

Anti-AXL Antibody (2V194)

Product Details

Ig Type:	hIgG1
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	2V194
Purification:	Affinity-chromatography

Applications

Verified Activity:	<p>1. The Binding Activity of Human AXL with Anti-AXL recombinant antibody Activity: Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized human AXL at 2 µg/mL can bind Anti-AXL recombinant antibody. The EC50 is 1.308-1.500 ng/mL.</p> <p>2. Immunofluorescence staining of Hela cell with TMAH-00099 at 1:30, counter-stained with DAPI. The cells were fixed in 4% formaldehyde and blocked in 10% normal Goat Serum. The cells were then incubated with the antibody overnight at 4°C. The secondary antibody was FITC-conjugated AffiniPure Goat Anti-Human IgG(H+L).</p> <p>3. Immunofluorescence staining of PC-3 cell with TMAH-00099 at 1:30, counter-stained with DAPI. The cells were fixed in 4% formaldehyde and blocked in 10% normal Goat Serum. The cells were then incubated with the antibody overnight at 4°C. The secondary antibody was FITC-conjugated AffiniPure Goat Anti-Human IgG(H+L).</p> <p>4. The purity of AXL was greater than 90% as determined by SEC-HPLC</p> <p>5. 786-O cells were stained with Human IgG1&Igk Isotype Control (green line) and anti-AXL antibody (TMAH-00099) (2µg/1*10⁶ cells) (red line), washed and then followed by APC-conjugated anti-Human IgG Fc antibody and analyzed with flow cytometry.</p>
Application:	ELISA
Recommended	ELISA:1:5000-1:50000.

Properties

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:	Recombinant Protein: Human AXL Protein
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	558
Uniprot ID:	P30530
Synonyms:	ARK;Axl;UFO;AXL oncogene;JTK11;EC 2.7.10;EC 2.7.10.1;Tyro7;AI323647
Biology Area:	Cancer, Cell biology, Tags & Cell Markers, Signal transduction

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. Plays also 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.

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