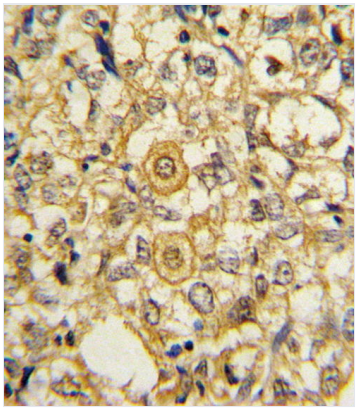
PDGFRB Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

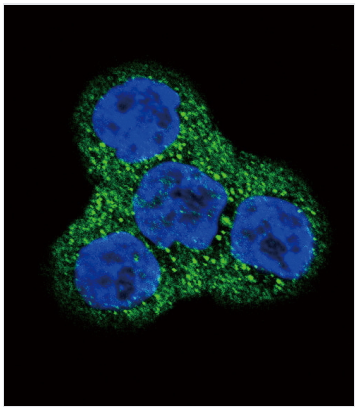
PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	PDGFRB, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	PDGFRB, NT (Beta Platelet-derived Growth Factor Receptor, PDGF-R-beta, CD140 Antigen-like Family Member B, CD140b) (MaxLight 405)
Product Gene Name	anti-PDGFRB antibody
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	Supplied as a liquid in PBS, pH 7.2. No preservative added. Labeled with MaxLight405.
Purity/Purification	Purified by Protein A/G Affinity Chromatography.
Specificity	Recognizes human PDGFRB.
Preparation and Storage	Store product at 4 degree C in the dark. DO NOT FREEZE! Stable at 4 degree C for 12 months after receipt as an undiluted liquid. Dilute required amount only prior to immediate use. Further dilutions can be made in assay buffer. Caution: MaxLight405 conjugates are sensitive to light. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial prior to removing the cap.
Molecular Weight	123,968 Da
Chromosome Location	Chromosome: 5; NC_000005.9 (149493402..149535422, complement). Location: 5q33.1
OMIM	131440
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P09619
Immunogen	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide mapping to a fragment of residues within amino acids 40-72 in the N-terminal region of human PDGFRB, UniProt Accession #P09619.
Conjugate	MaxLight405
Note	Preservative Free
Product Categories/Family for anti-PDGFRB antibody	Antibodies; Receptors
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-PDGFRB antibody	FLISA, Western Blot (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Immunofluorescence (IF), Flow Cytometry (FC/FACS)
Application Notes for anti-PDGFRB antibody	Applications are based on unconjugated antibody.
Related Product Information for anti-PDGFRB antibody	PDGFRB is 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. The 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 the gene to that of the translocation, ETS, leukemia gene, results in chronic myelomonocytic leukemia.
Product References and Citations for anti-PDGFRB antibody	1. Wu, H., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(42):40425-40428 (2003). 2. Whiteman, E.L., et al., Endocrinology 144(9):3811-3820 (2003). 3. Uren, A., et al., Oncogene 22(15):2334-2342 (2003). 4. Steer, E.J., et al., Acta Haematol. 107(2):113-122 (2002). 5. Kawagishi, J., et al., Genomics 30(2):224-232 (1995).

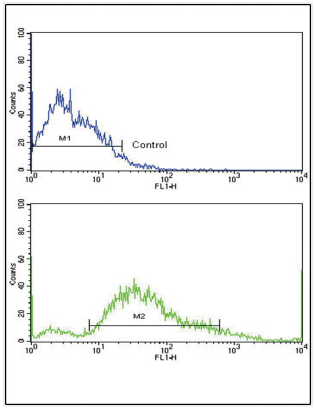
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-PDGFRB antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for PDGFRB purchase	MBS6493849 is an antibody targeting PDGFRB. Also known as PDGFRB, NT (Beta Platelet-derived Growth Factor Receptor, PDGF-R-beta, CD140 Antigen-like Family Member B, CD140b) (MaxLight 405). Reactive in Human. Host: Rabbit.



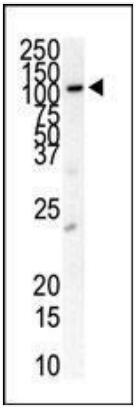
Immunohistochemistry (IHC) of anti-PDGFRB antibody
Immunohistochemistry analysis of formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma using MBS6011729 followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining.



Immunofluorescence (IF) of anti-PDGFRB antibody
Confocal immunofluorescent analysis with WiDr cells using MBS6011729 followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).



Flow Cytometry (FC/FACS) of anti-PDGFRB antibody
Flow cytometric analysis of SK-Br-3 cells using MBS6011729 (bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.



