



PDGFR- β Rabbit mAb

Catalog No	YP-rAb-17732
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat,Rabbit
Applications	WB,IHC,IF,IP,ELISA
Gene Name	PDGFRB PDGFR PDGFR1
Protein Name	Platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta
Purification Process	Protein A
Specificity	Endogenous
Formulation	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution	IHC 1:200-1:1000; WB 1:2000-1:10000; IF 1:200-1:1000; ELISA 1:5000-1:20000; IP 1:50-1:200; Note: For IHC, we suggest antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-15 ° C to -25 ° C/1 year(Do not lower than -25 ° C)
Synonyms	PDGFR- β ;Platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta;PDGFRB ; PDGFR ; PDGFR1 ; Platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta ; PDGF-R-beta ; PDGFR-beta ; Beta platelet-derived growth factor receptor ; Beta-type platelet -derived growth factor receptor ; CD140 antigen-like family member B ; Platelet-deri;PDGFRB PDGFR PDGFR1
Observed Band	190kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	124kD
Cell Pathway	Membrane
Tissue Specificity	Brain,Spleen,
Function	Catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,Disease:A chromosomal aberration involving PDGFRB is a cause in many instances of chronic myeloproliferative disorder with eosinophilia (MPE) [MIM:131440]. Translocation t(5;12) with ETV6 on chromosome 12 creating an PDGFRB-ETV6 fusion protein.,Disease:A chromosomal aberration involving PDGFRB is found in a form of chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CMML). Translocation t(5;12)(q33;p13) with EVT6/TEL. It is characterized by abno rmal clonal myeloid proliferation and by progression to acute myelogenous leukemia (AML).,Disease:A chromosomal aberration involving PDGFRB may be a cause of



acute myelogenous leukemia. Translocation t(5;14)(q33;q32) with TRIP11. The fusion protein may be involved in clonal evolution of leukemia and eosinophilia.,Disease:A chromosomal aberration involving PDGFRB may be a cause of juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia. Translocation t(5;17)(q33;p11.2) with SPECC1.,Disease:A chromosomal aberration involving PDGFRB may be the cause of a myeloproliferative disorder (MBD) associated with eosinophilia. Translocation t(1;5)(q23;q33) that forms a PDE4DIP-PDGFRB fusion protein.,Function:Receptor that binds specifically to PDGFB and PDGFD and has a tyrosine-protein kinase activity. Phosphorylates Tyr residues at the C-terminus of PTPN11 creating a binding site for the SH2 domain of GRB2.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. CSF-1/PDGF receptor subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,similarity:Contains 5 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.,subunit:Homodimer, and heterodimer with PDGFRA. Interacts with APS. The autophosphorylated form interacts directly with SHB and with PIK3C2B, maybe indirectly.,

Background

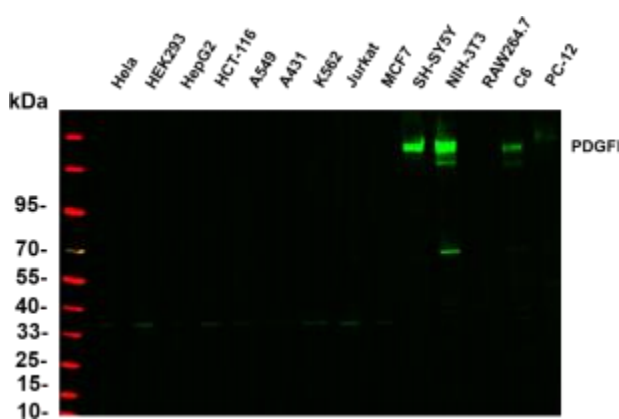
This gene encodes a cell surface tyrosine kinase receptor for members of the platelet-derived growth factor family. These growth factors are mitogens for cells of mesenchymal origin. The identity of the growth factor bound to a receptor monomer determines whether the functional receptor is a homodimer 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],

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

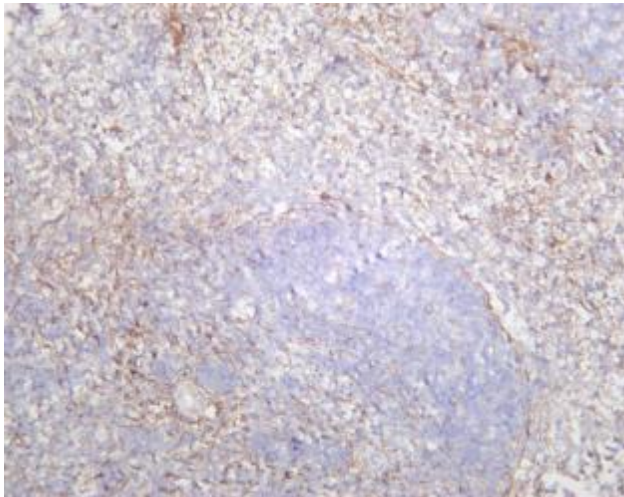
Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

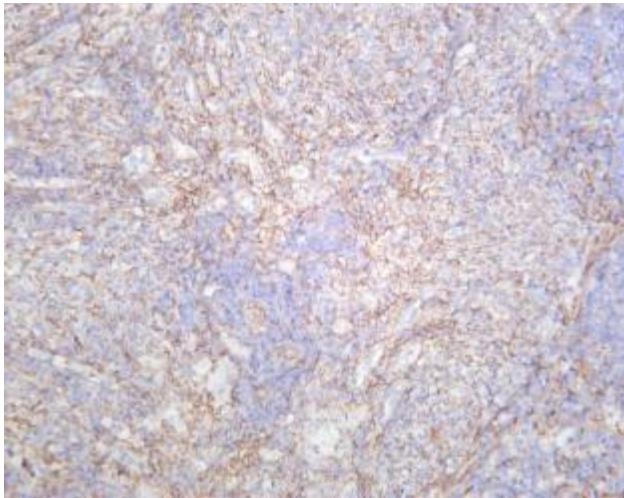


Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the primary antibody was used at 4~C, over night with a 1:5000 dilution. The Dylight 800-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit antibody

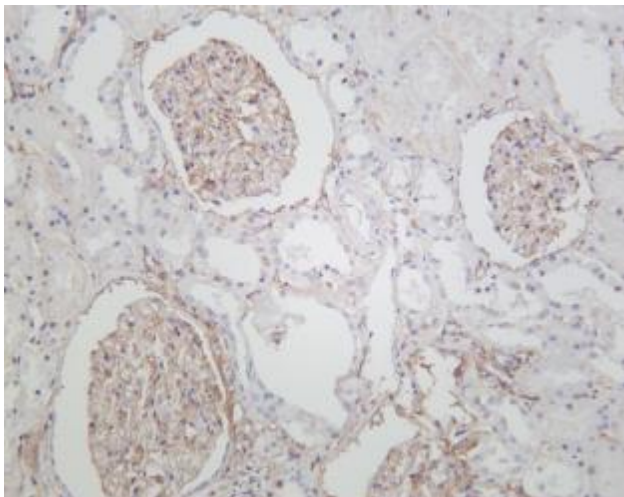




Mouse spleen was stained with anti-PDGFR- β rabbit antibody

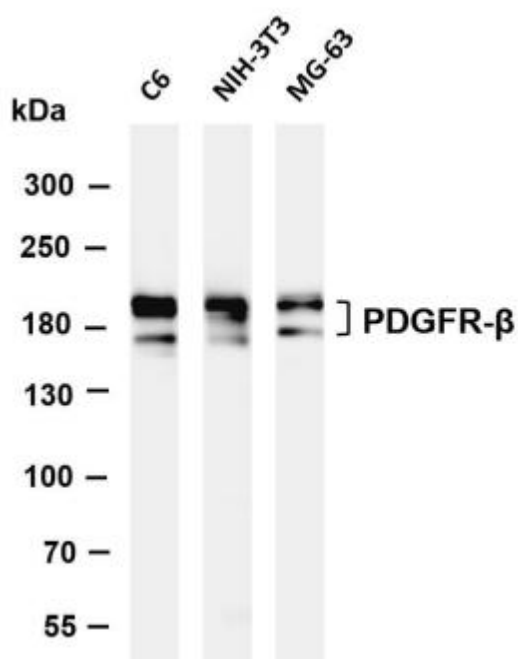


Rat spleen was stained with anti-PDGFR- β rabbit antibody



Human kidney was stained with anti-PDGFR- β rabbit antibody





Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-8% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-PDGFR- β antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: C6 Lane 2: NIH-3T3 Lane 3: MG-63
Predicted band size: 124kDa Observed band size: 150-190kDa

