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AXL Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7602b

Specification

AXL Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P30530

AXL Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 558

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

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP7602b was selected from the C-term region of human AXL . A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

AXL Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name AXL

Synonyms UFO

AXL Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

AXL, a member of the AXL/UFO subfamily of Tyr protein kinases, may function as a signal transducer between specific cell types of mesodermal origin. This Type I membrane protein has transforming potential in patients with chronic myeloproliferative disorder or chronic myelocytic leukemia. The protein contains 2 putative fibronectin type III domains and 2 putative immunoglobulin-like C2-type domains.

AXL Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Lee, S.T., et al., Oncogene 8(12):3403-3410 (1993).Janssen, J.W., et al., Oncogene 6(11):2113-2120 (1991).O'Bryan, J.P., et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 11(10):5016-5031 (1991).Partanen, J., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 87(22):8913-8917 (1990).

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

AXL Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides