

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse Tyro3/Dtk in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse Tyro3/Dtk Ala31-Ser418 Accession # P55144
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 750 Excitation Wavelength: 749 nm Emission Wavelength: 775 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Axl (Ufo, Ark), Dtk (Sky, Tyro3, Rse, Brt) and Mer (human and mouse homologues of chicken c-Eyk) constitute a new receptor tyrosine kinase subfamily. The extracellular domain of these proteins contain two Ig-like motifs and two fibronectin type III motifs. This characteristic topology is also found in neural cell adhesion molecules and in receptor tyrosine phosphatases. All three receptors bind the vitamin K-dependent protein growth-arrest specific gene 6 (Gas6) which is structurally related to the anticoagulation factor protein S. The binding affinities for Gas6 is in the order of Axl > Dtk > Mer. Gas6 binding induces tyrosine phosphorylation and downstream signaling pathways that can lead to cell proliferation, migration, or the prevention of apoptosis. Dtk is widely expressed during embryonic development. In adults, Dtk is predominantly expressed in neurons in restricted regions of the brain.

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