

PDGFR beta Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: **E-AB-67422**

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

Description

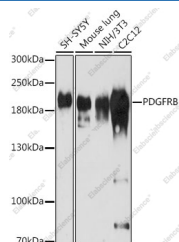
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human PDGFR beta (NP_002600.1).
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

Applications

Recommended Dilution

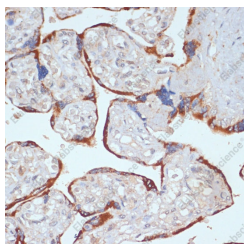
WB	1:50-1:2000
IHC-P	1:50-1:200
IF/ICC	1:50-1:200
ELISA	Recommended starting concentration is 1 µg/mL.

Data

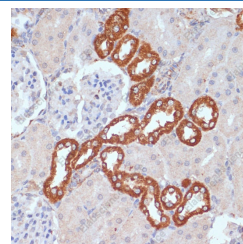
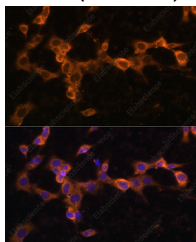


Western blot analysis of various lysates using PDGFRB Rabbit pAb at 1:1000 dilution.

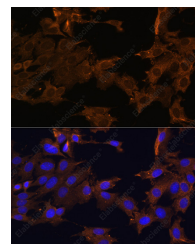
Observed-MW:200 kDa
Calculated-MW:124 kDa



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded Human placenta using PDGFRB Rabbit pAb at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat kidney using PDGFRB Rabbit pAb at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunofluorescence analysis of C6 cells using PDGFRB Rabbit pAb at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

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Rev. V1.8

Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH/3T3 cells using PDGFRB Rabbit pAb at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a cell surface tyrosine kinase receptor for members of the platelet-derived growth factor family. These growth factors are mitogens for cells of mesenchymal origin. The identity of the growth factor bound to a receptor monomer determines whether the functional receptor is a homodimer (PDGFB or PDGFD) or a heterodimer (PDGFA and PDGFB). This gene is essential for normal development of the cardiovascular system and aids in rearrangement of the actin cytoskeleton. This gene is flanked on chromosome 5 by the genes for granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor and macrophage-colony stimulating factor receptor; all three genes may be implicated in the 5-q syndrome. A translocation between chromosomes 5 and 12, that fuses this gene to that of the ETV6 gene, results in chronic myeloproliferative disorder with eosinophilia.

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