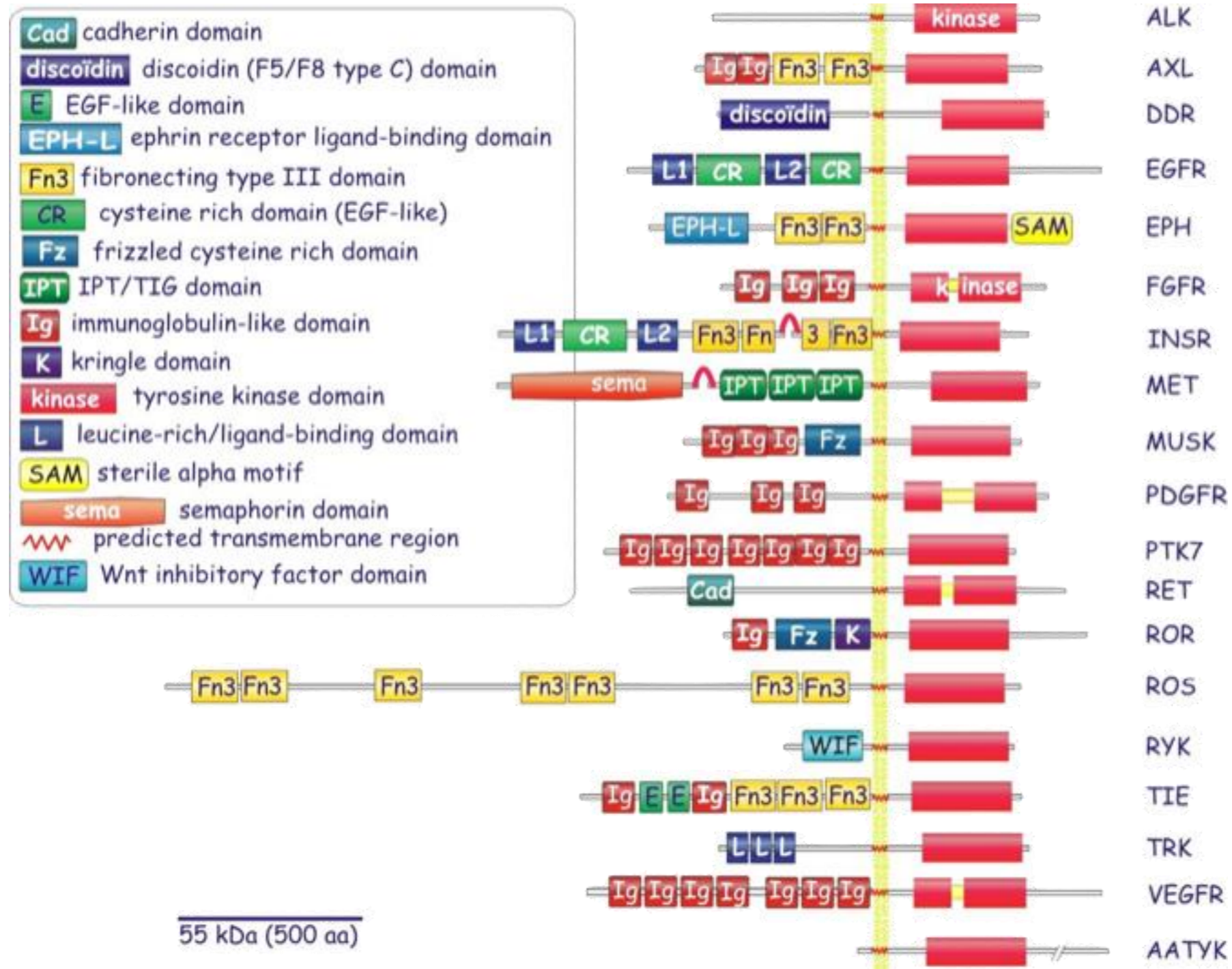


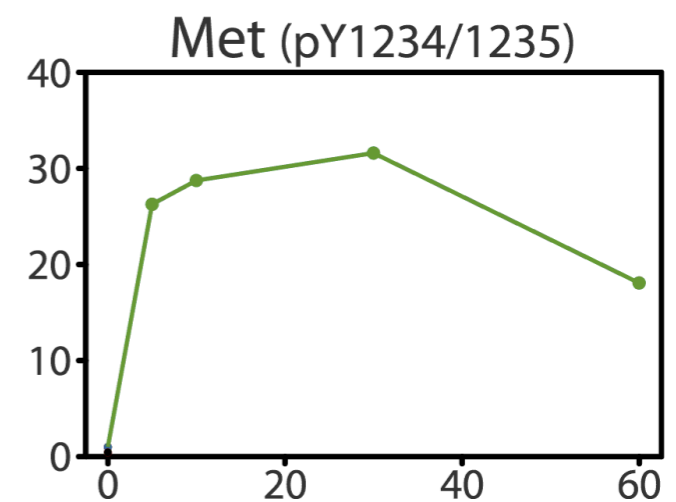
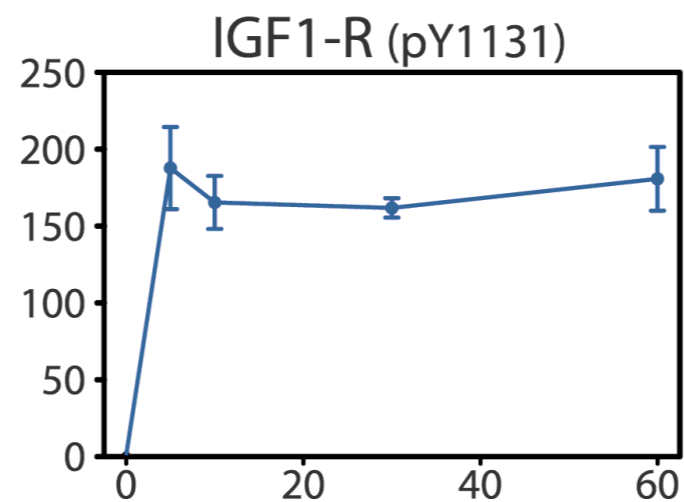
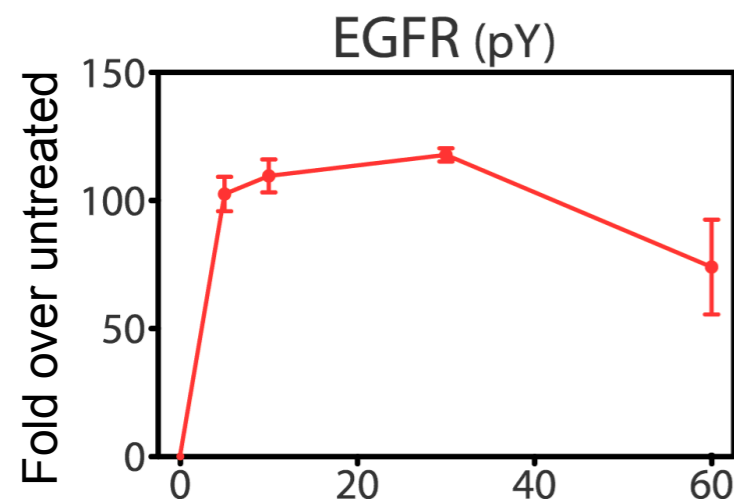


