

**Mouse Axl Antibody (N-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP16023a**

## Specification

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### Mouse Axl Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q00993</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	98191
Antigen Region	122-149

### Mouse Axl Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 26362

#### Other Names

Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor UFO, Adhesion-related kinase, Axl, Ark, Ufo

#### Target/Specificity

This Mouse Axl antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 122-149 amino acids from the N-terminal region of mouse Axl.

#### Dilution

WB~~1:1000

#### Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

#### Storage

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

#### Precautions

Mouse Axl Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### Mouse Axl Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

**Name** Axl

**Synonyms** Ark, Ufo

**Function** 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.

#### **Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

#### **Tissue Location**

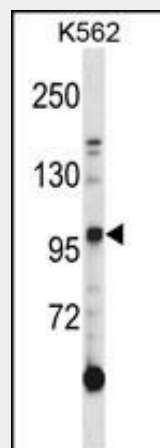
In distinct substructures of a broad spectrum of developing tissues (in the late embryogenesis). In cells forming organ capsules as well as in connective tissue structures (in adult)

#### **Mouse Axl Antibody (N-term) - 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](#)

#### **Mouse Axl Antibody (N-term) - Images**



Mouse Axl Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP16023a) western blot analysis in K562 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the Axl antibody detected the Axl protein (arrow).

#### **Mouse Axl Antibody (N-term) - Background**

Axl may function as a signal transducer between specific cell types of mesodermal origin.