SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

Axl (M-20): sc-1097

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

The UFO family of receptor tyrosine kinases is comprised of subfamily members Rse (also designated Tyro3, Sky, Brt, Dtk, Etk2 and Tif), Axl (also designated UFO or ARK) and Mer (also designated Nyk or Eyk). Rse is expressed preferentially in the adult brain with lower expression in other tissues. Axl is found at highest levels in heart and skeletal muscle. Mer has been identified as a tyrosine kinase potentially involved in the development of glioblastomas. It is expressed at highest levels in ovary, prostate, lung and kidney. Gas6, a growth arrest specific gene, and the related anticoagulation factor Protein S have been identified as ligands for the UFO family of receptors.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: AXL (human) mapping to 19q13.2; Axl (mouse) mapping to 7 A3.

SOURCE

Axl (M-20) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping at the C-terminus of Axl of mouse origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-1097 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

APPLICATIONS

Axl (M-20) is recommended for detection of Axl of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Axl (M-20) is also recommended for detection of Axl in additional species, including equine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for Axl siRNA (h): sc-29769, Axl siRNA (m): sc-29770, Axl shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-29769-SH, Axl shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-29770-SH, Axl shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29769-V and Axl shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29770-V.

Molecular Weight of Axl: 140 kDa.

Positive Controls: Caki-1 cell lysate: sc-2224, FHs 173We cell lysate: sc-2417 or CCD-1064Sk cell lysate: sc-2263.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

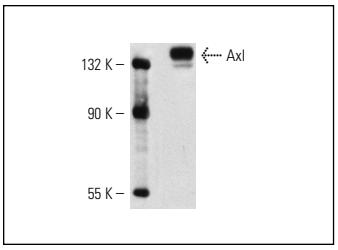
PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

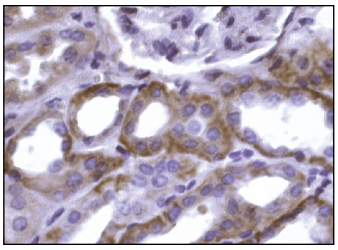
STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

DATA



Axl (M-20): sc-1097. Western blot analysis of Axl expression in Caki-1 whole cell lysate.



Axl (M-20): sc-1097. Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human kidney tissue showing cytoplasmic staining of cells in tubules.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Yanagita, M., et al. 1999. Mechanism of inhibitory effect of warfarin on mesangial cell proliferation. J. Am. Soc. Nephrol. 10: 2503-2509.
2. Budagian, V., et al. 2005. A promiscuous liaison between IL-15 receptor and Axl receptor tyrosine kinase in cell death control. EMBO J. 24: 4260-4270.
3. Rothlin, C.V., et al. 2007. TAM receptors are pleiotropic inhibitors of the innate immune response. Cell 131: 1124-1136.
4. Eng, P.C., et al. 2008. Chronic Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibition up-regulates mouse kidney growth arrest specific-6 protein and the Axl subfamily of receptor tyrosine kinases. J. Renin Angiotensin Aldosterone Syst. 9: 238-241.
5. Dufies, M., et al. 2011. Mechanisms of Axl overexpression and function in Imatinib-resistant chronic myeloid leukemia cells. Oncotarget 2: 874-885.
6. Pierce, A., et al. 2011. Hypothalamic but not pituitary or ovarian defects underlie the reproductive abnormalities in Axl/Tyro3 null mice. Mol. Cell. Endocrinol. 339: 151-158.
7. Gely-Pernot, A., et al. 2012. An endogenous vitamin K-dependent mechanism regulates cell proliferation in the brain subventricular stem cell niche. Stem Cells 30: 719-731.
8. Park, H.J., et al. 2012. The TAM-family receptor Mer mediates production of HGF through the RhoA-dependent pathway in response to apoptotic cells. Mol. Biol. Cell 23: 3254-3265.
9. Ciceri, P., et al. 2015. A new *in vitro* model to delay high phosphate-induced vascular calcification progression. Mol. Cell. Biochem. 410: 197-206.