

PDGFR-β Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: YT3638

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Rat

Applications: WB;IHC;IF;ELISA

Target: PDGFR-β

Fields: >>EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor resistance;>>MAPK signaling pathway;>>Ras

signaling pathway;>>Rap1 signaling pathway;>>Calcium signaling pathway;>>Phospholipase D signaling pathway;>>Pl3K-Akt signaling pathway;>>Focal adhesion;>>Gap junction;>>JAK-STAT signaling pathway;>>Regulation of actin cytoskeleton;>>Human papillomavirus

infection;>>Pathways in cancer;>>MicroRNAs in cancer;>>Glioma;>>Prostate cancer:>>Melanoma:>>Central carbon metabolism in cancer:>>Choline

metabolism in cancer

Gene Name: PDGFRB

Protein Name: Platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta

P09619

P05622

Human Gene Id: 5159

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 18596

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Rat Gene Id: 24629

Rat Swiss Prot No: Q05030

Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human

PDGFR beta. AA range:991-1040

Specificity: PDGFR-β Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PDGFR-β protein.

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.



Sormedation: Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG

Dilution: WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:5000. Not

yet tested in other applications.

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band: 135-180kD

Cell Pathway: MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein;Calcium;Cytokine-cytokine receptor

interaction; Focal adhesion; Gap junction; Regulates Actin and

Cytoskeleton; Pathways in cancer; Colorectal cancer; Glioma; Prostate cancer; M

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].

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

Subcellular Location:

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.

Expression : Brain, Spleen,

Tag: orthogonal

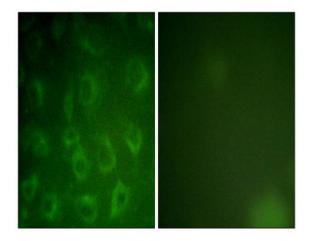
Sort : 11769

No4: 1

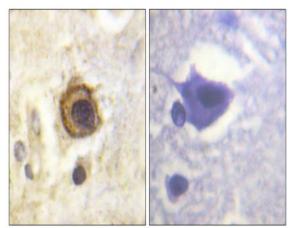
Host: Rabbit

Modifications: Unmodified

Products Images



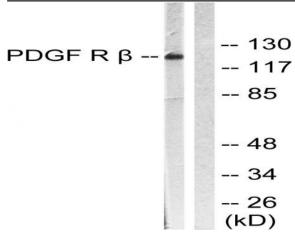
Immunofluorescence analysis of COS7 cells, using PDGFR beta Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using PDGFR beta Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

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Western blot analysis of lysates from LOVO cells, treated with H2O2 100uM 30', using PDGFR beta Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.