



Rabbit anti AXL/UFO (Phospho Tyrosin 812) Polyclonal Antibody

Alternative Name(s): AXL receptor tyrosine kinase ; UFO

Order Information

- **Description:** AXL/UFO (pY812)
- **Catalogue:** 630-970
- **Lot:** See label
- **Size:** 100ug/200ul
- **Host:** Rabbit
- **Clone:** nan
- **Application:** IHC(P), WB
- **Reactivity:** Hu, Ms, Rt,

ANTIGEN PREPARATION

A synthetic peptide surrounding to the epitope -EPDEILY*VMDE- with a phosphorylation site at Tyr812 of human AXL protein. This sequence is identical among human, mouse, rat

BACKGROUND

AXL is a member of the Tyro3-Axl-Mer (TAM) receptor tyrosine kinase subfamily. It possesses an extracellular domain which is composed of two immunoglobulin-like motifs at the N-terminal, followed by two fibronectin type-III motifs. It transduces signals from the extracellular matrix into the cytoplasm by binding to the vitamin K-dependent protein growth arrest-specific 6 (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 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. 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/UFO may be involved in several cellular functions including growth, migration, aggregation and anti-inflammation in multiple cell types.

PURIFICATION

The Rabbit IgG is purified by site-modified Epitope Affinity Purification.

FORMULATION

This affinity purified antibody is supplied in sterile Tris-buffered saline (pH7.2) containing antibody stabilizer

SPECIFICITY

This antibody recognizes human AXL/UFO (pY812) protein with a phosphorylation site Tyrosine 812. It cross reacts to human, mice and rat.

STORAGE

The antibodies are stable for 24 months from date of receipt when stored at -20oC to -70oC. The antibodies can be stored at 2oC-8oC for three month without detectable loss of activity. Avoid repeated freezing-thawing cycles.

APPLICATIONS/SUGGESTED WORKING DILUTIONS*

- Western Blot: 0.1-1 µg/ml
- ELISA: 0.01-0.1 µg/ml
- Immunoprecipitation: 2-5 µg/ml
- IHC: 2-10 µg/ml

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY.

AbboMax, Inc 2528 Qume Drive, Suite 8, San Jose, California 95131, USA
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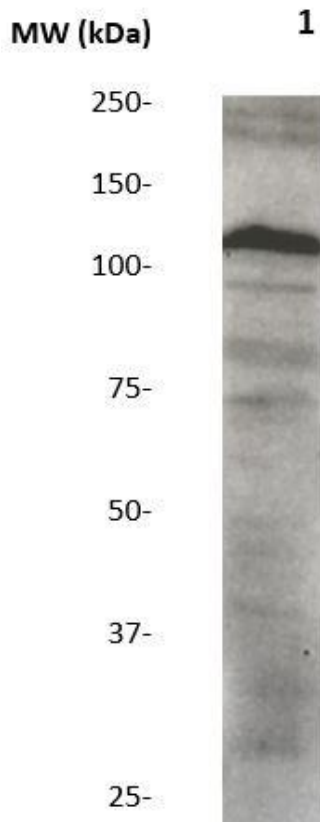
- Flow cytometry: Not tested
- Molecular Weight: 98-120
- Positive Control: Kidney Tissue
- Cellular Location: Cell Membrane

*Optimal dilutions should be determined by researchers for the specific applications.

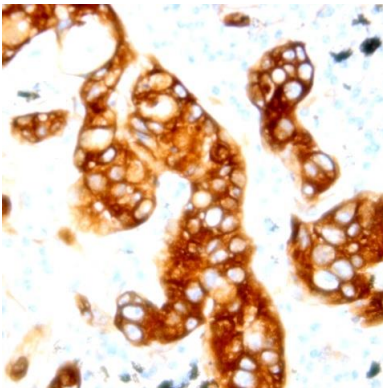
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DATA ATTACHMENTS



Western Blot: The EGF stimulated HUVEC cell lysates were resolved onto 10% SDS-PAGE, transferred onto NC membrane, and followed by an immunoblotting with Rabbit anti AXL(pY812) antibody at 1:500. Observed a major immunoreactive band at molecular weight ~110 kDa.



Immunohistochemistry: Human breast carcinoma (FFPE) stained with Rabbit anti-AXL (pY812) antibody (Cat# 630-970) at 1:200 for 10 min @ RT. Staining of formalin-fixed tissue requires boiling tissue sections in 10 mM Citrate Buffer, pH 6.0 for 10 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.

REFERENCES

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