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AXL Blocking Peptide (C-term)
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP21364b

Specification

AXL Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Product Information

Primary Accession P30530

AXL Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 558

Other Names
Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor UFO, AXL oncogene, AXL, UFO

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 838-852 of HUMAN AXL

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

AXL Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protein Information

Name AXL

Synonyms 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
Highly expressed in metastatic colon tumors. Expressed in primary colon tumors. Weakly expressed in normal colon tissue.

AXL Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

AXL Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Images

AXL Blocking Peptide (C-term) - 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, ALX 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 TENC1. 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. In case of filovirus infection, seems to function as a cell entry factor.

AXL Blocking Peptide (C-term) - References

Partanen J.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 87:8913-8917(1990).
O'Bryan J.P.,et al.Mol. Cell. Biol. 11:5016-5031(1991).
Janssen J.W.G.,et al.Oncogene 6:2113-2120(1991).
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