

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Mer in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse Mer and less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) Axl and rhDtk is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant human Mer Arg26-Ala499 Accession # Q12866
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human Mer Fc Chimera (Catalog # 891-MR)
Flow Cytometry	2.5 µg/10 ⁶ cells	Human peripheral blood monocytes

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Axl (Ufo, Ark), Dtk (Sky, Tyro3, Rse, Brt) and Mer (human and mouse homologues of chicken c-Eyk) constitute a receptor tyrosine kinase subfamily. The extracellular domains 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. These receptors bind the vitamin K-dependent protein growth-arrest-specific gene 6 (Gas6) which is structurally related to the anticoagulation factor protein S. Binding of Gas6 induces receptor autophosphorylation and downstream signaling pathways that can lead to cell proliferation, migration or the prevention of apoptosis. Recent studies suggest that this family of tyrosine kinase receptors may be involved in hematopoiesis, embryonic development, tumorigenesis and regulation of testicular functions.

References:

1. Nagata, K. *et al.* (1996) J. Biol. Chem. **22**:30022.
2. Crosier, K.E. and P.S Crosier (1997) Pathology **29**:131.