



Rabbit Anti-phospho-AXL (Tyr698+Tyr702+Tyr703) antibody

SL5181R

Product Name:	phospho-AXL (Tyr698+Tyr702+Tyr703)
Chinese Name:	磷酸化粘附相关激酶抗体
Alias:	Adhesion related kinase; AI323647; Ark; Axl; AXL oncogene; AXL receptor tyrosine kinase; AXL transforming gene; AXL transforming sequence/gene; EC 2.7.10.1; JTK11; Oncogene AXL; Tyro7; Tyrosine protein kinase receptor UFO; Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor UFO; UFO; UFO HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	95kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human AXL around the phosphorylation site of Tyr698+Tyr702+Tyr703:KI(p-Y)NGD(p-Y)(p-Y)RQ<Cytoplasmic>
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

PubMed:

[PubMed](#)

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the receptor tyrosine kinase subfamily. Although it is similar to other receptor tyrosine kinases, the Axl protein represents a unique structure of the extracellular region that juxtaposes IgL and FNIII repeats. It transduces signals from the extracellular matrix into the cytoplasm by binding growth factors such as vitamin K dependent protein growth arrest specific gene 6. It is involved in the stimulation of cell proliferation. This receptor can also mediate cell aggregation by homophilic binding. Axl is a chronic myelogenous leukemia associated oncogene and also associated with colon cancer and melanoma. The Axl gene is evolutionarily conserved between vertebrate species. This gene has two different alternatively spliced transcript variants (AXL1 and AXL2).

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 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.

Subunit:

Heterodimer and heterotetramer with ligand GAS6. Interacts with CBL, GRB2, LCK, NCK2, PIK3R1, PIK3R2, PIK3R3, PLCG1, SOCS1 and TENC1. Part a complex including AXL, TNK2 and GRB2, in which GRB2 promotes AXL recruitment by TNK2.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity:

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

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated at tyrosine residues by autocatalysis, which activates kinase activity.

Product Detail:

DISEASE:

Note=AXL and its ligand GAS6 are highly expressed in thyroid carcinoma tissues, and might thus be involved in thyroid tumorigenesis. Overexpression of AXL and its ligand was also detected in many other cancers such as myelodysplastic disorders, prostatic carcinoma cells, or breast cancer.

Similarity:

Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. AXL/UFO subfamily.

Contains 2 fibronectin type-III domains.

Contains 2 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.

Contains 1 protein kinase domain.

SWISS:

P30530

Gene ID:

558

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 558](#) Human

[Omim: 109135](#) Human

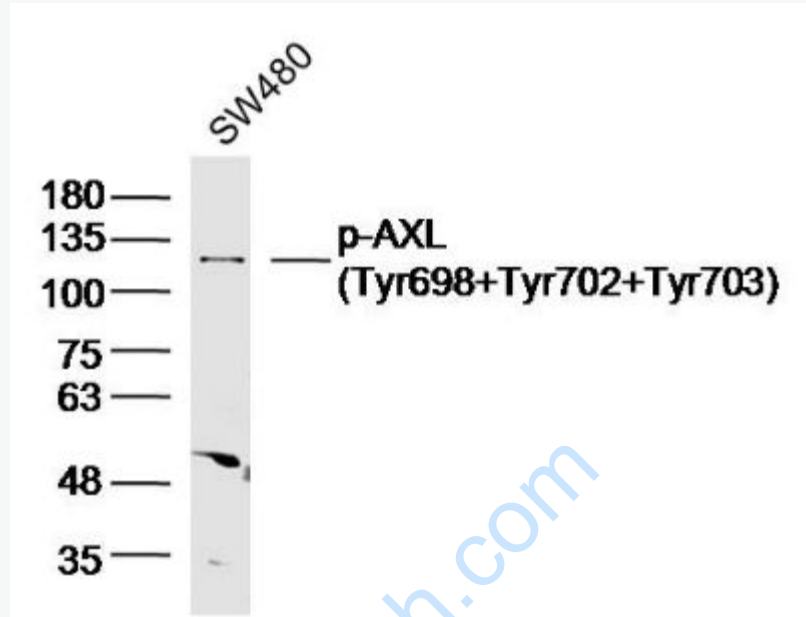
[SwissProt: P30530](#) Human

[Unigene: 590970](#) Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:



