PDGFRB Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-93114

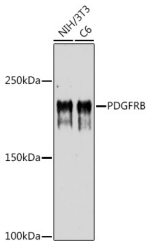
Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

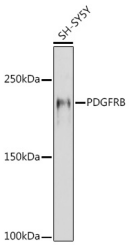
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human PDGFRB
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS with 0.01% thiomersal,50% glycerol,pH7.3.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:1000
IHC	1:20-1:50
IF	1:20-1:50

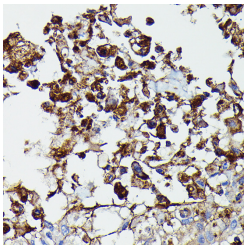
Data



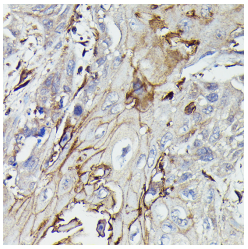
Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using PDGFRB Polyclonal Antibody at 1:1000 dilution.
Observed Mw:190kDa
Calculated Mw:37kDa/123kDa



Western blot analysis of extracts of SH-SY5Y cells using PDGFRB Polyclonal Antibody at 1:1000 dilution.

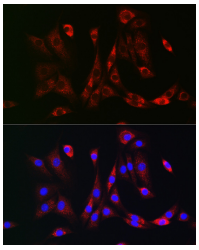


Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human lung cancer using PDGFRB Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).Perform high pressure antigen retrieval with 10 mM citrate buffer pH 6.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human esophageal cancer using PDGFRB Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).Perform high pressure antigen retrieval with 10 mM citrate buffer pH 6.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623 Tel: 1-832-243-6086 Fax: 1-832-243-6017
Web: www.elabscience.com Email: techsupport@elabscience.com



Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH-3T3 cells using PDGFRB Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20℃. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Background

This gene encodes 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 or a heterodimer, composed of both platelet-derived growth factor receptor alpha and beta polypeptides. 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 translocation, ETV6, leukemia gene, results in chronic myeloproliferative disorder with eosinophilia.

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