PDGFB Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	PDGFB, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	PDGFB Antibody
Product Gene Name	anti-PDGFB antibody
Product Synonym Names	Platelet-derived growth factor subunit B; PDGF subunit B; PDGF-2; Platelet-derived growth factor B chain; Platelet-derived growth factor beta polypeptide; Proto-oncogene c-Sis; Becaplermin; PDGFB; PDGF2; SIS
Clonality	Polyclonal
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Purity/Purification	Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Preparation and Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8 degree C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20 degree C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Molecular Weight	27,283 Da
Chromosome Location	Chromosome: 22; NC_000022.10 (39619685..39640957, complement). Location: 22q13.1
OMIM	190040
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P01127
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-PDGFB antibody	Western Blot (WB), ELISA (EIA)
Related Product Information for anti-PDGFB antibody	Growth factor that plays an essential role in the regulation of embryonic development, cell proliferation, cell migration, survival and chemotaxis. Potent mitogen for cells of mesenchymal origin. Required for normal proliferation and recruitment of pericytes and vascular smooth muscle cells in the central nervous system, skin, lung, heart and placenta. Required for normal blood vessel development, and for normal development of kidney glomeruli. Plays an important role in wound healing. Signaling is modulated by the formation of heterodimers with PDGFA (By similarity).
Product References and Citations for anti-PDGFB antibody	Josephs S.F., et al.Science 225:636-639 (1984).Collins T., et al.Nature 316:748-750 (1985).Ratner L., et al.Nucleic Acids Res. 13:5007-5018 (1985).Rao C.D., et al.Cold Spring Harb. Symp. Quant. Biol. 51:959-966 (1986).Rao C.D., et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 83:2392-2396 (1986).
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-PDGFB 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 PDGFB purchase	MBS9232766 is an antibody targeting PDGFB. Also known as PDGFB Antibody. Reactive in Human, Mouse, Rat. Host: Rabbit.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

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

NCBI GI #	4505681
NCBI GeneID	5155
NCBI Accession #	NP_002599.1

UniProt Primary Accession #	P01127
UniProt Secondary Accession #	P78431; Q15354; Q6FHE7; Q9UF23; G3XAG8
UniProt Related Accession #	P01127
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_002608.2
NCBI Official Full Name	platelet-derived growth factor subunit B isoform 1 preproprotein
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	platelet-derived growth factor beta polypeptide
NCBI Official Symbol	PDGFB
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	SIS; SSV; PDGF2; c-sis; PDGF-2
UniProt Protein Name	Platelet-derived growth factor subunit B
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	PDGF-2; Platelet-derived growth factor B chain; Platelet-derived growth factor beta polypeptide; Proto-oncogene c-Sis
Protein Family	Platelet-derived growth factor
UniProt Gene Name	PDGFB
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	PDGF2; SIS; PDGF subunit B
UniProt Entry Name	PDGFB_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	platelet-derived growth factor subunit B; becaplermin; PDGF, B chain; PDGF subunit B; proto-oncogene c-Sis; platelet-derived growth factor 2; platelet-derived growth factor B chain; platelet-derived growth factor, beta polypeptide (oncogene SIS); platelet
NCBI Summary for PDGFB	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the platelet-derived growth factor family. The four members of this family are mitogenic factors for cells of mesenchymal origin and are characterized by a motif of eight cysteines. This gene product can exist either as a homodimer (PDGF-BB) or as a heterodimer with the platelet-derived growth factor alpha polypeptide (PDGF-AB), where the dimers are connected by disulfide bonds. Mutations in this gene are associated with meningioma. Reciprocal translocations between chromosomes 22 and 17, at sites where this gene and that for collagen type 1, alpha 1 are located, are associated with a particular type of skin tumor called dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans resulting from unregulated expression of growth factor. Two alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2013]

UniProt Comments for PDGFB	PDGFB: Growth factor that plays an essential role in the regulation of embryonic development, cell proliferation, cell migration, survival and chemotaxis. Potent mitogen for cells of mesenchymal origin. Required for normal proliferation and recruitment of pericytes and vascular smooth muscle cells in the central nervous system, skin, lung, heart and placenta. Required for normal blood vessel development, and for normal development of kidney glomeruli. Plays an important role in wound healing. Signaling is modulated by the formation of heterodimers with PDGFA. A chromosomal aberration involving PDGFB is found in dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans. Translocation t(17;22)(q22;q13) with PDGFB. Belongs to the PDGF/VEGF growth factor family. Protein type: Secreted; Oncoprotein; Secreted, signal peptide; Motility/polarity/chemotaxis Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 22q13.1 Cellular Component: Golgi membrane; extracellular space; cell surface; basolateral plasma membrane; endoplasmic reticulum lumen; cytoplasm; extracellular region Molecular Function: collagen binding; identical protein binding; protein binding; protein homodimerization activity; growth factor activity; protein heterodimerization activity; platelet-derived growth factor binding; platelet-derived growth factor receptor binding; superoxide-generating NADPH oxidase activator activity; chemoattractant activity Biological Process: extracellular matrix organization and biogenesis; positive regulation of cyclin-dependent protein kinase activity; nerve growth factor receptor signaling pathway; heart development; positive regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent; positive regulation of fibroblast growth factor receptor signaling pathway; cell projection biogenesis; protein amino acid phosphorylation; positive regulation of MAP kinase activity; monocyte chemotaxis; positive regulation of fibroblast proliferation; positive chemotaxis; transforming growth factor beta receptor signaling pathway; cell growth; positive regulation of mitotic cell cycle, embryonic; response to drug; substrate-bound cell migration; platelet activation; fibroblast growth factor receptor signaling pathway; positive regulation of mitosis; positive regulation of chemotaxis; activation of protein kinase B; positive regulation of blood vessel endothelial cell migration; positive regulation of protein amino acid autophosphorylation; positive regulation of phosphoinositide 3-kinase cascade; positive regulation of peptidyl-tyrosine phosphorylation; activation of protein kinase activity; blood vessel morphogenesis; positive regulation of endothelial cell proliferation; actin cytoskeleton organization and biogenesis; negative regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent; embryonic placenta development; peptidyl-tyrosine phosphorylation; positive regulation of smooth muscle cell proliferation; platelet-derived growth factor receptor signaling pathway; positive regulation of smooth muscle cell migration; response to estradiol stimulus; response to insulin stimulus; platelet degranulation; positive regulation of MAPKKK cascade; positive regulation of glomerular filtration; positive regulation of cell proliferation; response to wounding; hemopoiesis; DNA replication; negative regulation of cell migration; epidermal growth factor receptor signaling pathway; phosphoinositide-mediated signaling; negative regulation of phosphatidylinositol biosynthetic process; positive regulation of phosphoinositide 3-kinase activity; peptidyl-serine phosphorylation; response to hypoxia; innate immune response; blood coagulation; positive regulation of DNA replication; positive regulation of cell migration Disease: Meningioma, Familial, Susceptibility To; Dermatofibrosarcoma Protuberans; Basal Ganglia Calcification, Idiopathic, 5; Basal Ganglia Calcification, Idiopathic, 1
Research Articles on PDGFB	**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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