BACKGROUND

The Annexin family of calcium-binding proteins is composed of at least ten mammalian genes. It is characterized by a conserved core domain, which binds to phospholipids in a Ca\(^{2+}\)-dependent manner, and a unique amino terminal region, which may confer binding specificity. The Annexin family has been implicated as regulators of such diverse processes as ion-flux, endocytosis and exocytosis, and cellular adhesion. When overexpressed in A431 cells, Annexin VI causes a partial reversal of the transformed phenotype. It has been hypothesized that growth-dependent post-translational modifications of Annexins are required for proper sub-cellular localization. Annexin VII, also referred to as synexin, is located at the plasma membrane in normal muscle tissue. However, in muscle samples from patients suffering from Duchenne's muscular dystrophy, Annexin VII, along with Annexins IV and VI, are released into the cytoplasm and later, as the disease progresses, into the extracellular space. Two forms of Annexin XI, designated A and B, have been identified. Transfection of COS-7 cells with Annexin XI-A, but not Annexin XI-B, causes formation of Annexin XI-associated vesicles.

REFERENCES


SOURCE

Annexin VI (H-114) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 497-610 of Annexin VI of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4°C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.