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Anti-Axl/UFO (Extracellular region) Antibody

Catalog # AN1650

Product Information

Application	WB, ICC, IP
Primary Accession	P30530
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Clone Names	M047
Calculated MW	98337

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 ICC~~N/A IP~~N/A
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

Background

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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.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.