



Rabbit Anti-Annexin A7 antibody

SL4901R

Product Name:	Annexin A7
Chinese Name:	膜粘连蛋白7抗体
Alias:	Annexin VII; AnnexinVII; Annexin A7; ANX7; ANXA7; SNX; Synexin; Annexin-7; ANXA7_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Rabbit,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	54kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleocytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Annexin A7:251-350/488
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	The Annexins are a family of structurally similar proteins. Annexins bind to phospholipids and may be involved in regulation of membrane transport, membrane channel activity, and interaction of the cell membrane with the extracellular matrix. Annexin A7 is a member of the annexin family of calcium dependent phospholipid binding proteins. The Annexin A7 gene contains 14 exons and spans approximately 34 kb of DNA. Structural analysis of the protein suggests that Annexin A7 is a membrane

binding protein with diverse properties including voltage sensitive calcium channel activity, ion selectivity and membrane fusion.

Function:

Retains NFE2L2/NRF2 in the cytosol. Functions as substrate adapter protein for the E3 ubiquitin ligase complex formed by CUL3 and RBX1. Targets NFE2L2/NRF2 for ubiquitination and degradation by the proteasome, thus resulting in the suppression of its transcriptional activity and the repression of antioxidant response element-mediated detoxifying enzyme gene expression. May also retain BPTF in the cytosol. Targets PGAM5 for ubiquitination and degradation by the proteasome.

Subunit:

Homodimer. Forms a ternary complex with NFE2L2 and PGAM5. Interacts with the N-terminal regulatory domain of NFE2L2/NRF2. Interacts with BPTF and PTMA. Interacts with CUL3. Part of a complex that contains KEAP1, CUL3 and RBX1.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Shuttles between cytoplasm and nucleus.

Tissue Specificity:

Broadly expressed, with highest levels in skeletal muscle.

Similarity:

Contains 1 BACK (BTB/Kelch associated) domain.

Contains 1 BTB (POZ) domain.

Contains 6 Kelch repeats.

SWISS:

Q9DBP0

Gene ID:

310

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 431782](#)Cow

[Entrez Gene: 310](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 11750](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 155423](#)Rat

[Omim: 186360](#)Human

[SwissProt: P20072](#)Cow

[SwissProt: P20073](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q07076](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 631827](#)Human

[Unigene: 705617](#)Human

[Unigene: 280231](#)Mouse

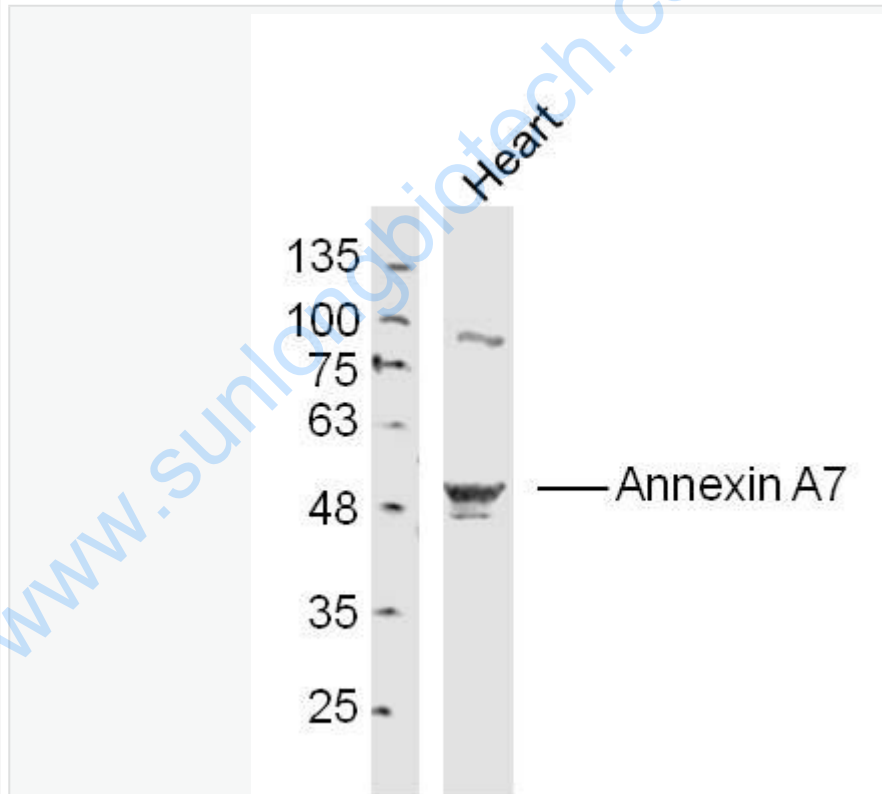
[Unigene: 474616](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 106184](#)Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:



Sample:

Heart (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti- Annexin A7 (SL4901R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

	<p>Predicted band size: 54 kD</p>
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	<p>Observed band size: 54 kD</p>
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