

AXL Antibody FITC Conjugated

Catalog No: #C05594F

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Description

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Product Name | AXL Antibody FITC Conjugated |
| Host Species | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Purification | Purified by Protein A. |
| Applications | IF |
| Species Reactivity | Hu Ms Rt |
| Immunogen Description | KLH conjugated synthetic peptide aa 180-230 894 derived from human AXL |
| Conjugates | FITC |
| Target Name | AXL |
| Other Names | UFO; JTK11; Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor UFO; AXL oncogene; AXL |
| Accession No. | Swiss-Prot#P30530NCBI Gene ID558 |
| Uniprot | P30530 |
| GeneID | 558; |
| Excitation Emission | 494nm 518nm |
| Cell Localization | Extracellular |
| Concentration | 1mg ml |
| Formulation | 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. |
| Storage | Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. |

Application Details

IF=1:50-200

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.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only