

PDGFR-β rabbit pAb

Cat No.: ES3166

For research use only

Overview

Product Name PDGFR-β rabbit pAb

Host species Rabbit

Applications WB;IHC;IF;ELISA Species Cross-Reactivity Human;Mouse;Rat

Recommended dilutions Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1:100-300

ELISA: 1/20000. IF 1:100-300 Not yet tested in other

applications.

Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized

peptide derived from human PDGF Receptor beta.

AA range:718-767

Specificity PDGFR-β Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous

levels of PDGFR-β protein.

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and

0.02% sodium azide.

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Protein Name Platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta

Gene Name PDGFRB

Cellular localization Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane

protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Lysosome lumen. After ligand binding, the autophosphorylated receptor is ubiquitinated and internalized, leading to its

degradation.

Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit

antiserum by affinity-chromatography using

epitope-specific immunogen.

Clonality Polyclonal
Concentration 1 mg/ml
Observed band 135-180kD
Human Gene ID 5159

Human Swiss-Prot Number P09619

Alternative Names PDGFRB; PDGFR; PDGFR1; Platelet-derived growth

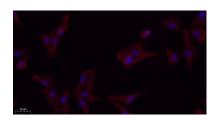
factor receptor beta; PDGF-R-beta; PDGFR-beta; Beta platelet-derived growth factor receptor;





Background

Beta-type platelet-derived growth factor receptor; CD140 antigen-like family member B; Platelet-deri This gene encodes a cell surface tyrosine kinase receptor for members of the platelet-derived growth factor family. These growth factors are mitogens for cells of mesenchymal origin. The identity of the growth factor bound to a receptor monomer determines whether the functional receptor is a homodimer or a heterodimer, composed of both platelet-derived growth factor receptor alpha and beta polypeptides. This gene is flanked on chromosome 5 by the genes for granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor and macrophage-colony stimulating factor receptor; all three genes may be implicated in the 5-q syndrome. A translocation between chromosomes 5 and 12, that fuses this gene to that of the translocation, ETV6, leukemia gene, results in chronic myeloproliferative disorder with eosinophilia. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549. 1,primary
Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C overnight). 2, Goat
Anti Rabbit IgG (H&L) - Alexa Fluor 594 Secondary
antibody was diluted at 1:1000(room temperature,
50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min.

