Recombinant Mouse Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor UFO/AXL oncogene/UFO (C-FC)

Catalog Number: PKSM041434

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

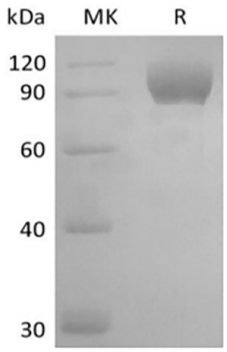
Description

Species	Mouse
Mol_Mass	73.3 kDa
Accession	Q00993
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

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.

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