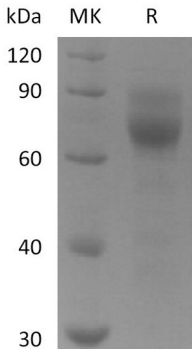
Product Name: Recombinant Human AXL (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH2165

Summary

Name	AXL/Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor UFO/AXL oncogene/UFO
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor UFO is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ala26-Pro440 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	AAA61243
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	45.6 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



Background

Product Name: Recombinant Human AXL (C-6His)
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Alternative Names	Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor UFO; AXL oncogene; UFO
Background	Axl, also known as Ufo and Ark, is a widely expressed 140 kDa glycoprotein in the TAM receptor tyrosine kinase family. Axl binds the vitamin K-dependent protein Gas6 which triggers tyrosine autophosphorylation of the Axl cytoplasmic domain. Axl functions in dampening the immune response, regulating cytokine secretion, clearing apoptotic cells and debris, and maintaining cell survival. Axl is highly expressed in solid cancers and promotes in vivo tumorigenesis and tumor cell invasiveness. It also functions as a cellular entry receptor for Gas6-opsonized lentiviruses. Axl contributes to cell survival, migration, invasion, metastasis and chemosensitivity justify further investigation of Axl as novel therapeutic targets in cancer. The receptor tyrosine kinase AXL is thought to play a role in metastasis. The soluble AXL receptor as a therapeutic candidate agent for treatment of metastatic ovarian cancer. GAS6/AXL targeting as an effective strategy for inhibition of metastatic tumor progression in vivo.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.