Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPK-00408)

TargetMol

AXL Protein, Human, Recombinant (His & Avi), Biotinylated

General Information

Synonyms:	AXL oncogene;EC 2.7.10.1;AI323647;Axl;JTK11;ARK;EC 2.7.10;UFO;Tyro7
Protein Construction:	Ala26-Pro449
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	P30530-1
Molecular Weight:	48.7 kDa (predicted). Due to glycosylation, the protein migrates to 70-80 kDa based on Tris-Bis PAGE result.

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Immobilized Anti-AXL Anitibody at 1μg/ml (100μl/well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Biotinylated Human AXL, His Tag with the EC50 of 0.87μg/ml determined by ELISA.
Purity:	> 95% as determined by Tris-Bis PAGE; > 95% as determined by HPLC
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS (pH 7.4). Typically, 8% trehalose is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Axl, a member of the TAM (Tyro3, Axl, Mer) family, and its inhibitors can specifically break the kinase signaling nodes, allowing advanced patients to regain drug sensitivity with improved therapeutic efficacy. Overexpression and activation of Axl receptor tyrosine kinase have been widely accepted to promote cell proliferation, chemotherapy resistance, invasion, and metastasis in several human cancers, such as lung, breast, and pancreatic cancers.

Reference

Zhu C, et al. AXL receptor tyrosine kinase as a promising anti-cancer approach: functions, molecular mechanisms and clinical applications. Mol Cancer. 2019 Nov 4;18(1):153. doi: 10.1186/s12943-019-1090-3. PMID: 31684958; PMCID: PMC6827209.