PDGFRB Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	PDGFRB, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	PDGFRB Antibody
Product Gene Name	anti-PDGFRB antibody
Product Synonym Names	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
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Form/Format	Liquid; In Phosphate Buffered Saline, 50% Glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% Sodium Azide.
Purity/Purification	Affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Preparation and Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20 degree C or -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze.
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	Synthesized peptide derived from human PDGFR-beta around the non-phosphorylation site of Y1009.
Immunogen Species	Human
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Product Categories/Family for anti-PDGFRB antibody	Cardiovascular
ISO Certification	Manufactured in an ISO 9001:2015 Certified Laboratory.
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-PDGFRB antibody	Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Immunofluorescence (IF), ELISA (EIA)
Application Notes for anti-PDGFRB antibody	IHC: 1:100-1:300 IF: 1:200-1:1000 ELISA: 1:20000
Related Product Information for anti-PDGFRB antibody	MBS7120085 is an antibody targeting PDGFRB. Also known as PDGFRB Antibody. Reactive in Human, Mouse, Rat. Host: Rabbit.
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.

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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