

ARG54678 anti-AXL antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes AXL
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS, IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	AXL
Immunogen	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide within 13 to 44 aa (N-terminus) of Human AXL protein (NP_001690.2),
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	UFO; Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor UFO; AXL oncogene; Tyro7; ARK; EC 2.7.10.1; JTK11

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	1:10 - 1:50
	IHC-P	Assay-dependent
	WB	1:1000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	SKBR3	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	PBS and 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide
Preservative	0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Database links	GeneID: 558 Human Swiss-port # P30530 Human
Gene Symbol	AXL
Gene Full Name	AXL receptor tyrosine kinase
Background	AXL protein is a member of the Tyro3-Axl-Mer (TAM) receptor tyrosine kinase subfamily. It possesses an extracellular domain which is composed of two immunoglobulin-like motifs at the N-terminal, followed by two fibronectin type-III motifs. It transduces signals from the extracellular matrix into the cytoplasm by binding to the vitamin K-dependent protein growth arrest-specific 6 (Gas6). AXL may be involved in several cellular functions including growth, migration, aggregation and anti-inflammation in multiple cell types. Alternative splicing of AXL gene results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2013]
Function	Receptor tyrosine kinase that transduces signals from the extracellular matrix into the cytoplasm by binding growth factor GAS6 and which is thus regulating many physiological processes including cell survival, cell proliferation, migration and differentiation. Ligand binding at the cell surface induces dimerization and autophosphorylation of AXL. Following activation by ligand, ALX binds and induces tyrosine phosphorylation of PI3-kinase subunits PIK3R1, PIK3R2 and PIK3R3; but also GRB2, PLCG1, LCK and PTPN11. Other downstream substrate candidates for AXL are CBL, NCK2, SOCS1 and TNS2. Recruitment of GRB2 and phosphatidylinositol 3 kinase regulatory subunits by AXL leads to the downstream activation of the AKT kinase. GAS6/AXL signaling plays a role in various processes such as endothelial cell survival during acidification by preventing apoptosis, optimal cytokine signaling during human natural killer cell development, hepatic regeneration, gonadotropin-releasing hormone neuron survival and migration, platelet activation, or regulation of thrombotic responses. Plays also an important role in inhibition of Toll-like receptors (TLRs)-mediated innate immune response. In case of filovirus infection, seems to function as a cell entry factor. [UniProt]
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Controls and Markers antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody
Calculated Mw	98 kDa
PTM	Monoubiquitinated upon GAS6-binding. A very small proportion of the receptor could be subjected to polyubiquitination in a very transient fashion. Phosphorylated at tyrosine residues by autocatalysis, which activates kinase activity.
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane

Images