Western Blot (WB) of anti-PDGFRB antibody
Western Blot analysis of cell line lysates (35ug/lane) usingMBS6011729. This demonstrates that MBS6011729 detected the PDGFRB protein (arrow).

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

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

NCBI GI #	4505683
NCBI GeneID	5159
NCBI Accession #	NP_002600.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	P09619
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q8N5L4
UniProt Related Accession #	P09619
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_002609.3
NCBI Official Full Name	platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta

NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	platelet-derived growth factor receptor, beta polypeptide
NCBI Official Symbol	PDGFRB
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	IBGC4; JTK12; PDGFR; CD140B; PDGFR1; PDGFR-1
UniProt Protein Name	Platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Beta platelet-derived growth factor receptor; Beta-type platelet-derived growth factor receptor; CD140 antigen-like family member B; Platelet-derived growth factor receptor 1
Protein Family	Platelet-derived growth factor receptor
UniProt Gene Name	PDGFRB
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	PDGFR; PDGFR1; PDGF-R-beta; PDGFR-beta; PDGFR-1
UniProt Entry Name	PGFRB_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta; PDGFR-beta; PDGF-R-beta; CD140 antigen-like family member B; platelet-derived growth factor receptor 1; beta-type platelet-derived growth factor receptor
NCBI Summary for PDGFRB	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]

UniProt Comments for PDGFRB	PDGFRB: 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, thereby recruiting SH2-containing proteins including Grb2, Src, GAP, PTPN11, PI3 kinase, PLC-gamma and Nck. Regulates cell growth, actin reorganization, migration and differentiation. A variety of myeloproliferative disorders and cancers result from translocations that activate PDGFRbeta by fusion with proteins such as TEL/ETV6, H2, CEV14/TRP11, rabaptin 5, and huntington interacting protein 1. Gleevec treatment of TEL fusions has been successful. Overexpressed in metastatic medulloblastoma. Inhibitors: Gleevec, Sutent. Protein type: Kinase, protein; Protein kinase, TK; EC 2.7.10.1; Protein kinase, tyrosine (receptor); Membrane protein, integral; Oncoprotein; TK group; PDGFR family Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 5q33.1 Cellular Component: lysosomal lumen; focal adhesion; cell surface; membrane; apical plasma membrane; cytoplasm; cytoplasmic membrane-bound vesicle; integral to membrane; plasma membrane; nucleus; intrinsic to plasma membrane Molecular Function: protein binding; platelet activating factor receptor activity; protein-tyrosine kinase activity; platelet-derived growth factor binding; platelet-derived growth factor beta-receptor activity; platelet-derived growth factor receptor binding; phosphoinositide 3-kinase binding; platelet-derived growth factor receptor activity; protein kinase binding; ATP binding; receptor binding Biological Process: positive regulation of phosphoprotein phosphatase activity; peptidyl-tyrosine phosphorylation; wound healing; nerve growth factor receptor signaling pathway; response to toxin; protein amino acid autophosphorylation; positive regulation of smooth muscle cell proliferation; positive regulation of collagen biosynthetic process; platelet-derived growth factor receptor signaling pathway; cardiac myofibril assembly; signal transduction; positive regulation of smooth muscle cell migration; response to estradiol stimulus; smooth muscle development; positive regulation of MAP kinase activity; positive regulation of cell proliferation; tissue homeostasis; phosphatidylinositol metabolic process; regulation of peptidyl-tyrosine phosphorylation; inner ear development; epidermal growth factor receptor signaling pathway; cell migration; fibroblast growth factor receptor signaling pathway; response to retinoic acid; phosphoinositide-mediated signaling; positive regulation of mitosis; in utero embryonic development; positive regulation of chemotaxis; adrenal gland development; positive regulation of phosphoinositide 3-kinase activity; positive regulation of phosphoinositide 3-kinase cascade; glycosaminoglycan biosynthetic process; G-protein coupled receptor protein signaling pathway; response to hyperoxia; response to hydrogen peroxide; skeletal morphogenesis; regulation of actin cytoskeleton organization and biogenesis; innate immune response; negative regulation of apoptosis; positive regulation of cell migration Disease: Myeloproliferative Disorder, Chronic, With Eosinophilia; Myofibromatosis, Infantile, 1; Basal Ganglia Calcification, Idiopathic, 1; Basal Ganglia Calcification, Idiopathic, 4
Research Articles on PDGFRB	**1.** Hepatitis B viral (HBV) particles and HBV c and x proteins promote stellate cell proliferation and fibrogenesis in vitro and the PDGF-B/PDGFR-beta signaling pathway is important in this process.
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