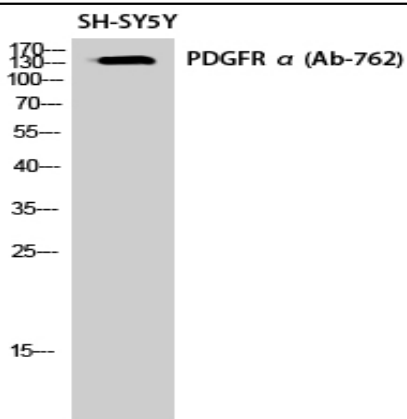


PDGFR- α Polyclonal Antibody

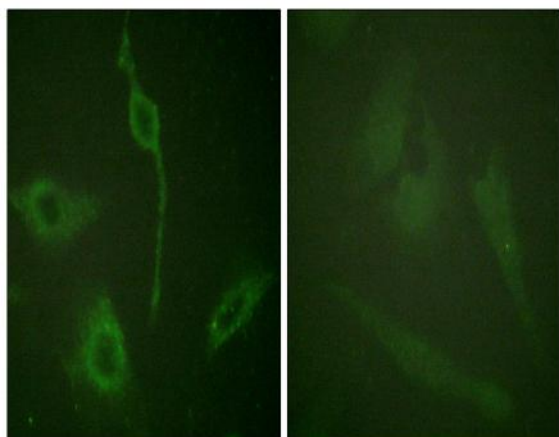
Catalog No :	YT3635
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	PDGF Receptor α
Gene Name :	PDGFRA
Protein Name :	Platelet-derived growth factor receptor alpha
Human Gene Id :	5156
Human Swiss Prot No :	P16234
Mouse Gene Id :	18595
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P26618
Rat Gene Id :	25267
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P20786
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PDGFR alpha. AA range:731-780
Specificity :	PDGFR- α Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PDGFR- α protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500-2000 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)
Molecularweight :	122670
Cell Pathway :	MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein;Calcium;Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;Endocytosis;Focal adhesion;Gap junction;Regulates Actin and Cytoskeleton;Pathways in cancer;Colorectal cancer;Glioma;Prost
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. 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],
Function :	catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,disease:A fusion of PDGFRA and FIP1L1 (FIP1L1-PDGFR), due to an interstitial chromosomal deletion, is the cause of some cases of hypereosinophilic syndrome (HES) [MIM:607685]. HES is a rare hematologic disorder characterized by sustained overproduction of eosinophils in the bone marrow, eosinophilia, tissue infiltration and organ damage.,function:Receptor that binds both PDGFA and PDGFB and has a tyrosine-protein kinase activity.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. CSF-1/PDGF receptor subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,similarity:Contains 5 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.,subunit:Homodimer, and heterodimer with PDGFRB. Interacts with the SH2 domain of SHB via phosphorylated Tyr-720 (By similarity). Interacts with the S
Subcellular Location :	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Cell projection, cilium . Golgi apparatus .
Expression :	Detected in platelets (at protein level). Widely expressed. Detected in brain, fibroblasts, smooth muscle, heart, and embryo. Expressed in primary and metastatic colon tumors and in normal colon tissue.

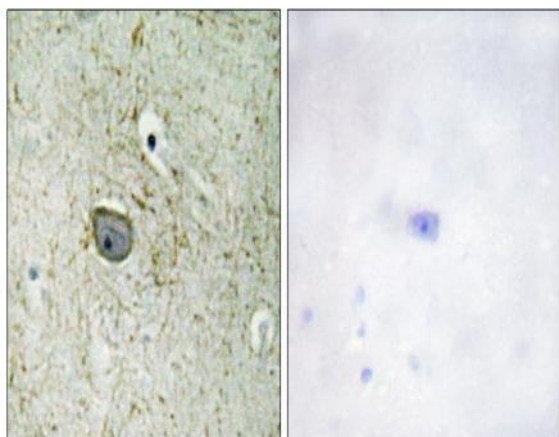
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of SH-SY5Y cells using PDGFR- α Polyclonal Antibody



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



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