

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



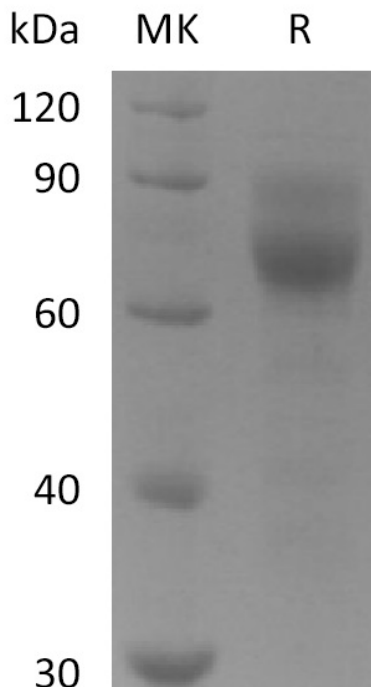
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## Summary

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|---------------------------------|--|
| <b>Name</b>                     | AXL/Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor UFO/AXL oncogene/UFO  |
| <b>Purity</b>                   | Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE  |
| <b>Endotoxin level</b>          | <1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.  |
| <b>Construction</b>             | 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.  |
| <b>Accession #</b>              | AAA61243   |
| <b>Host</b>                     | Human Cells  |
| <b>Species</b>                  | Human  |
| <b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b> | 45.6 KDa   |
| <b>Formulation</b>              | Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.  |
| <b>Shipping</b>                 | The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.   |
| <b>Stability&amp;Storage</b>    | Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.  |
| <b>Reconstitution</b>           | 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

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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.