

Rabbit Anti-AXL antibody
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP50934**Specification**

Rabbit Anti-AXL antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	P30530
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Horse, Dog
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Calculated MW	H=97,98; KDa

Rabbit Anti-AXL antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 558**Other Names**

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

DilutionWB~1:1000<br \>IHC-P~1:100~1:500**Format**

0.01M TBS(pH7.4), 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce

Storage

Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. 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.

Rabbit Anti-AXL antibody - 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

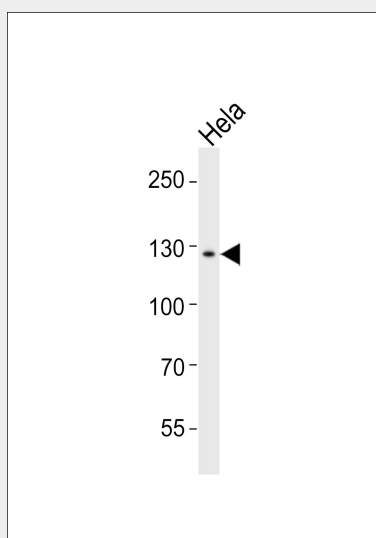
Tissue Location

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

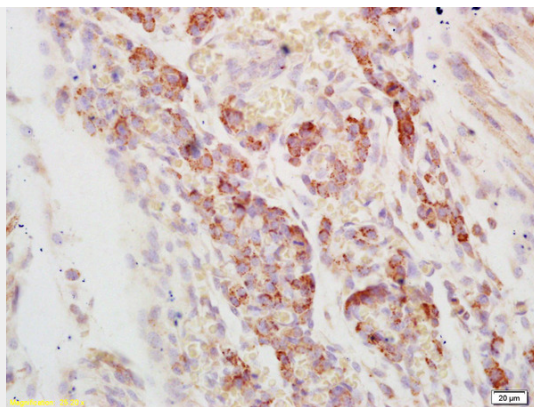
Rabbit Anti-AXL antibody - Protocols

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

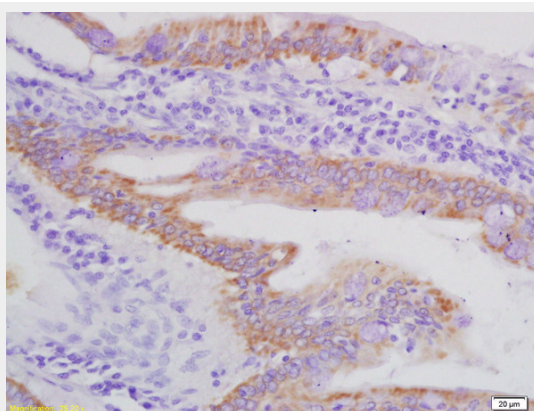
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Rabbit Anti-AXL antibody - Images

Western blot analysis of lysate from HeLa cell line, using Rabbit Anti-AXL antibody AP50934. AP50934 was diluted at 1:1000. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 20ug.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin embedded mouse embryo labeled with Rabbit Anti AXL/UFO Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP50934) at 1:200 followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody and DAB staining



Formalin-fixed and paraffin embedded human colon carcinoma labeled with Rabbit Anti AXL/UFO Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP50934) at 1:200 followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody and DAB staining

Rabbit Anti-AXL antibody - 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.

Rabbit Anti-AXL antibody - References

Partanen J.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 87:8913-8917(1990).
O'Bryan J.P.,et al.Mol. Cell. Biol. 11:5016-5031(1991).
Janssen J.W.G.,et al.Oncogene 6:2113-2120(1991).

Grimwood J., et al. Nature 428:529-535(2004).
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