Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-00544)

TargetMol

Anti-PDGFC Antibody (4Y667)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	4Y667
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	Immunofluorescence staining of PDGFC in HepG2 cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilzed with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS,blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-human PDGFC monoclonal antibody (dilution ratio 1:60) at 4°C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor®488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green). Positive staining was localized to Nucleus and Cytoplasm .
Application:	ELISA,ICC/IF
Recommended	ELISA: 1:5000-1:10000; ICC-IF: 1:20-1:100

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human PDGF-C Protein (TMPY-02815)
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	platelet derived growth factor C;AI647969;1110064L01Rik;PDGF-C

Research Background

PDGF-C is a member of the PDGF/VEGF family of growth factors with a unique domain organization and expression pattern. Platelet-derived growth factor receptors (PDGFRs) are catalytic receptors that have intracellular tyrosine kinase activity. They have roles in the regulation of many biological processes including embryonic development, angiogenesis, cell proliferation and differentiation, and contribute to the pathophysiology of some diseases, including cancer. There are two isoforms of the PDGFR receptor; PDGFRalpha and PDGFRbeta, which can form homo- or heterodimers. The endogenous PDGFR ligands are PDGF-A, -B, -C and -D, which induce receptor dimerization and transphosphorylation at specific tyrosine residues upon binding. This activates the intracellular kinase activity, initiating intracellular signaling through the MAPK, PI 3-K and PKCgamma pathways. PDGF-C acts as a specific ligand for alpha platelet-derived growth factor receptor homodimer, and alpha and beta heterodimer. Binding of this growth factor to its affinity receptor elicits a variety of cellular responses. PDGF-C appears to be involved in the three stages of wound healing: inflammation, proliferation and remodeling. PDGF-C is involved in fibrotic processes, in which transformation of interstitial fibroblasts into myofibroblasts plus collagen deposition occurs.

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