

## Product datasheet for **TA389058**

### AXL Mouse Antibody [Clone ID: M047]

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	M047
Applications:	ICC, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	<b>WB:</b> 1:1000 <b>ICC:</b> 1:100
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Immunogen:	Clone (M047) was generated from a recombinant protein that included the extracellular region of human Axl protein.
Specificity:	Clone M047 mouse monoclonal antibody detects a 140 kDa* protein on SDS-PAGE "Native" or denatured immunoblots of human A549, NCI-H1915, and MDA-MB-231 carcinomas. The antibody detects Axl in membranes and cytoplasm in MDA-MB-231 cell after immunocytochemical labeling. The antibody works for western blot, immunoprecipitation, immunocytochemistry, and ELISA capture.
Formulation:	PBS + 1 mg/ml BSA, 0.05% NaN <sub>3</sub> and 50% glycerol
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein G Purified
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Storage at -20°C is recommended, as aliquots may be taken without freeze/thawing due to presence of 50% glycerol. Stable for at least 1 year at -20°C.
Stability:	After date of receipt, stable for at least 1 year at -20°C.
Predicted Protein Size:	140
Database Link:	<a href="#">P30530</a>



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**Background:**

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 K-dependent 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- $\kappa$ B. 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.

**Note:**

Protein G purified tissue culture supernatant.