AXL Antibody HRP Conjugated

Catalog No: #C05594H



Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description	Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com
Product Name	AXL Antibody HRP Conjugated
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Purified by Protein A.
Applications	WB IHC-P IHC-F
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Immunogen Description	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide aa 180-230 894 derived from human AXL
Conjugates	HRP
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	N A
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

WB=1:500-2000 IHC-P=1:50-200 IHC-F=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 Pl3-kinase subunits PlK3R1, PlK3R2 and PlK3R3; 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