

PDGFRb (Phospho-Tyr771) Antibody

Catalog No: #11907

Package Size: #11907-1 50ul #11907-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com

Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

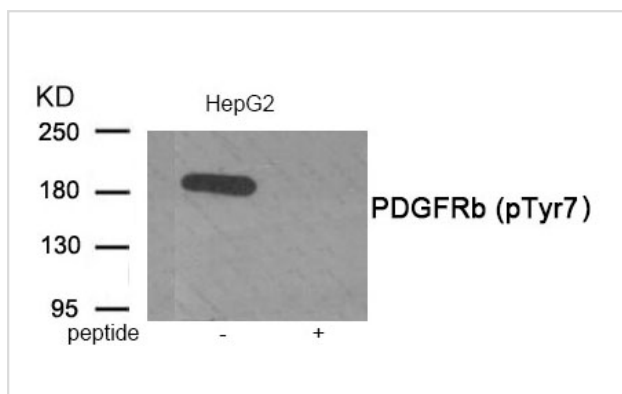
Description

Product Name	PDGFRb (Phospho-Tyr771) Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatography using non-phosphopeptide.
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of PDGFRb only when phosphorylated at tyrosine 771.
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of tyrosine 771 (S-N-Y(p)-M-A) derived from Human PDGFRb.
Target Name	PDGFRb
Modification	Phospho
Other Names	CD140b; PDGF-R-beta; PDGFR; PGFRB; kinase PDGFR-beta
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: P09619; NCBI Gene#: 5159; NCBI Protein#: NP_002600.1
Uniprot	P09619
GeneID	5159;
SDS-PAGE MW	190kd
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg ²⁺ and Ca ²⁺), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C/1 year

Application Details

Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from HepG2 tissue using PDGFRb (Phospho-Tyr771) antibody #11907. The lane on the right is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.

Background

PDGF Receptor β 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.

Wardega P, Heldin CH, Lennartsson J (2010) *Cell Signal* 22, 1363-8.

Persson C, et al. (2004) *Mol Cell Biol* 24,

2190-201.

Ekman S, et al. (2002) *Oncogene* 21, 1870-5.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only