

KD-Validated Anti-AXL Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Rabbit monoclonal antibody
Catalog # AGI1979**Specification****KD-Validated Anti-AXL Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, ICC
Primary Accession	P30530
Reactivity	Rat, Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	Predicted, 98 kDa, observed, 138 kDa KDa
Gene Name	AXL
Aliases	AXL; AXL Receptor Tyrosine Kinase; UFO; JTK11; Tyro7; ARK; Tyrosine-Protein Kinase Receptor UFO; AXL Oncogene; EC 2.7.10.1; AXL Transforming Sequence/Gene; EC 2.7.10; AXL3
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human Axl

KD-Validated Anti-AXL Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	558
Other Names	
Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor UFO, 2.7.10.1, AXL oncogene, AXL, UFO	

KD-Validated Anti-AXL Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** AXL**Synonyms** UFO**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 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. Also plays an important role in inhibition of Toll-like receptors (TLRs)-mediated innate immune response.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

Tissue Location

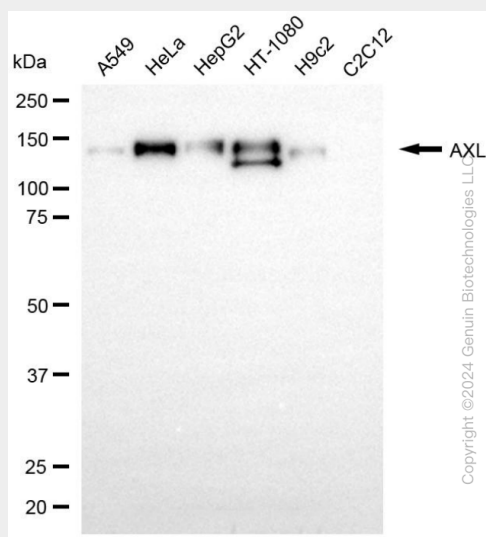
Highly expressed in metastatic colon tumors. Expressed in primary colon tumors. Weakly expressed in normal colon tissue.

KD-Validated Anti-AXL Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

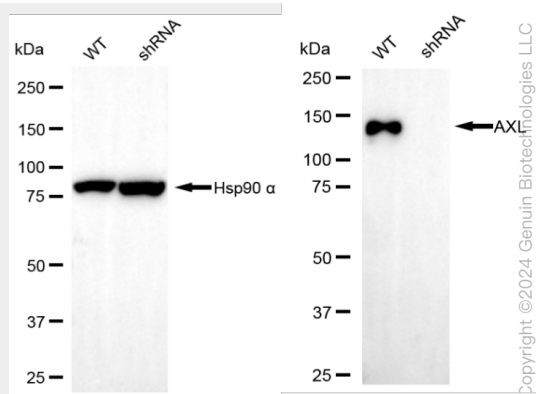
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

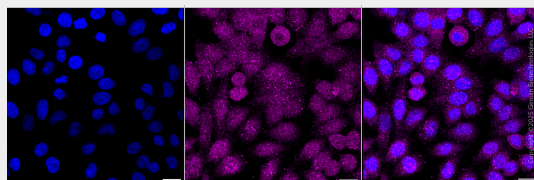
KD-Validated Anti-AXL Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



Western blotting analysis using anti-AXL antibody (Cat#AGI1979). Total cell lysates (30 µg) from various cell lines were loaded and separated by SDS-PAGE. The blot was incubated with anti-AXL antibody (Cat#AGI1979, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody respectively.



Western blotting analysis using anti-AXL antibody (Cat#AGI1979). AXL expression in wild-type (WT) and AXL shRNA knockdown (KD) HeLa cells with 20 µg of total cell lysates. Hsp90 α serves as a loading control. The blot was incubated with anti-AXL antibody (Cat#AGI1979, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody respectively.



Immunocytochemical staining of HepG2 cells with anti-AXL antibody (Cat#AGI1979, 1:1,000). Nuclei were stained blue with DAPI; AXL was stained magenta with Alexa Fluor® 647. Images were taken using Leica stellaris 5. Protein abundance based on laser Intensity and smart gain: Medium. Scale bar, 20 µm.