

## Anti-PDGFRB Monoclonal Antibody-Biotin

## Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit monoclonal IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Biotin
Molecular Weight:	150 kDa
Purification:	Protein A Affinity Purified

## Applications

Verified Activity:	Flow cytometry analysis of PDGFRB overexpressed 336F cells with TMAZ-0120B, followed by goat anti-rabbit IgG-ABflo 647 (red line). The isotype control is rabbit IgG (black line).
Application:	ELISA,FCM
Recommended	0.1-0.2 µg/10E6 cells for FCM; 1 ng/µl for ELISA

## Properties

Purity:	> 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Stability & Storage:	Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

## Antigen Details

Immunogen:	PDGFRB
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	5159
Uniprot ID:	P09619
Synonyms:	Beta platelet-derived growth factor receptor;Platelet-derived growth factor receptor 1;CD140 antigen-like family member B;Platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta;Beta-type platelet-derived growth factor receptor
Biology Area:	Cancer Research

## Research Background

Tyrosine-protein kinase that acts as a cell-surface receptor for homodimeric PDGFB and PDGFD and for heterodimers formed by PDGFA and PDGFB, and plays an essential role in the regulation of embryonic development, cell proliferation, survival, differentiation, chemotaxis and migration. Plays an essential role in blood vessel development by promoting proliferation, migration and recruitment of pericytes and smooth muscle cells to endothelial cells. Plays a role in the migration of vascular smooth muscle cells and the formation of neointima at vascular injury sites. Required for normal development of the cardiovascular system. Required for normal recruitment of pericytes (mesangial cells) in the kidney glomerulus, and for normal formation of a branched network of capillaries in kidney glomeruli. Promotes rearrangement of the actin cytoskeleton and the formation of membrane ruffles. Binding of its cognate ligands - homodimeric PDGFB, heterodimers formed by PDGFA and PDGFB or homodimeric PDGFD -leads to the activation of several signaling cascades; the response depends on the nature of the bound ligand and is modulated by the formation of heterodimers between PDGFRA and PDGFRB.

## A DRUG SCREENING EXPERT

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Phosphorylates PLCG1, PIK3R1, PTPN11, RASA1/GAP, CBL, SHC1 and NCK1. Activation of PLCG1 leads to the production of the cellular signaling molecules diacylglycerol and inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate, mobilization of cytosolic Ca(2+) and the activation of protein kinase C. Phosphorylation of PIK3R1, the regulatory subunit of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase, leads to the activation of the AKT1 signaling pathway. Phosphorylation of SHC1, or of the C-terminus of PTPN11, creates a binding site for GRB2, resulting in the activation of HRAS, RAF1 and downstream MAP kinases, including MAPK1/ERK2 and/or MAPK3/ERK1. Promotes phosphorylation and activation of SRC family kinases. Promotes phosphorylation of PDCD6IP/ALIX and STAM. Receptor signaling is down-regulated by protein phosphatases that dephosphorylate the receptor and its down-stream effectors, and by rapid internalization of the activated receptor

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