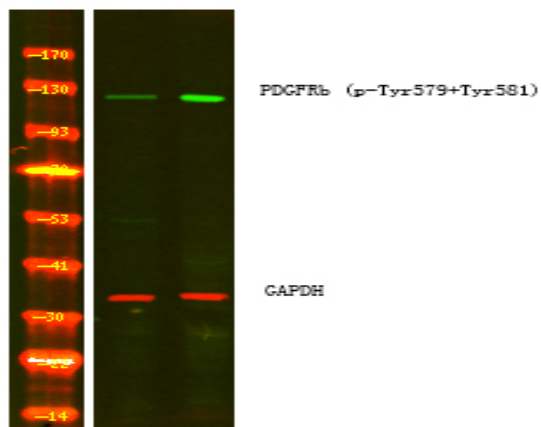


PDGFRb (Phospho Tyr579+Tyr581) Rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YP1846
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	IHC;WB
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;>>PI3K-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 PDGFR PDGFR1
Protein Name :	Platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta (PDGF-R-beta) (PDGFR-beta) (EC 2.7.10.1) (Beta platelet-derived growth factor receptor) (Beta-type platelet-derived growth factor receptor) (CD140 antigen-
Human Gene Id :	5159
Human Swiss Prot No :	P09619
Mouse Gene Id :	18596
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P05622
Rat Gene Id :	24629
Rat Swiss Prot No :	Q05030
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human PDGFRb (Phospho Tyr579+Tyr581)
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of PDGFRb (Phospho Tyr579+Tyr581) Rabbit pAb at Human, Mouse,Rat

Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Rabbit, polyclonal
Dilution :	WB 1:500-2000 IHC 1:50-200
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using 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
Background :	platelet derived growth factor receptor beta (PDGFRB) Homo sapiens 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 ETV6/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.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of 1 Jurkat cell, 2 LPS 100ng/mL 30min treated ,using primary antibody at 1:1000 dilution. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS23920) was diluted at 1:10000