

PDGFR- β Mouse mAb

CatalogNo: YM0512

Key Features

Host Species

- Mouse

Reactivity

- Human, Mouse

Applications

- WB, ELISA

MW

- 135-180kD (Observed)

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-1:2000

ELISA 1:10000

Not yet tested in other applications.

Storage

Storage* -15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality Monoclonal

Clone Number 15F3

Immunogen Information

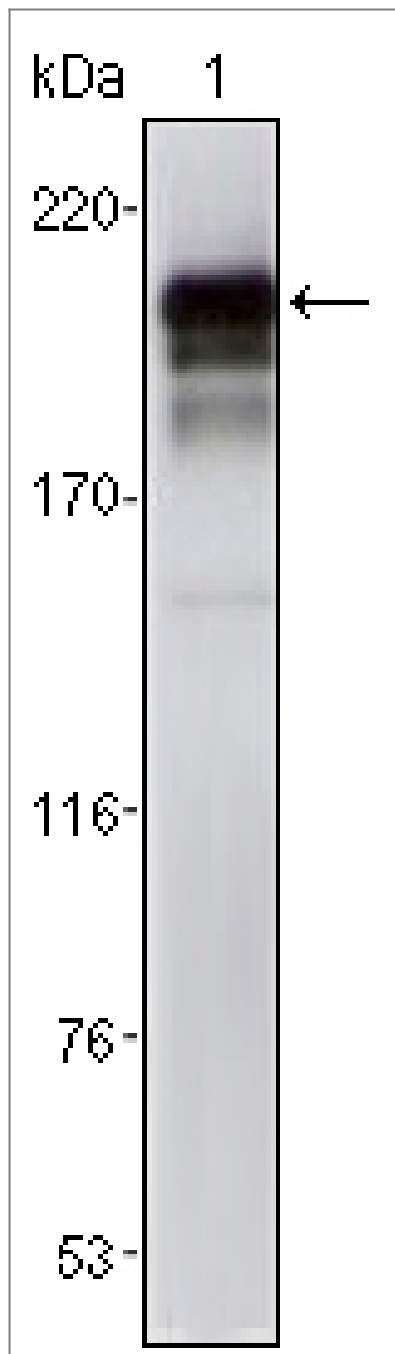
Immunogen Purified recombinant fragment of human PDGFR- β expressed in E. Coli.

Specificity PDGFR- β Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PDGFR- β protein.

Target Information

Gene name	PDGFRB PDGFR PDGFR1		
Protein Name	Platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta		
	Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
	Human	5159;	P09619;
	Mouse	18596;	P05622;
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Lysosome lumen. After ligand binding, the autophosphorylated receptor is ubiquitinated and internalized, leading to its degradation.		
Tissue specificity	Brain,Spleen,		
Function	<p>Catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,Disease:A chromosomal aberration involving PDGFRB is a cause in many instances of chronic myeloproliferative disorder with eosinophilia (MPE) [MIM:131440]. Translocation t(5;12) with ETV6 on chromosome 12 creating an PDGFRB-ETV6 fusion protein.,Disease:A chromosomal aberration involving PDGFRB is found in a form of chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CMML). Translocation t(5;12)(q33;p13) with EVT6/TEL. It is characterized by abnormal clonal myeloid proliferation and by progression to acute myelogenous leukemia (AML).,Disease:A chromosomal aberration involving PDGFRB may be a cause of acute myelogenous leukemia. Translocation t(5;14)(q33;q32) with TRIP11. The fusion protein may be involved in clonal evolution of leukemia and eosinophilia.,Disease:A chromosomal aberration involving PDGFRB may be a cause of juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia. Translocation t(5;17)(q33;p11.2) with SPECC1.,Disease:A chromosomal aberration involving PDGFRB may be the cause of a myeloproliferative disorder (MBD) associated with eosinophilia. Translocation t(1;5)(q23;q33) that forms a PDE4DIP-PDGFRB fusion protein.,Function:Receptor that binds specifically to PDGFB and PDGFD and has a tyrosine-protein kinase activity. Phosphorylates Tyr residues at the C-terminus of PTPN11 creating a binding site for the SH2 domain of GRB2.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. CSF-1/PDGF receptor subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,similarity:Contains 5 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.,subunit:Homodimer, and heterodimer with PDGFRA. Interacts with APS. The autophosphorylated form interacts directly with SHB and with PIK3C2B, maybe indirectly.,</p>		

| Validation Data



Western Blot analysis using PDGFR- β Monoclonal Antibody against NIH/3T3 cell lysate (1).

Contact information

Orders: order@immunoway.com
Support: tech@immunoway.com
Telephone: 877-594-3616 (Toll Free), 408-747-0185
Website: <http://www.immunoway.com>
Address: 2200 Ringwood Ave San Jose, CA 95131 USA



Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
PDGFR- β Mouse mAb