

Datasheet for ABIN6243498

anti-AXL antibody (C-Term)





Go to Product page

\sim				
()	ve	r\/		Λ/
\cup	$\vee \subset$	1 V I	\Box	٧V

Quantity:	400 μL
Target:	AXL
Binding Specificity:	AA 838-872, C-Term
Reactivity:	Human, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This AXL antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB)
Product Details	
Immunogen:	This AXL antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic
Immunogen:	This AXL antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 838-872 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human AXL.
Immunogen: Clone:	
	peptide between 838-872 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human AXL.
Clone:	peptide between 838-872 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human AXL. RB51220
Clone:	peptide between 838-872 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human AXL. RB51220 Ig Fraction
Clone: Isotype: Purification:	peptide between 838-872 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human AXL. RB51220 Ig Fraction
Clone: Isotype: Purification: Target Details	peptide between 838-872 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human AXL. RB51220 Ig Fraction This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Clone: Isotype: Purification: Target Details Target:	peptide between 838-872 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human AXL. RB51220 Ig Fraction This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification. AXL

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.

Molecular Weight:

98337

UniProt:

P30530

Pathways:

RTK Signaling, Cellular Response to Molecule of Bacterial Origin

Application Details

Application Notes:

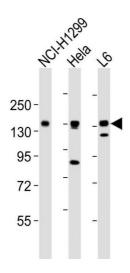
WB: 1:2000

Restrictions:

For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid		
Buffer:	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09 % (W/V) sodium azide.		
Preservative:	Sodium azide		
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.		
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C		
Expiry Date:	6 months		



Western Blotting

Image 1. All lanes: Anti-AXL Antibody (C-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: NCI- whole cell lysates Lane 2: Hela whole cell lysates Lane 3: L6 whole cell lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 μg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size: 98 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5 % NFDM/TBST.