The AXL Receptor is a Sensor of Ligand Spatial Heterogeneity

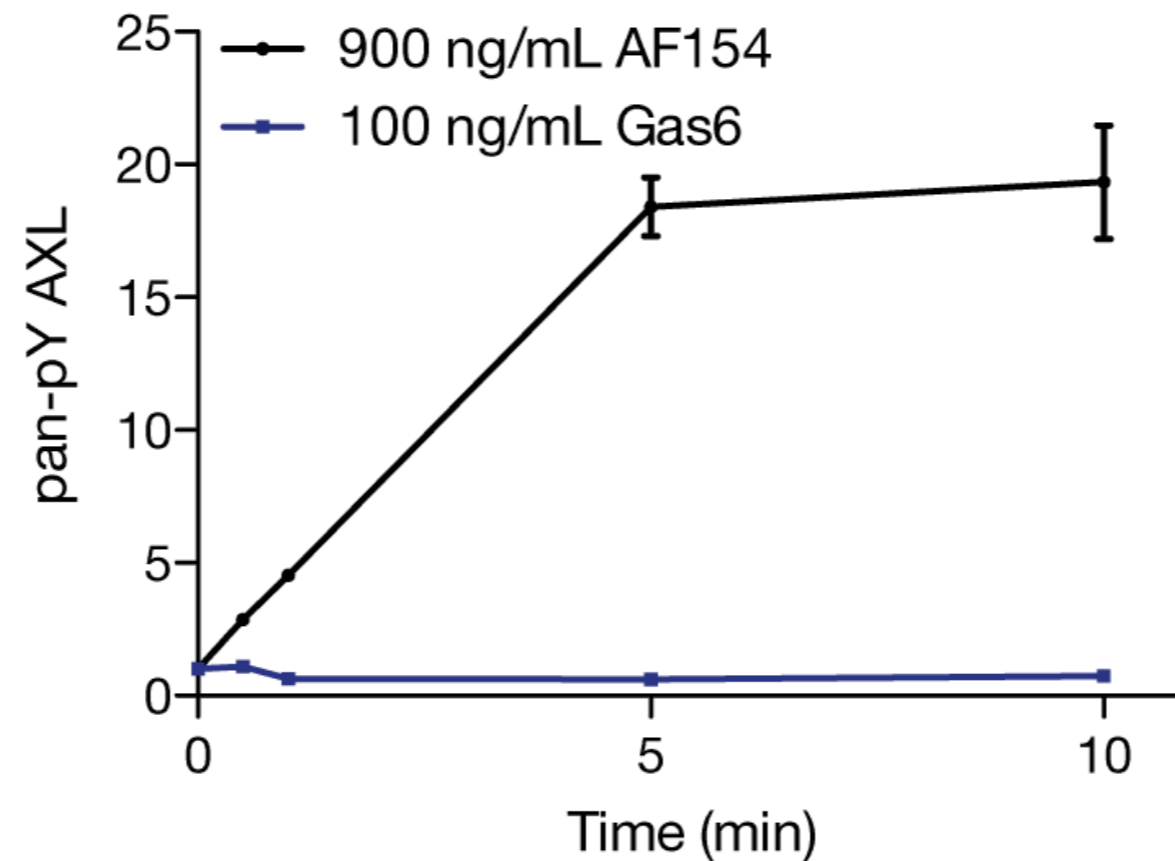
RTKs are extremely diverse



