

## Anti-PDGFRB Antibody (6N196)

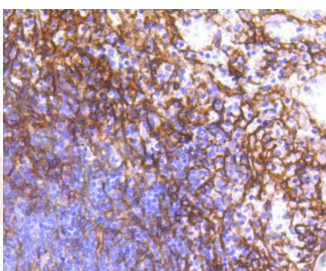
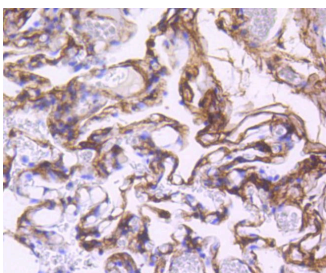
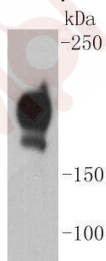
### Product Details

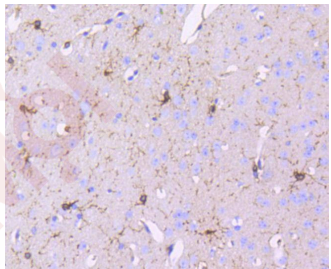
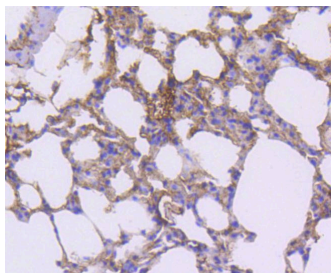
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 170 kDa.
Clone:	6N196
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

### Applications

#### Verified Activity:

1. Western blot analysis of PDGF Receptor beta on NIH/3T3 cell lysates using anti-PDGF Receptor beta antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung tissue using anti-PDGF Receptor beta antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human spleen tissue using anti-PDGF Receptor beta antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
4. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse lung tissue using anti-PDGF Receptor beta antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
5. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse brain tissue using anti-PDGF Receptor beta antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.





Application: IHC,IP,WB

Recommended WB: 1:1000-5000; IHC: 1:50-200

### Properties

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: Recombinant Protein

Uniprot ID: P09619

Synonyms: PDGFR-2;CD140B;PDGF R  $\beta$ ;PDGF R beta;PDGFR1;JTK12;PDGF R  $\beta$ /CD140b;PDGFR- $\beta$ ;PDGFR;PDGFRB

### Research Background

Platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF) is a mitogen for mesenchyme- and glia-derived cells. PDGF consists of two chains, A and B, which dimerize to form functionally distinct isoforms, PDGF-AA, PDGF-AB and PDGF-BB. These three isoforms bind with different affinities to two receptor types, PDGFR- $\alpha$  and PDGFR- $\beta$ , which are endowed with protein tyrosine kinase domains. PDGFR- $\alpha$  can bind to both A and B subunits of PDGF, while PDGFR- $\beta$  can only bind the B subunit. Ligand binding promotes either homo- or heterodimerization of the PDGF receptors in a specific manner. PDGF-AA induces the dimerization of two  $\alpha$  receptors, PDGF-AB induces dimerization of  $\alpha\alpha$  and  $\alpha\beta$  and PDGF-BB induces the formation of three types of dimers,  $\alpha\alpha$ ,  $\alpha\beta$  and  $\beta\beta$ . Translocation of the PDGFR- $\beta$  gene with the Tel gene is linked to chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CMML), a myelodysplastic syndrome, and demonstrates the oncogenic potential of the PDGF receptors.

**Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins**

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