10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

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 Kdependent 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-κB. 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.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000
IHC~~1:100~500

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

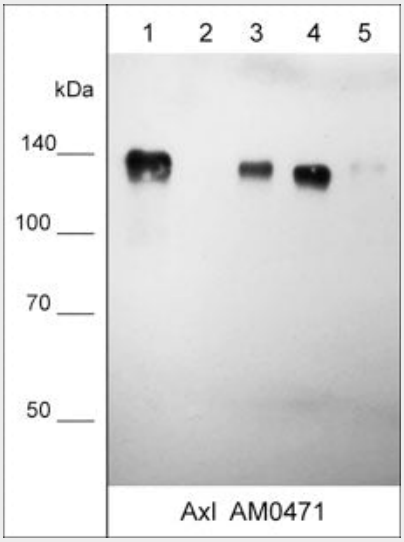
10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

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

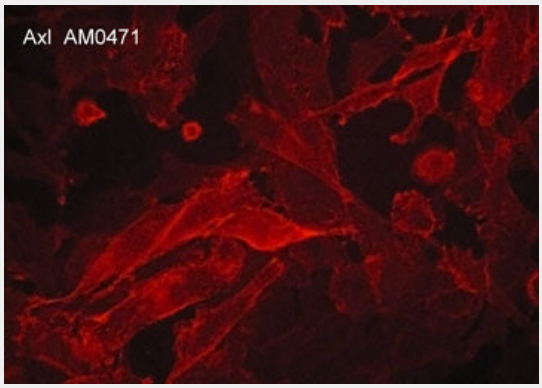
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

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

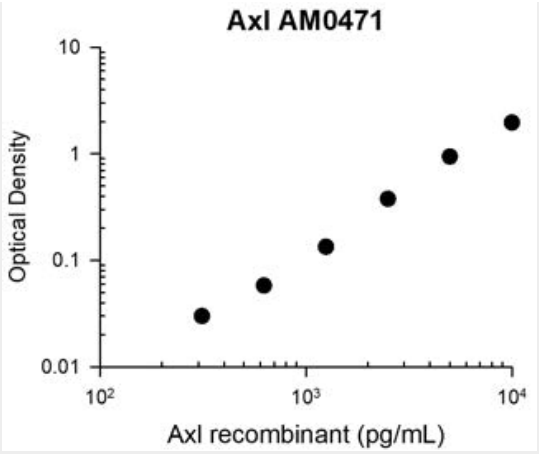


Western blot of human MDA-MB-231 breast carcinoma (lane 1), PC-3 prostate adenocarcinoma (lane 2), A549 lung carcinoma (lane 3), NCI-H1915 lung carcinoma (lane 4), and A431 epidermoid carcinoma (lane 5). The blot was probed with mouse monoclonal anti-Axl (AM0471) at 1:1000.



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.

10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999



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 Kdependent 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-κB. 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.