PDGFRA Antibody

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	PDGFRA, Antibody
Full Product Name	PE-conjugated Anti-PDGFRA (olaratumab biosimilar) mAb
Product Gene Name	anti-PDGFRA antibody
Product Synonym Names	CD140A; PDGFR2; PDGFR-2; IMC-3G3; IMC 3G3; IMC3G3; Lartruvo; LY 3012207; LY-3012207; LY3012207
Isotype	IgG1
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	Liquid, PBS with 0.05% Proclin300, 624% BSA
Preparation and Storage	Store at 2 degree C-8 degree C fo 6 months
Molecular Weight	122,670 Da
Chromosome Location	Chromosome: 4; NC_000004.11 (55095264..55164412). Location: 4q12
OMIM	173490
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P16234
Conjugation	PE-conjugated
Product Categories/Family for anti-PDGFRA antibody	Biosimilar reference antibodies
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-PDGFRA antibody	Flow Cytometry (FC/FACS)
Application Notes for anti-PDGFRA antibody	FC/FACS: 1:100
Related Product Information for anti-PDGFRA antibody	MBS1881491 is an antibody targeting PDGFRA. Also known as PE-conjugated Anti-PDGFRA (olaratumab biosimilar) mAb. Reactive in Human.
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-PDGFRA antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for PDGFRA. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	5453870
NCBI GeneID	5156
NCBI Accession #	NP_006197.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	P16234
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q6P4H5; Q96KZ7; Q9UD28; B2RE69; E9PBH0
UniProt Related Accession #	P16234
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_006206.4

NCBI Official Full Name	platelet-derived growth factor receptor alpha
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	platelet-derived growth factor receptor, alpha polypeptide
NCBI Official Symbol	PDGFRA
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	CD140A; PDGFR2; PDGFR-2; RHEPDGFRA
UniProt Protein Name	Platelet-derived growth factor receptor alpha
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Alpha platelet-derived growth factor receptor; Alpha-type platelet-derived growth factor receptor; CD140 antigen-like family member A; CD140a antigen; Platelet-derived growth factor alpha receptor; Platelet-derived growth factor receptor 2
Protein Family	Platelet-derived growth factor receptor
UniProt Gene Name	PDGFRA
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	PDGFR2; RHEPDGFRA; PDGF-R-alpha; PDGFR-alpha; PDGFR-2
UniProt Entry Name	PGFRA_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	platelet-derived growth factor receptor alpha; PDGF-R-alpha; CD140a antigen; PDGFRA/BCR fusion; CD140 antigen-like family member A; platelet-derived growth factor receptor 2; alpha-type platelet-derived growth factor receptor; rearranged-in-hypereosinophi
NCBI Summary for PDGFRA	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. Studies suggest that this gene plays a role in organ development, wound healing, and tumor progression. Mutations in this gene have been associated with idiopathic hypereosinophilic syndrome, somatic and familial gastrointestinal stromal tumors, and a variety of other cancers. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2012]

UniProt Comments for PDGFRA	PDGFRA: a receptor tyrosine kinase of the PDGFR family that binds members of the platelet-derived growth factor family. The identity of the growth factor bound determines whether the functional receptor is a homodimer or a heterodimer, composed of both PDGFR-alpha and -beta. Ligand binding induces receptor dimerization and autophosphorylation. Particularly important for kidney development since mice heterozygous for the receptor exhibit defective kidney phenotypes. Chromosomal rearrangments activate PDGFRalpha by fusion to BCR, causing atypical chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML), and to FIP1L1, causing idiopathic hypereosinophilic syndrome. Activating point mutations cause a minority of gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST). Promoter polymorphisms linked to neural tube defects including spina bifida, verified by mouse mutant model. Inhibitors: Gleevec, Sutent. OMIM: Two alternatively-spliced isoforms have been described. Protein type: Membrane protein, integral; EC 2.7.10.1; Kinase, protein; Oncoprotein; Protein kinase, tyrosine (receptor); Protein kinase, TK; TK group; PDGFR family Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 4q12 Cellular Component: microvillus; membrane; integral to plasma membrane; cytoplasm; plasma membrane; nucleus; intrinsic to plasma membrane; external side of plasma membrane Molecular Function: vascular endothelial growth factor receptor activity; protein binding; protein homodimerization activity; platelet-derived growth factor binding; platelet-derived growth factor receptor binding; platelet-derived growth factor alpha-receptor activity; transmembrane receptor protein tyrosine kinase activity; ATP binding Biological Process: estrogen metabolic process; extracellular matrix organization and biogenesis; regulation of chemotaxis; peptidyl-tyrosine phosphorylation; wound healing; nerve growth factor receptor signaling pathway; viral reproduction; protein amino acid autophosphorylation; platelet-derived growth factor receptor signaling pathway; cardiac myofibril assembly; palate development; elevation of cytosolic calcium ion concentration; positive regulation of fibroblast proliferation; Leydig cell differentiation; embryonic digestive tract morphogenesis; luteinization; positive regulation of cell proliferation; male genitalia development; epidermal growth factor receptor signaling pathway; phosphoinositide-mediated signaling; fibroblast growth factor receptor signaling pathway; adrenal gland development; in utero embryonic development; positive regulation of phosphoinositide 3-kinase activity; embryonic cranial skeleton morphogenesis; embryonic skeletal morphogenesis; odontogenesis of dentine-containing teeth; positive regulation of phosphoinositide 3-kinase cascade; cell activation; innate immune response; hemopoietic progenitor cell differentiation; positive regulation of DNA replication; positive regulation of cell migration; lung development Disease: Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor; Hypereosinophilic Syndrome, Idiopathic
Research Articles on PDGFRA	**1.** These data suggest that KIT and PDGFRA mutations and standardized mitotic count deserve to be investigated to evaluate the relapse risk of Gastrointestinal stromal tumors
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