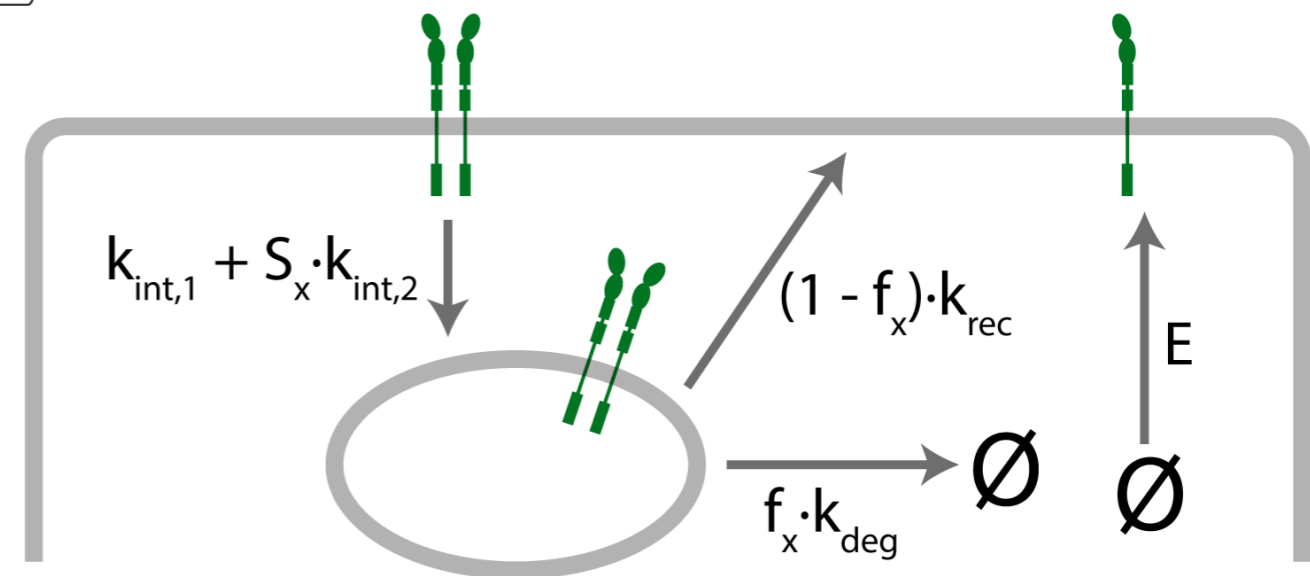
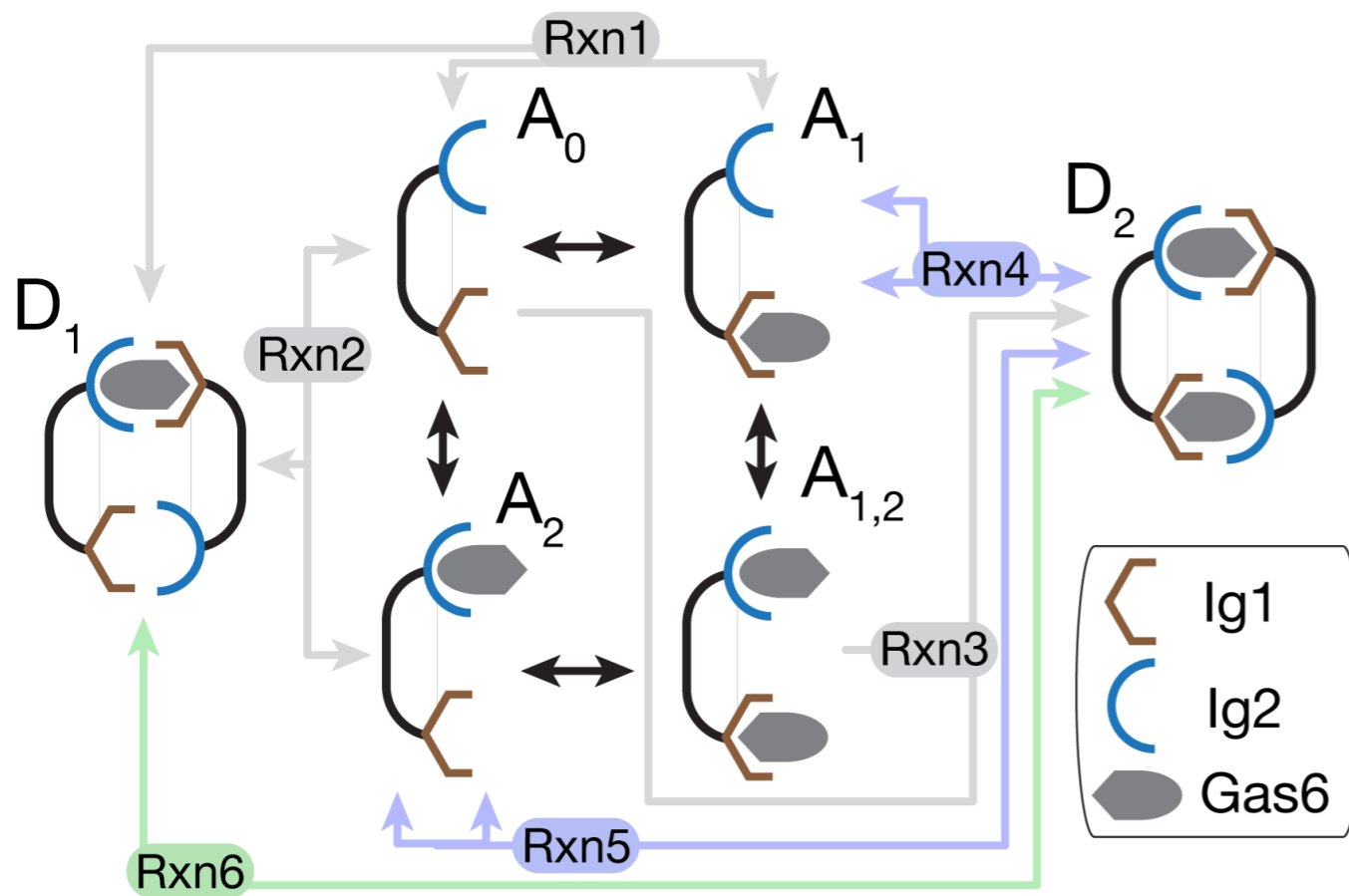
Many RTKs are effectively ligand concentration sensors



