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Mouse Axl Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP16023a

Specification

Mouse Axl Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	Q00993
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit Ig**
Calculated MW	**98191**
Antigen Region	**122-149**

Mouse Axl Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 26362

Other Names
Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor UFO, Adhesion-related kinase, Axl, Ark, Ufo

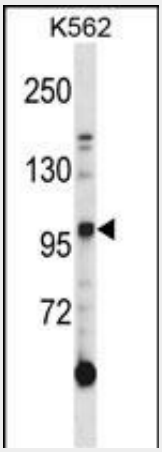
Target/Specificity
This Mouse Axl antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 122-149 amino acids from the N-terminal region of mouse Axl.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000

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
Mouse Axl Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or



Mouse Axl Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP16023a) western blot analysis in K562 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the Axl antibody detected the Axl protein (arrow).

Mouse Axl Antibody (N-term) - Background

Axl may function as a signal transducer between specific cell types of mesodermal origin.

therapeutic procedures.

Mouse Axl Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name Axl

Synonyms Ark, 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. Plays also 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
In distinct substructures of a broad spectrum of developing tissues (in the late embryogenesis). In cells forming organ capsules as well as in connective tissue structures (in adult)

Mouse Axl Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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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