Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAZ-0122B)

TargetMol

Anti-AXL Monoclonal Antibody-Biotin

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit monoclonal IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Biotin
Molecular Weight:	150 kDa
Purification:	Protein A Affinity Purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	Flow cytometry analysis of AXL overexpressed 312F cells with TMAZ-0122B, followed by goat anti-rabbit IgG-ABflo 647 (red line). The isotype control is rabbit IgG (black line).
Application:	ELISA,FCM,IF
Recommended	0.1-0.2 μg/10E6 cells for FCM; 1 ng/μl for ELISA

Properties

Purity:	> 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Stability & Storage:	Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	AXL
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	558
Uniprot ID:	P30530
Synonyms:	Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor UFO;AXL oncogene
Biology Area:	Cancer Research

Research 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, 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. Also plays an important role in inhibition of Toll-like receptors (TLRs)-mediated innate immune response|(Microbial infection) Acts as a receptor for lassa virus and lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus, possibly through GAS6 binding to phosphatidyl-serine at the surface of

virion envelope|(Microbial infection) Acts as a receptor for Ebolavirus, possibly through GAS6 binding to phosphatidyl-serine at the surface of virion envelope|(Microbial infection) Promotes Zika virus entry in glial cells, Sertoli cells and astrocytes (PubMed: 28076778, PubMed: 29379210, PubMed: 31311882). Additionally, Zika virus potentiates AXL kinase activity to antagonize type I interferon signaling and thereby promotes infection (PubMed: 28076778). Interferon signaling inhibition occurs via an SOCS1-dependent mechanism (PubMed: 29379210)