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PDGFRb (Phospho-Tyr857) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES14182

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	PDGFRb (Phospho-Tyr857) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	IHC;IF;WB
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human; Mouse; Rat
Recommended dilutions	IHC-p 1:50-200, WB 1:500-2000
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human PDGFRb (Phospho-Tyr857)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous phospho levels of PDGFRb (Phospho-Tyr857) at Human:Y857, Mouse:Y856, Rat:Y856
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20℃. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	PDGFRb (Phospho-Tyr857)
Gene Name	PDGFRB PDGFR PDGFR1
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	Platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta (PDGF-R-beta;PDGFR-beta;EC 2.7.10.1;Beta platelet-derived growth factor receptor;Beta-type platelet-derived growth factor receptor;CD140 antigen-like family member B;Platelet-derived

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Background

growth factor receptor 1;PD
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],

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