Recombinant Human PDGFRB/CD140b Protein (His Tag)

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Catalog Number: PKSH032907



Description Species Human Mol Mass 57.2 kDa Accession AAH32224.1 Not validated for activity **Bio-activity Properties** > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Purity < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method. Endotoxin Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 Storage °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at $< -20^{\circ}$ C for 3 months. This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs. Shipping Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2. Formulation Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. Reconstitution Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information. Dat

a		
	kDa	MK R
	120 90 60	_
	40	
	30	
	20	
	14	

> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Platelet-Derived Growth Factor Receptor β (PDGFR- β) is a member of the protein kinase superfamily and CSF-1/PDGF receptor subfamily. The PDGF family consists of PDGF-A, -B, -C and -D, which form either homo- or heterodimers (PDG F-AA, -AB, -BB, -CC, -DD). The four PDGFs are inactive in their monomeric forms. The PDGFs bind to the protein tyrosine kinase receptors PDGF receptor- α and - β . These two receptor isoforms dimerize upon binding the PDGF dimer, leading to three possible receptor combinations, namely - $\alpha\alpha$, - $\beta\beta$ and - $\alpha\beta$. The extracellular region of the PDGF receptor- β consists of five immunoglobulin-like domains while the intracellular part is a tyrosine kinase domain. In addition to being a potent mitogen for cells of mesenchymal origin, PDGF has also been shown to be a potent chemoattractant for mesenchymal cells, mononuclear cells, and neutrophils and has been reported to be important in the modification of cellular matrix constituents.

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