

Anti-PDGFR A Antibody (3I959)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Mouse IgG2a
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	3I959
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

	Anti-PDGFRa mouse monoclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution. -Lane A: 293T Whole Cell lysate. -Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane. -Secondary
Verified Activity:	-Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Dylight800) at 1/15000 dilution. -Developed using the Odyssey technique. -Performed under reducing conditions. -Predicted band size:123 kDa. -Observed band size:123 kDa
Application:	WB
Recommended	WB: 1:500-1:1000

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 PDGFRA / CD140a protein (TMPY-01139)
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	platelet-derived growth factor receptor, alpha polypeptide;platelet-derived growth factor receptor, α 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

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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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