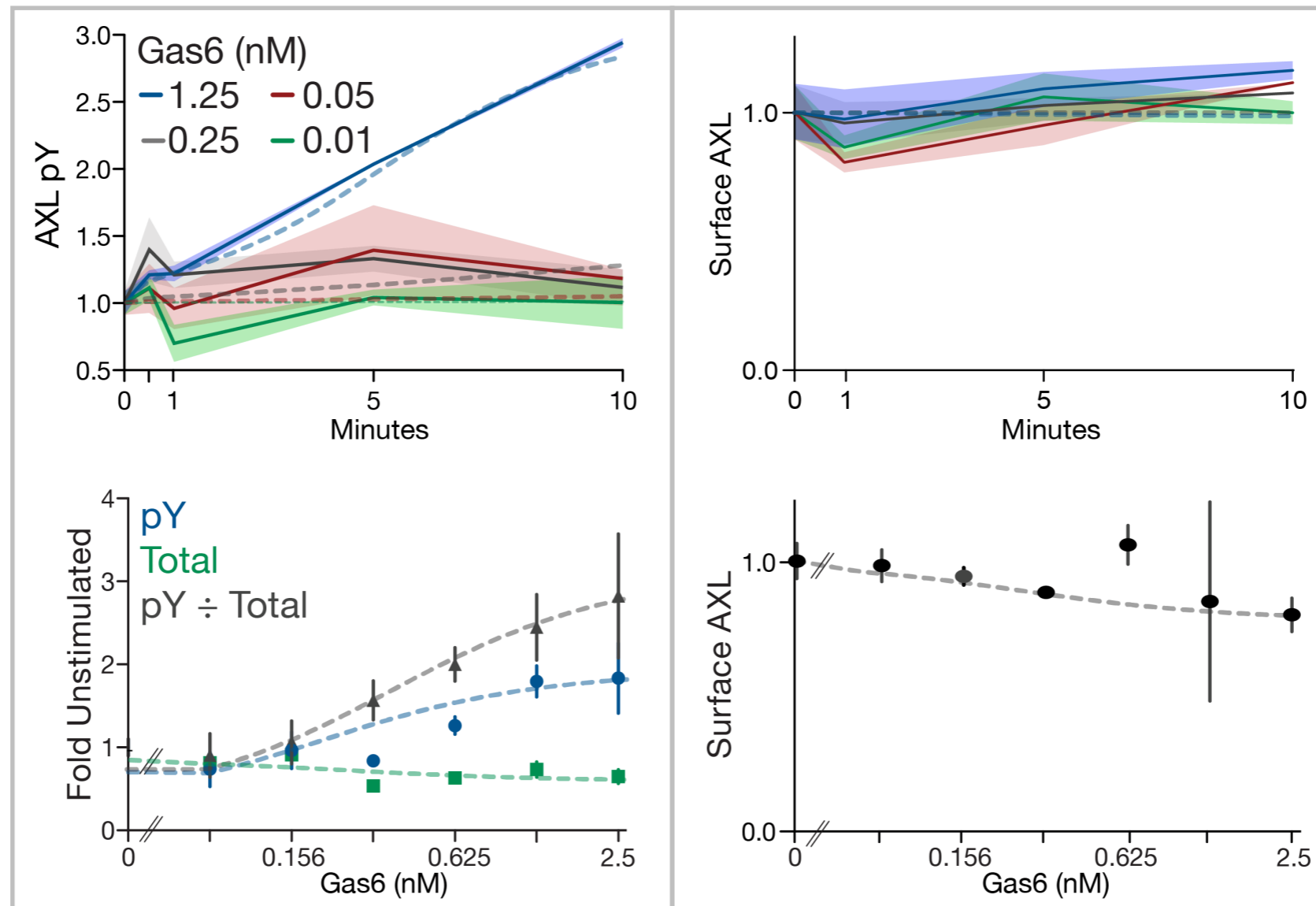
Conundrum: AXL does not robustly respond to ligand stimulation



TAM kinetic model allows mechanistic interpretation



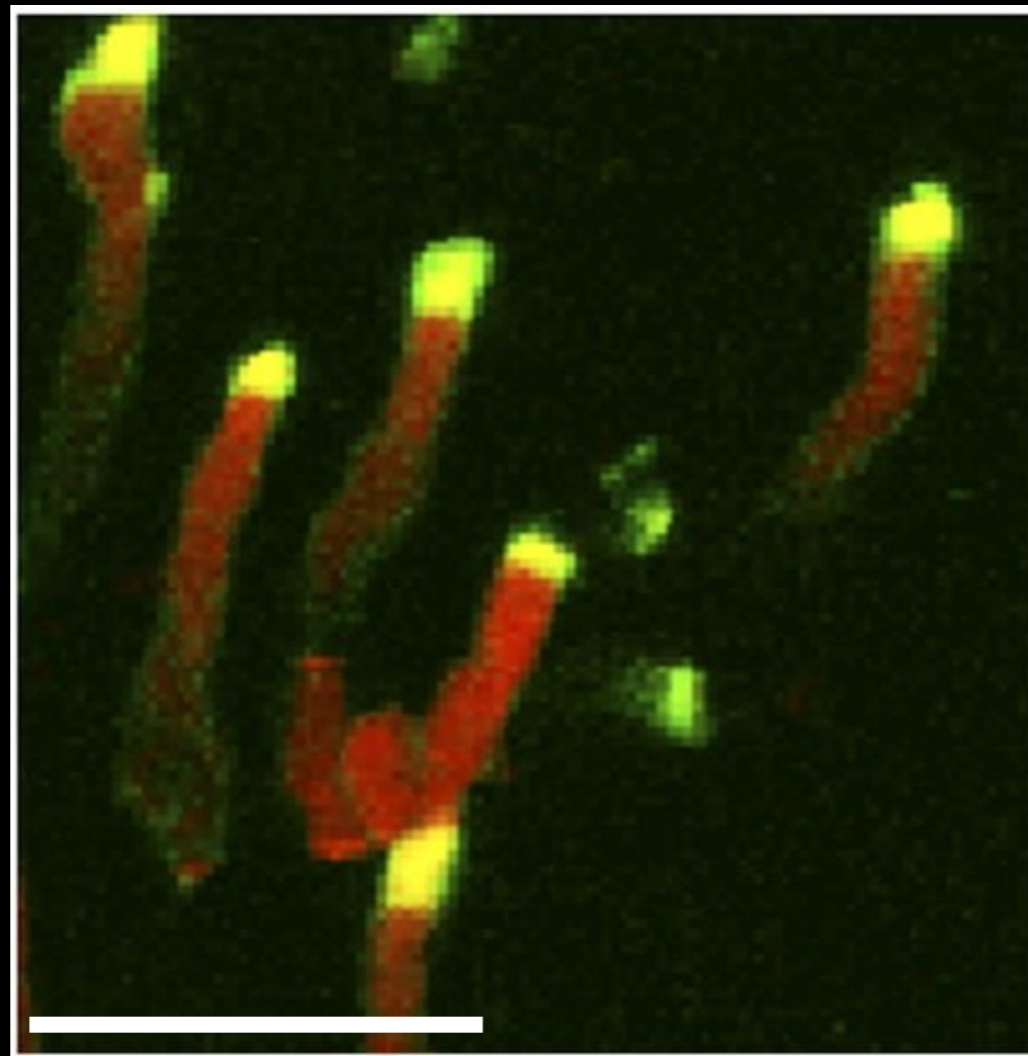
TAM model can capture activation kinetics