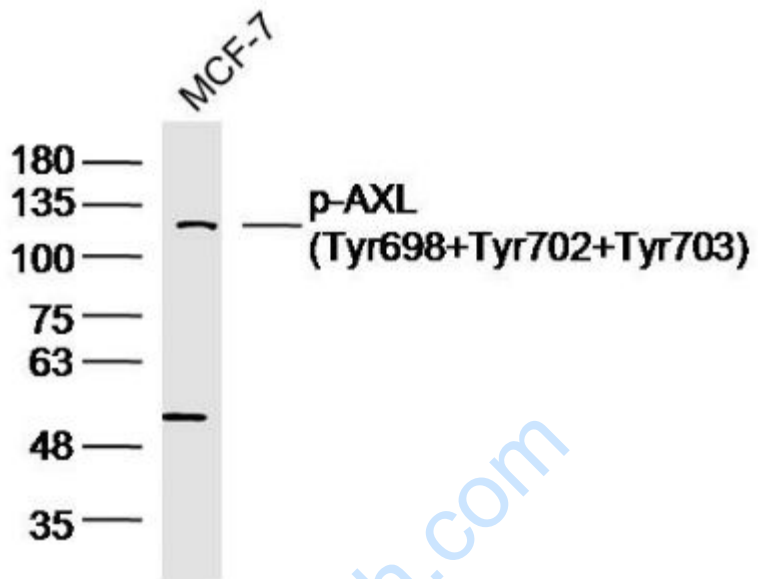
Sample: SW480 Cell (Human) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-phospho-AXL (Tyr698+Tyr702+Tyr703) (SL5181R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 95 kD

Observed band size: 120 kD



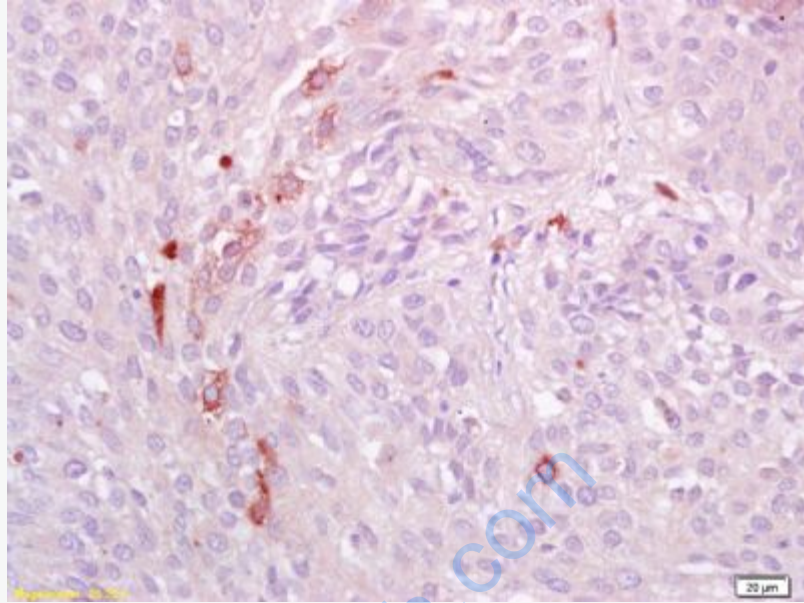
Sample: MCF-7 Cell (Human) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-phospho-AXL (Tyr698+Tyr702+Tyr703) (SL5181R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 95 kD

Observed band size: 120 kD



Tissue/cell: human lung carcinoma; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;

Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min;

Incubation: Anti-phospho-AXL(Tyr698+Tyr702+Tyr703) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL5181R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining