

Product datasheet for **MR205210L1V**

Anxa1 (NM_010730) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Anxa1 (NM_010730) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Anxa1
Synonyms:	Anx-1; Anx-A1; C430014K04Rik; Lpc-1; Lpc1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_010730
ORF Size:	1041 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR205210).
OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. More info
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	NM_010730.2 , NP_034860.2
RefSeq Size:	1395 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1041 bp
Locus ID:	16952
UniProt ID:	P10107
Cytogenetics:	19 13.83 cM



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Gene Summary:

Plays important roles in the innate immune response as effector of glucocorticoid-mediated responses and regulator of the inflammatory process. Has anti-inflammatory activity (PubMed:12475898). Plays a role in glucocorticoid-mediated down-regulation of the early phase of the inflammatory response (PubMed:12475898). Promotes resolution of inflammation and wound healing (PubMed:25664854). 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 (By similarity). 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 (PubMed:17948261). Promotes the differentiation of T-cells into Th1 cells and negatively regulates differentiation into Th2 cells (PubMed:17948261). 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 (By similarity). Has high affinity for Ca(2+) and can bind up to eight Ca(2+) ions (By similarity). Displays Ca(2+)-dependent binding to phospholipid membranes (By similarity). Plays a role in the formation of phagocytic cups and phagosomes (PubMed:21245195). Plays a role in phagocytosis by mediating the Ca(2+)-dependent interaction between phagosomes and the actin cytoskeleton (PubMed:21245195). [UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]