Total/pY

Surface

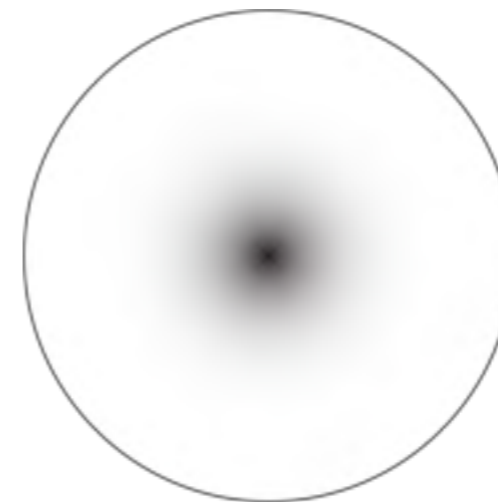
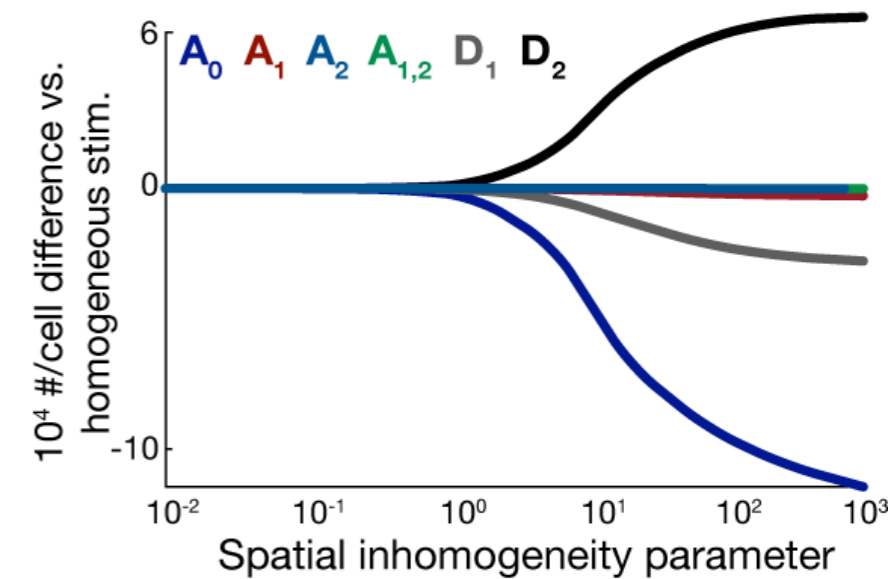
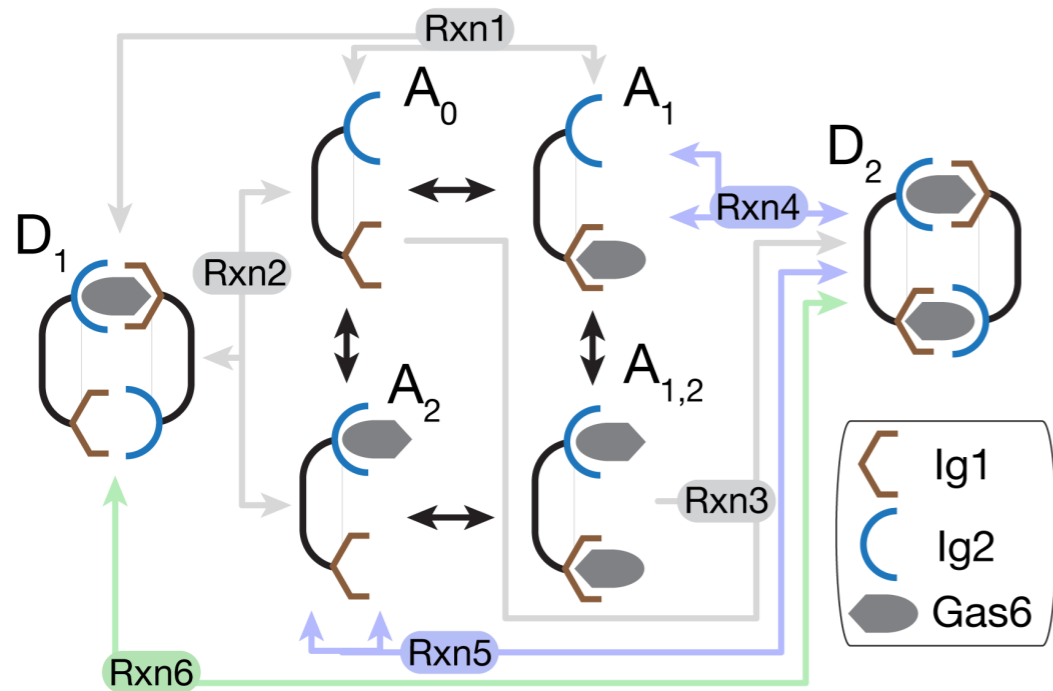
Ptds Exposure is a Spatially Localized Process



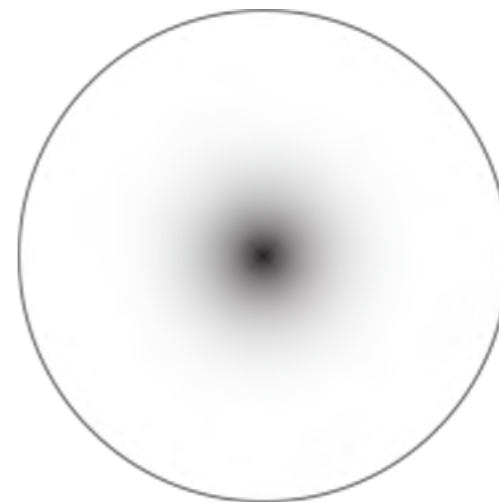
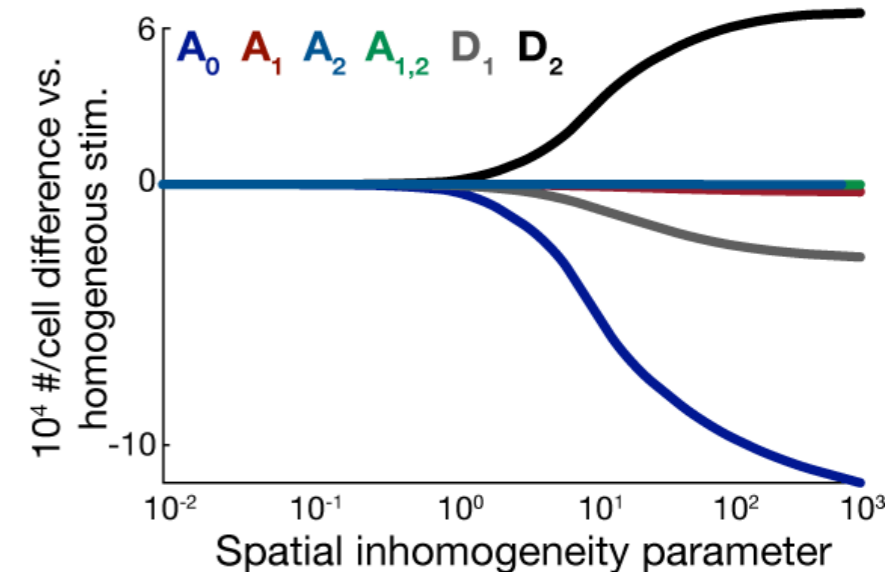
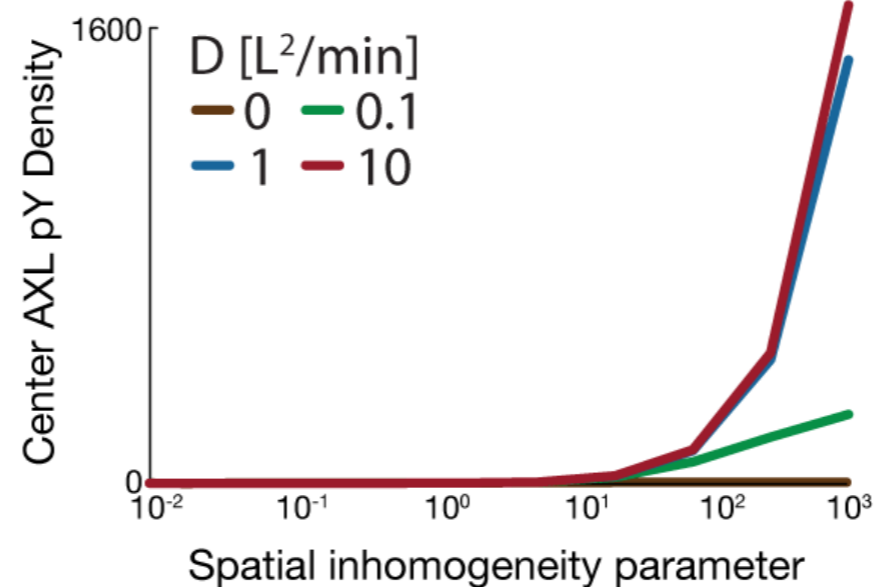
5 μm

Exposed Ptds
Membrane

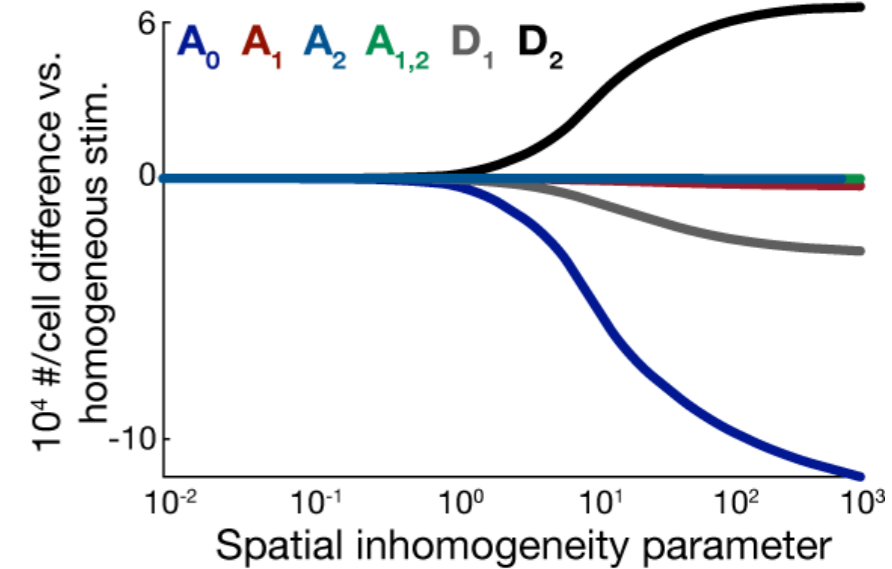
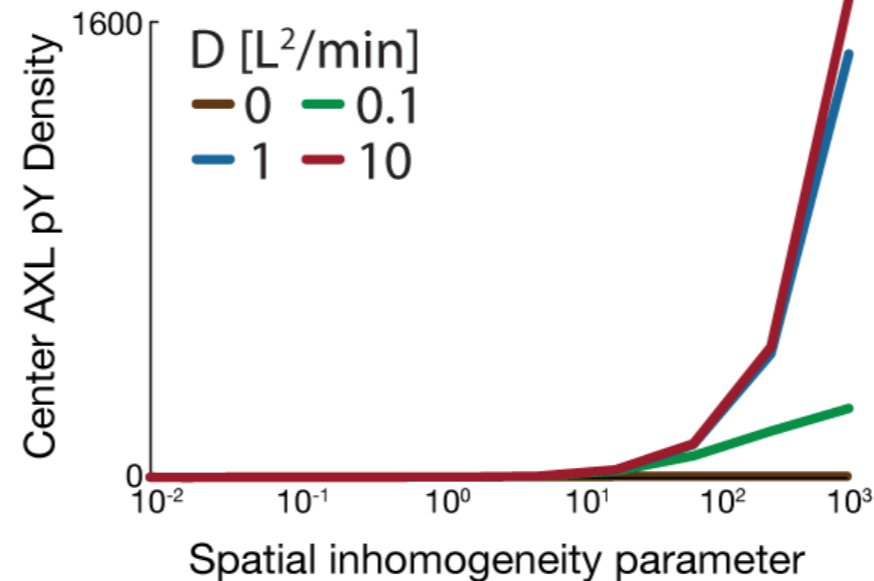
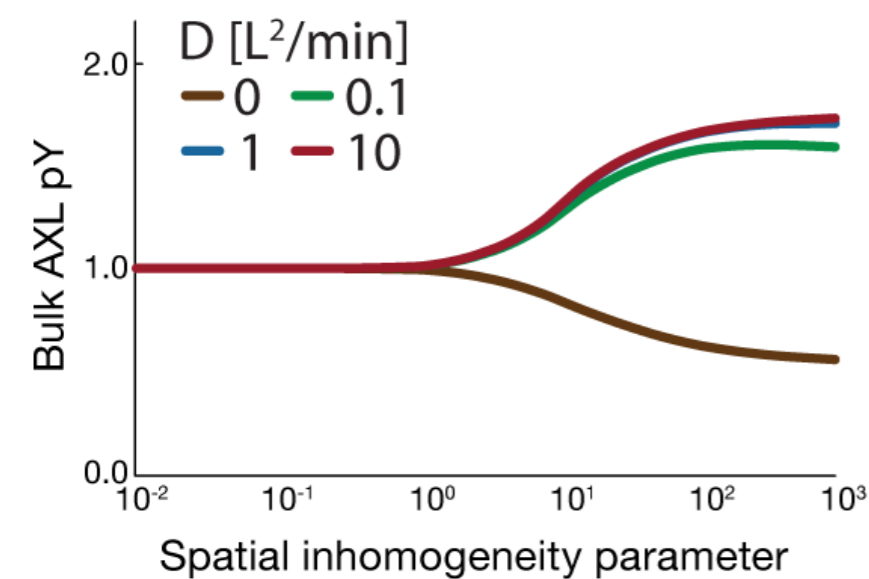
Local stimulation shifts species abundance



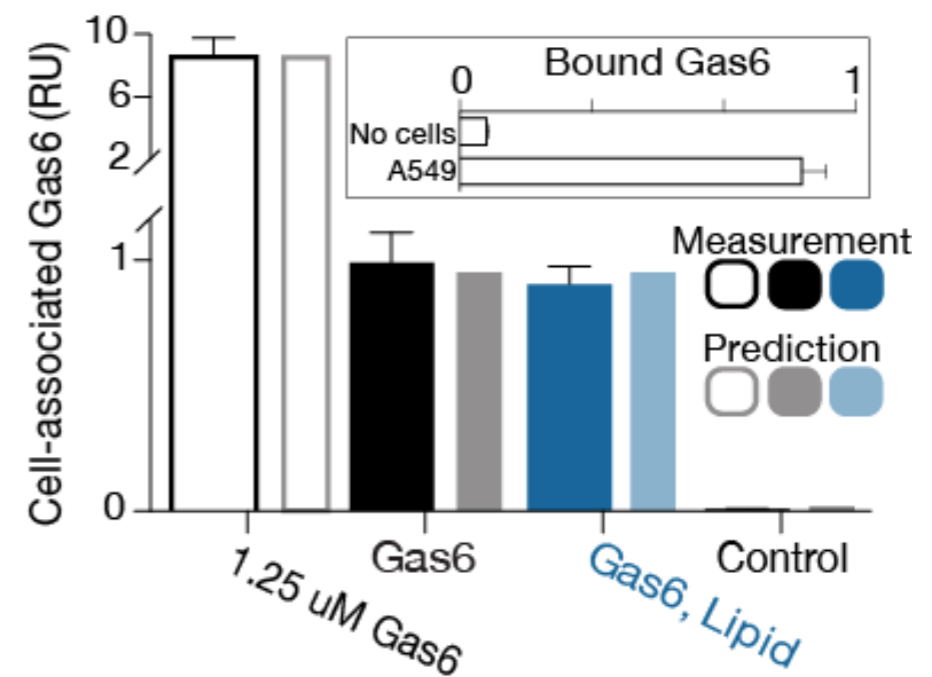
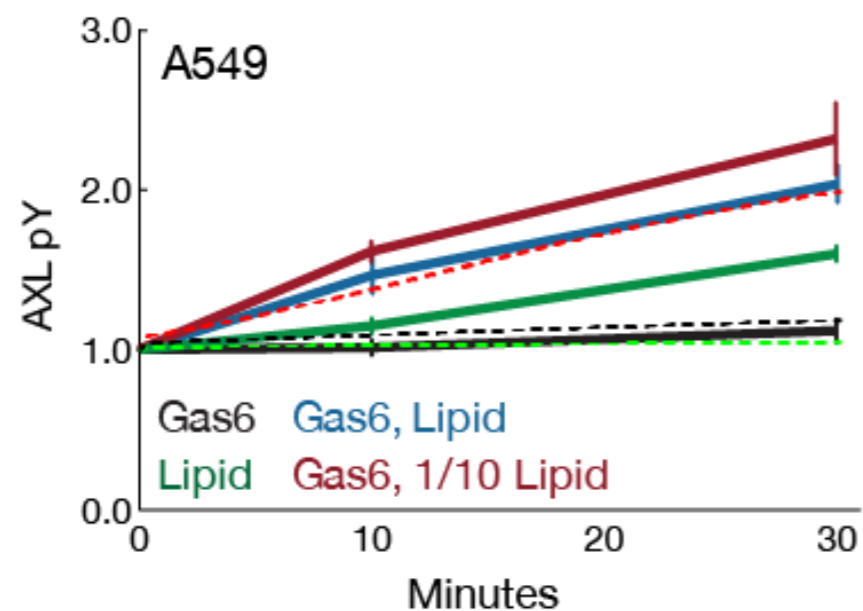
Local stimulation strongly promotes local AXL signaling



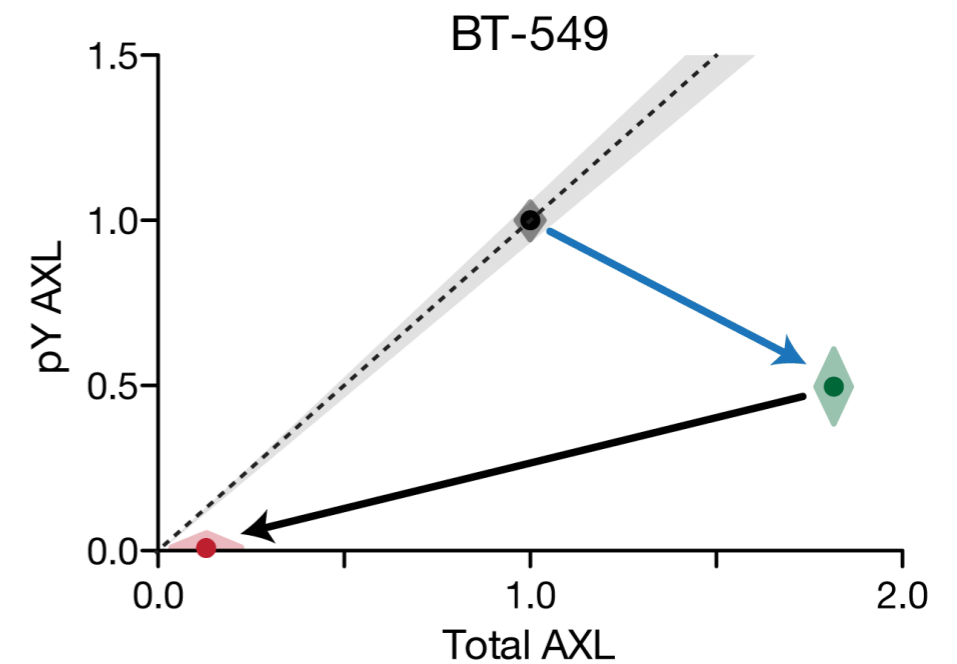
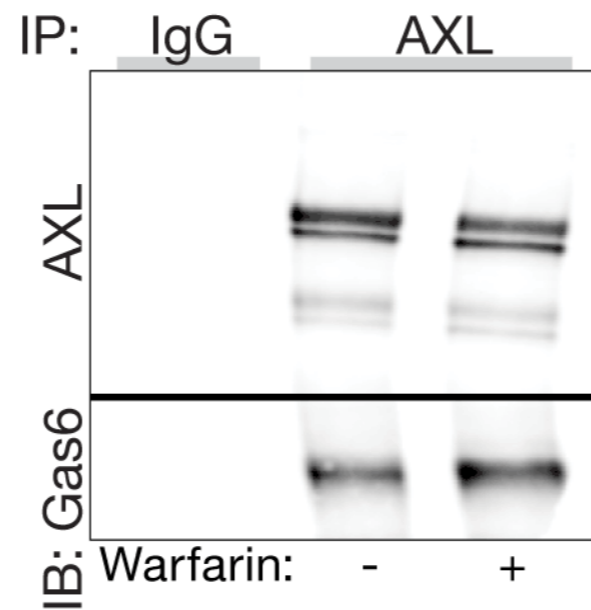
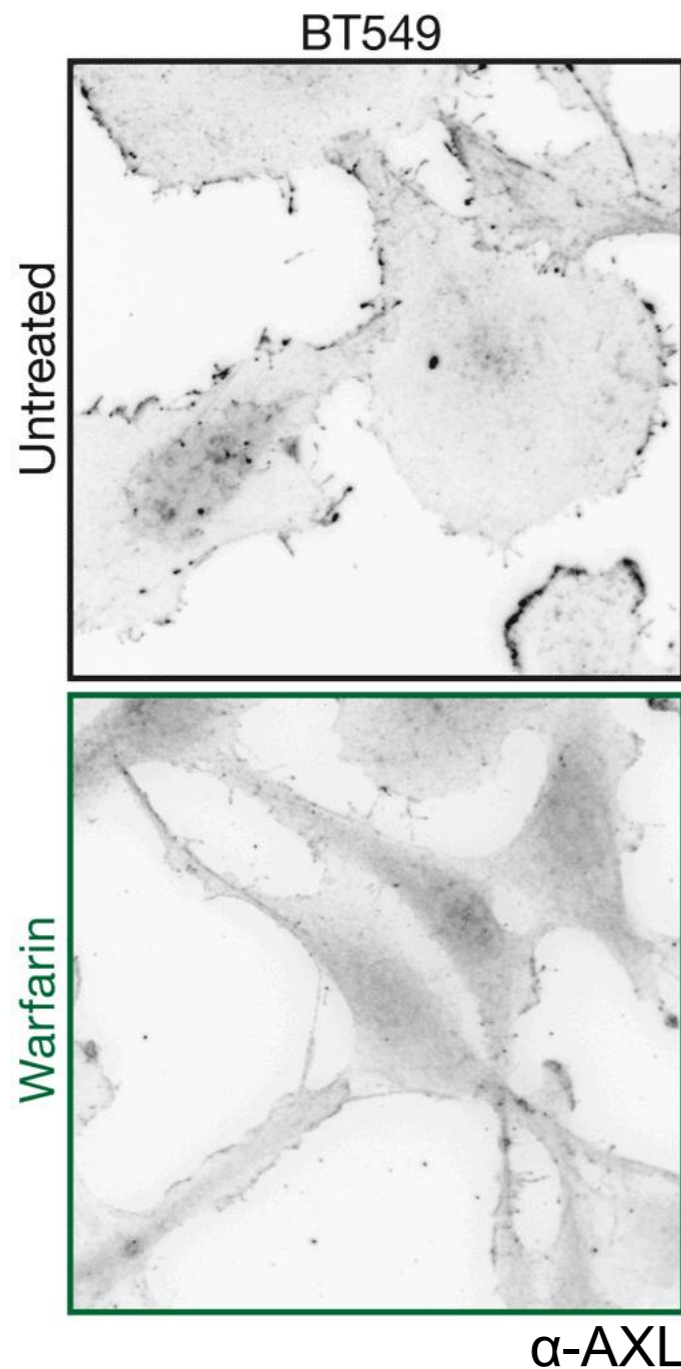
Local stimulation results in greater overall AXL signaling



Local stimulation results in greater overall AXL signaling



Relocalization of AXL promotes autocrine activation



Control siGas6 Warfarin

↓ Effect of ligand loss

↓ Effect of spatial patterning

⋮ Constant fraction pY receptor

Conclusion

- TAM receptors most robustly sense local ligand stimulation
- Localization of ligand is utilized by cancer cells to promote autocrine AXL activation
- A quantitative model of AXL activation can be used to predict the consequence of novel interventions

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- National Cancer Institute (P30-CA14051)

Interested in postdoctoral fellow applicants with strong background in quantitative molecular biology—
contact aameyer@mit.edu or visit asmlab.org

