



PDGFR- β (phospho Tyr1021) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-13066
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	PDGFRB
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PDGFR beta around the phosphorylation site of Tyr1021. AA range:991-1040
Specificity	Phospho-PDGFR- β (Y1021) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PDGFR- β protein only when phosphorylated at Y1021.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	$\geq 90\%$
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	IMF1;KOGS;IBGC4;JTK12;PDGFR;PENTT;CD140B;PDGFR1;PDGFR-1; Phospho-PDGFRB-Y1021;PDGFR- β ;PDGFRB;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
Observed Band	135-180kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	135-180kD
Cell Pathway	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.
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).



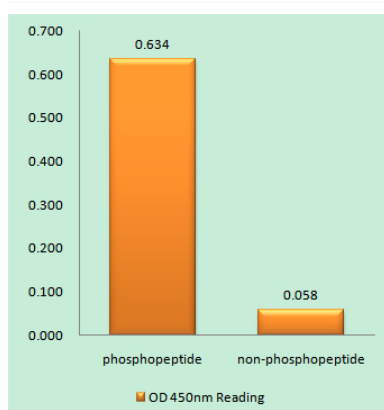
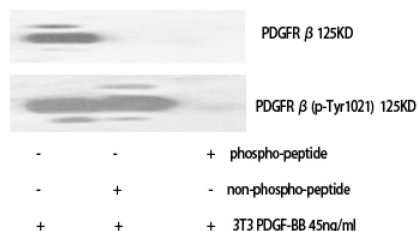
Translocation t(5;12)(q33;p13) with EVT6/TEL. It is characterized by abnormal clonal myeloid proliferation and by progression to acute myelogenous leukemia (AML).,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving PDGFRB may be a cause of acute myelogenous leukemia. Translocation t(5;14)(q33;q32) with TRIP11. The fusion protein may be involved in clonal evolution of leukemia and eosinophilia.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving PDGFRB may be a cause

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.

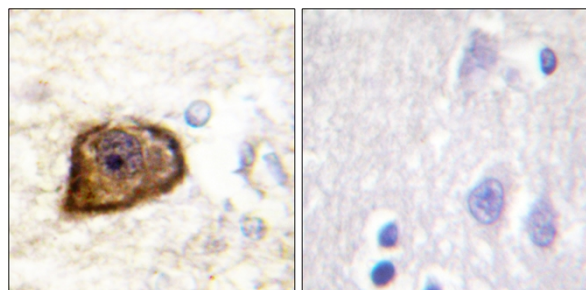


Products Images

Western Blot analysis of various cells using
Phospho-PDGFR- β (Y1021) Polyclonal Antibody



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay
(Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide
(Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide
(Phospho-right), using PDGFR beta
(Phospho-Tyr1021) Antibody



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded
human brain, using PDGFR beta (Phospho-Tyr1021)
Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the
phospho peptide.