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AXL Antibody (C-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP21364b

Specification

AXL Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	P30530
Reactivity	**Human, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**98337**

AXL Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 558

Other Names
Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor UFO, AXL oncogene, AXL, UFO

Target/Specificity
This AXL antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 838-872 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human AXL.

Dilution
WB~~1:2000

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
AXL Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

AXL Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name AXL

Synonyms UFO

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, AXL 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. Also plays an important role in inhibition of Toll-like receptors (TLRs)-mediated innate immune response.

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

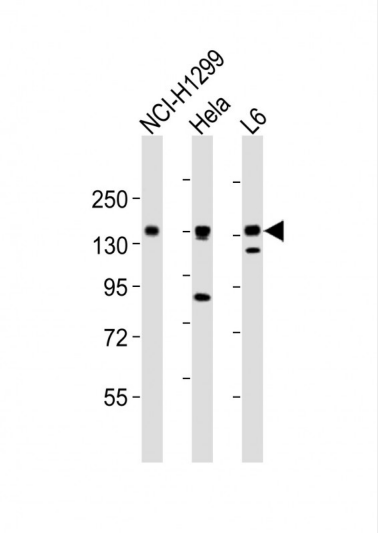
Tissue Location
Highly expressed in metastatic colon tumors. Expressed in primary colon tumors. Weakly expressed in normal colon tissue.

AXL Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

AXL Antibody (C-term) - Images



All lanes : Anti-AXL Antibody (C-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: NCI-H1299 whole cell lysates Lane 2: Hela whole cell lysates Lane 3: L6 whole cell lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band

size : 98 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

AXL Antibody (C-term) - Background

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 TENC1. 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.

AXL Antibody (C-term) - References

Partanen J.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 87:8913-8917(1990).
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Janssen J.W.G.,et al.Oncogene 6:2113-2120(1991).
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