation/Emission	Ex: 650nm, Em: 665nm
Storage buffer	pH: 7.4 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR13052(B)
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.5 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/200
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Expected

Species	Human
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IHC-P

Expected

Species	Human
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-

Notes	-

Target data

See full target information ANXA2

Function	Calcium-regulated membrane-binding protein whose affinity for calcium is greatly enhanced by anionic phospholipids. It binds two calcium ions with high affinity. May be involved in heat-stress response. Inhibits PCSK9-enhanced LDLR degradation, probably reduces PCSK9 protein levels via a translational mechanism but also competes with LDLR for binding with PCSK9 (PubMed:18799458, PubMed:22848640, PubMed:24808179). Binds to endosomes damaged by phagocytosis of particulate wear debris and participates in endosomal membrane stabilization, thereby limiting NLRP3 inflammasome activation (By similarity). Required for endothelial cell surface plasmin generation and may support fibrinolytic surveillance and neoangiogenesis (By similarity). (Microbial infection) Binds M.pneumoniae CARDS toxin, probably serves as one receptor for this pathogen. When ANXA2 is down-regulated by siRNA, less toxin binds to human cells and less vacuolization (a symptom of M.pneumoniae infection) is seen.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle, Store in the dark

Notes

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

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Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	Annexin-2 also known as ANXA2 is a multifunctional protein of approximately 36 kDa. It belongs to the annexin family and is known for its strong calcium-dependent interactions with phospholipid membranes. Commonly expressed in endothelial cells it also appears in various tissues including epithelial cells and certain types of cancer cells. ANXA2 forms a heterotetramer complex with S100A10 also known as p11 which modulates its availability and function. Other names for ANXA2 include its gene designation M298 and its role in complexes often goes by ANXA2R.
Biological function summary	Annexin-2 acts beyond mere cellular structural support. It plays a part in fibrinolysis by acting as a co-receptor for plasminogen and tissue plasminogen activator promoting plasmin generation. The protein is also implicated in membrane trafficking signal transduction and organization of microdomains on cellular surfaces. As part of a complex with S100A10 ANXA2 can bind to cytoskeletal elements facilitating vesicle trafficking and influencing cell shape and motility. This complex assembly hints at ANXA2's importance in maintaining cellular dynamism and interplay with external signals.
Pathways	ANXA2 is integral in the regulation of the plasminogen activation pathway important for fibrinolytic activity. It also participates in the signal transduction pathways influencing cellular responses to stress and growth factors. ANXA2 interacts with various proteins like Src kinase and is involved in processes like the EGFR signaling pathway. This protein often crosstalks with the cytoskeletal network enabling the coupling of membrane dynamics with intracellular signaling cascades.
Associated diseases and disorders	Annexin-2's dysregulation associates with conditions such as cancer and thrombosis. In cancer overexpression of ANXA2 links with tumor progression invasion and metastasis acting synergistically with proteins like Src to promote oncogenic pathways. In thrombosis ANXA2’s role in fibrinolysis becomes impaired contributing to excessive clot formation. Studies also indicate interactions with plasminogen-related proteins as being central to understanding its pathological roles in these diseases.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

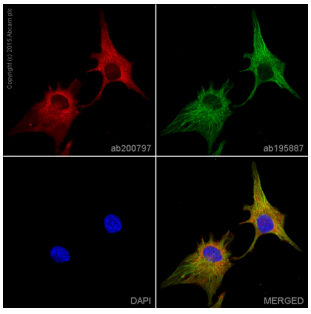
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

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Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Annexin-2/ANXA2 antibody [EPR13052(B)] (ab200797)

Annexin-2/ANXA2 Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-Annexin-2/ANXA2 antibody

ab200797 staining Annexin-2/ANXA2 in HeLa cells. The cells were fixed with 100% methanol (5min), permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at +4°C with ab200797 at 1/200 dilution (shown in red) and ab195887, Mouse monoclonal to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 488), at 2µg/ml (shown in green). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).
Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

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