

DESCRIPTION

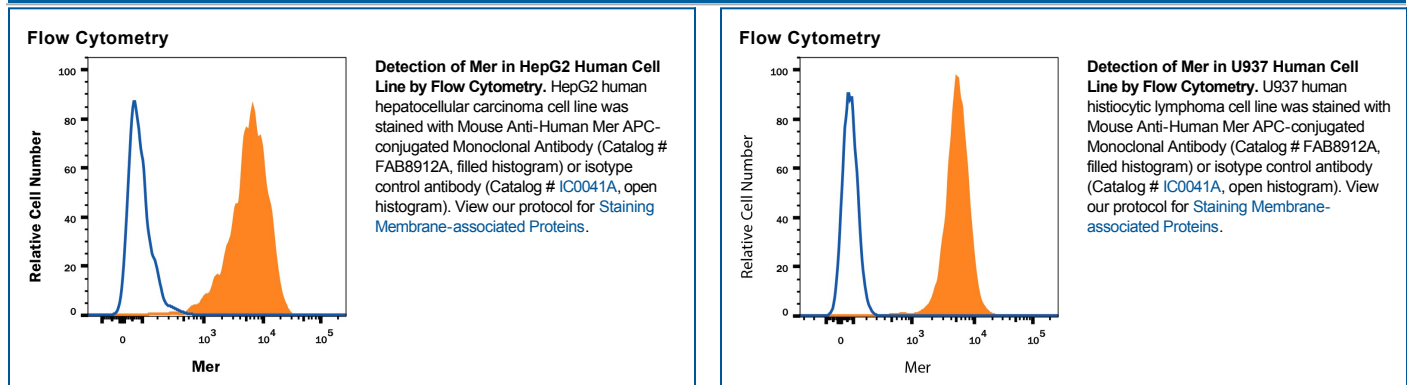
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Mer in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) Axl, rhDtk, or recombinant mouse Mer is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 125518
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant human Mer Met1-Ala499 Accession # AAB60430
Conjugate	Allophycocyanin Excitation Wavelength: 620-650 nm Emission Wavelength: 660-670 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	10 μ L/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



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 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.* **271**:30022.
2. Crosier, K.E. and P.S Crosier (1997) *Pathology* **29**:131.