

Anti-Axl/UFO (Extracellular region) Antibody
Catalog # AN1650**Specification****Anti-Axl/UFO (Extracellular region) Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	P30530
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	98337

Anti-Axl/UFO (Extracellular region) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	558
Other Names	
Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor, UFO, Axl, Tyro7, ARK,	

Target/Specificity

The Axl/UFO receptor tyrosine kinase (RTKs) family includes Axl/UFO/Tyro7, Sky/Tyro3, and c-Mer/Tyro12. These RTKs have a conserved intracellular tyrosine kinase domain and extracellular domains that include immunoglobulin-like and fibronectin-type moieties similar to those found in cell adhesion molecules. The ligand for these receptors is the vitamin K dependent protein growth-arrest-specific 6 (Gas6), which is structurally related to the protein S anticoagulation factor. Upon binding to its receptor, Gas6 activates phosphatidylinositol 3- kinase (PI3K) and its downstream targets Akt and S6K, as well as NF- κ B. Axl is overexpressed in several cancers, including breast, lung, liver, colon, gastric, ovarian, pancreatic, and glioblastoma. The Axl/Gas6 signalling pathway has been shown to drive cancer cell survival, proliferation, migration and invasion, and several therapeutic strategies are being developed to regulate Axl cell signaling.

Format

Protein G Purified

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Anti-Axl/UFO (Extracellular region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping

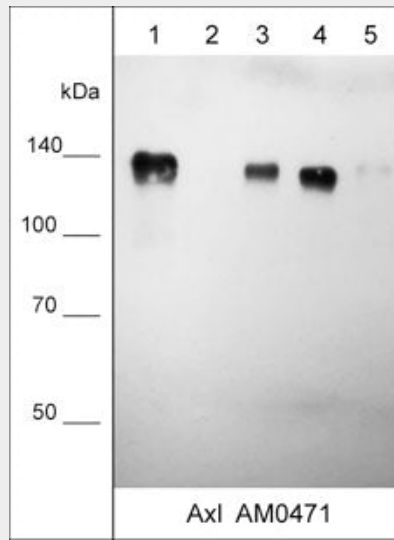
Blue Ice

Anti-Axl/UFO (Extracellular region) Antibody - Protocols

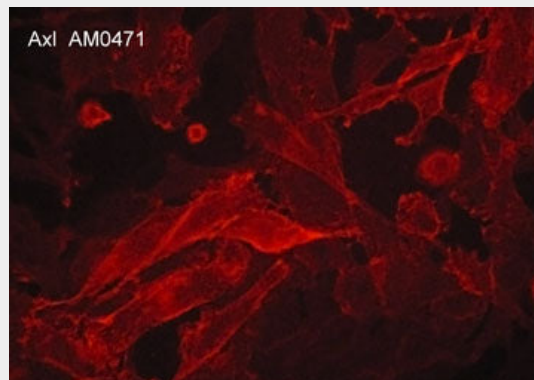
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

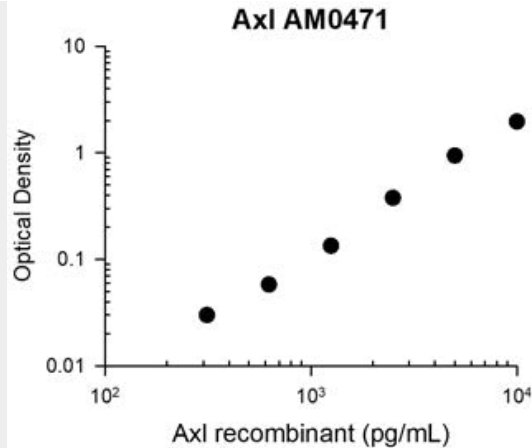
Anti-Axl/UFO (Extracellular region) Antibody - Images



Western blot of human MDA-MB-231 breast carcinoma (lane 1), PC-3 prostate adenocarcinoma (lane 2), A549 lung carcinoma (lane 3), NCI-H1915 lung carcinoma (lane 4), and A431 epidermoid carcinoma (lane 5). The blot was probed with mouse monoclonal anti-Axl (AM0471) at 1:1000.



Immunocytochemical labeling of Axl in aldehyde fixed human MDAMB-231 breast carcinoma cells. The cells were labeled with mouse monoclonal anti-Axl (AM0471). The antibody was detected using goat anti-mouse DyLight® 594.



Representative Standard Curve using mouse monoclonal anti-Axl (AM0471) for ELISA capture of human recombinant Axl extracellular region with a His-tag. Captured protein was detected by suitable anti-His-tag antibody followed by appropriate secondary antibody HRP conjugate.

Anti-Axl/UFO (Extracellular region) Antibody - Background

The Axl/UFO receptor tyrosine kinase (RTKs) family includes Axl/UFO/Tyro7, Sky/Tyro3, and c-Mer/Tyro12. These RTKs have a conserved intracellular tyrosine kinase domain and extracellular domains that include immunoglobulin-like and fibronectin-type moieties similar to those found in cell adhesion molecules. The ligand for these receptors is the vitamin K dependent protein growth-arrest-specific 6 (Gas6), which is structurally related to the protein S anticoagulation factor. Upon binding to its receptor, Gas6 activates phosphatidylinositol 3- kinase (PI3K) and its downstream targets Akt and S6K, as well as NF- κ B. Axl is overexpressed in several cancers, including breast, lung, liver, colon, gastric, ovarian, pancreatic, and glioblastoma. The Axl/Gas6 signalling pathway has been shown to drive cancer cell survival, proliferation, migration and invasion, and several therapeutic strategies are being developed to regulate Axl cell signaling.