

Recombinant Human GAS6 (C-6His)

Catalog No. PKSH033928

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

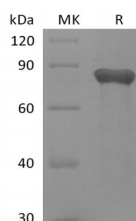
Description

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Synonyms | AXLLG;AXLLGAXL stimulatory factor;AXSFAXL receptor tyrosine kinase ligand;Gas6;GAS-6;growth arrest-specific 6;growth arrest-specific protein 6 |
| Species | Human |
| Expression Host | HEK293 Cells |
| Sequence | Ala31-Ala678 |
| Accession | Q14393-2 |
| Calculated Molecular Weight | 72.7 kDa |
| Observed molecular weight | 80-90 kDa |
| Tag | C-His |
| Bioactivity | Immobilized Human AXL-His at 10µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind Human GAS6-His : Biotinylated by NHS-biotin prior to testing. The ED50 of Recombinant Human GAS6-His is 0.04466 ug/ml. |

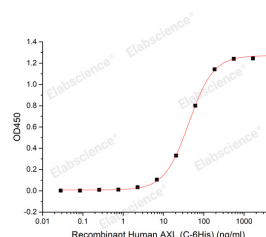
Properties

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Purity | > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. |
| Endotoxin | < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method. |
| Storage | Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles. |
| Shipping | This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < - 20°C. |
| Formulation | Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, 10% Glycerol, pH 7.4. |
| Reconstitution | Not Applicable |

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.



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Background

For Research Use Only

GAS6 (Growth arrest-specific protein 6) is also known as AXL receptor tyrosine kinase ligand, AXLLG, is a multimodular protein that is up-regulated by a wide variety of cell types in response to growth arrest. Gas6 binds and induces signaling through the receptor tyrosine kinases Axl, Dtk, and Mer whose signaling is implicated in cell growth and survival, cell adhesion and cell migration. GAS6/AXL signaling plays a role in various processes such as endothelial cell survival during acidification by preventing apoptosis, optimal cytokine signaling during human natural killer cell development, hepatic regeneration, gonadotropin-releasing hormone neuron survival and migration, platelet activation, or regulation of thrombotic responses.