

Anti-PDGFR α Antibody (5Q226)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Mouse
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	5Q226
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Immunochemical staining of Mouse PDGFR α in Mouse blindgut with rabbit monoclonal antibody at 1:200 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.
	2. Immunochemical staining of Mouse PDGFR α in Mouse uterus with rabbit monoclonal antibody at 1:200 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.
Application:	ELISA,IHC-P
Recommended	ELISA: 1:5000-1:10000; IHC-P: 1:100-1:500

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: Mouse PDGF alpha receptor/PDGFR α Protein (TMPY-05787)
Antigen Species:	Mouse
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

PDGFR α , also known as CD140a, together with the structurally homolog protein PDGFR β (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. PDGFR α 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 PDGFR β does not bind PDGF-AA. PDGFR α plays an essential role in regulating proliferation, chemotaxis and migration of mesangial cells. Recent studies have indicated that PDGFR α acts as a critical mediator of signaling in testis organogenesis and Leydig cell differentiation, and in addition, particularly important for kidney development. Additionally, PDGFR α is involved in tumor angiogenesis and maintenance of the tumor microenvironment and has been implicated in development and metastasis of Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). PDGFR α may represent a potential therapeutic target in thymic tumours. PDGFR α gene amplification rather than gene mutation may be the underlying genetic mechanism driving PDGFR α overexpression in a portion of gliomas. Cancer ImmunotherapyImmune CheckpointImmunotherapyTargeted Therapy

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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