

Anti-PDGFR α Antibody-APC (1K967)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	APC
Clone:	1K967
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	Flow cytometric analysis of Human PDGFR α (CD140a) expression on MG63 cells. Cells were stained with APC-conjugated anti-Human PDGFR α (CD140a). The fluorescence histograms were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.
Application:	FCM
Recommended	5 μ l/Test, 0.1 mg/ml

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 12 months, do not freeze. Keep away from direct sunlight. Sodium azide is toxic to cells and should be disposed of properly. Flush with large volumes of water during disposal.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human PDGFRA / CD140a Protein (TMPY-01139)
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	platelet-derived growth factor receptor, α polypeptide; platelet-derived growth factor receptor, alpha polypeptide
Biology Area:	Cancer Drug Targets, Receptor Tyrosine Kinases (RTKs)

Research Background

PDGFRA, also known as CD140a, together with the structurally homolog protein PDGFRB (CD140b), are cell surface receptors for members of the platelet-derived growth factor family. They are members of the class III subfamily of receptor tyrosine kinase (RTKs) with the similar structure characteristics of five immunoglobulin-like domains in their extracellular region and a split kinase domain in their intracellular region. PDGFRA is expressed in oligodendrocyte progenitor cells and mesothelial cell, and binds all three ligand isoforms PDGF-AA, PDGF-BB and PDGF-AB with high affinity, whereas PDGFRB dose not bind PDGF-AA. PDGFRA plays an essential role in regulating proliferation, chemotaxis and migration of mesangial cells. Recent studies have indicated that PDGFRA acts as a critical mediator of signaling in testis organogenesis and Leydig cell differentiation, and in addition, particularly important for kidney development. Additionally, PDGFRA is involved in tumor angiogenesis and maintenance of the tumor microenvironment and has been implicated in development and metastasis of Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). PDGFRA may represent a potential therapeutic target in thymic tumours. PDGFRA gene amplification rather than gene mutation may be the underlying genetic mechanism driving PDGFRA overexpression in a portion of gliomas. Cancer ImmunotherapyImmune CheckpointImmunotherapyTargeted Therapy

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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