

Anti-PDGF R alpha/PDGFRα Antibody (8J71)

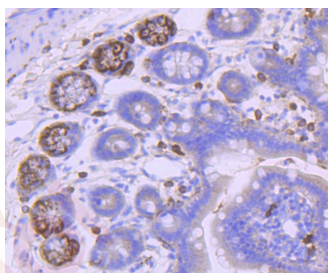
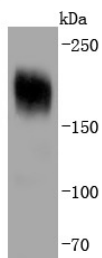
Product Details

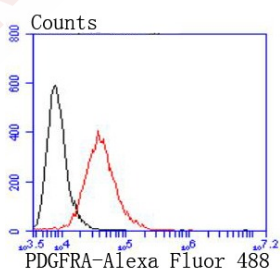
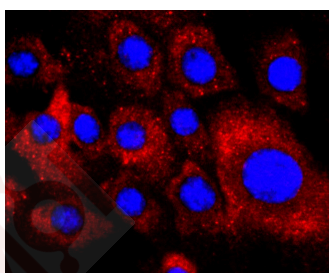
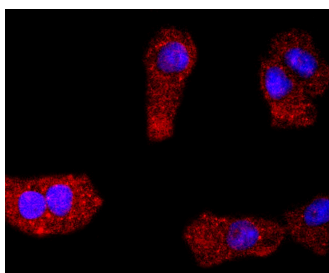
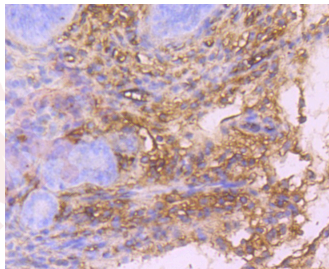
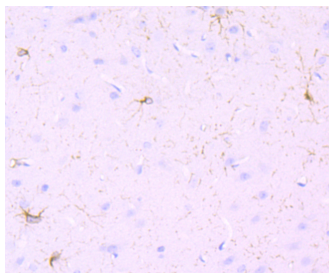
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 123 kDa.
Clone:	8J71
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

Applications

Verified Activity:

1. Western blot analysis of PDGFR alpha on NIH/3T3 cells lysates using anti-PDGFR alpha antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse colon tissue using anti-PDGFR alpha antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse brain tissue using anti-PDGFR alpha antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
4. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse uterus tissue using anti-PDGFR alpha antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
5. ICC staining PDGFR alpha in A549 cells (red). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
6. ICC staining PDGFR alpha in NIH/3T3 cells (red). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
7. Flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells with PDGFR alpha antibody at 1/50 dilution (red) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody.





Application: FCM, ICC, IHC, WB

Recommended WB: 1:1000-5000; IHC: 1:50-200; ICC: 1:50-200; FCM: 1:50-100

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:	P16234
Synonyms:	CD140A;PDGF R α /PDGFRA Protein, Human, Recombinant (His & Avi), Biotinylated;PDGFR2;RHEPDGFRA;MGC74795;PDGFRA;PDGFR-2

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- α and - β , which are endowed with protein tyrosine kinase domains. PDGFR- α can bind to both A and B subunits of PDGF, while PDGFR- β 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 α 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- β 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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Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481