

PDGFR beta (Phospho-Tyr740) Antibody

Catalog No: #11941

Package Size: #11941-1 50ul #11941-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com

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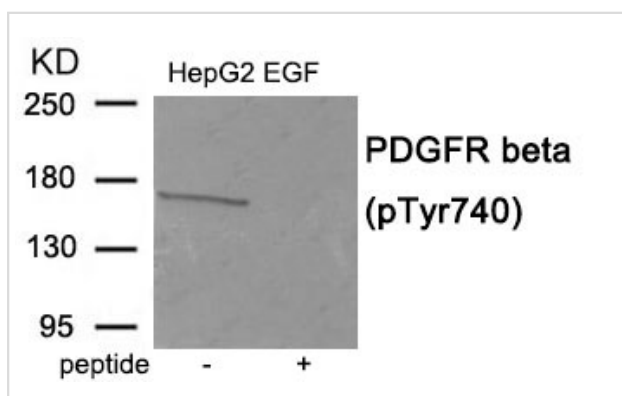
Description

Product Name	PDGFR beta (Phospho-Tyr740) 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 Ms Rt
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of PDGFR beta only when phosphorylated at tyrosine 740.
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of tyrosine 740 (G-G-Y(p)-M-D) derived from Human PDGFR beta.
Target Name	PDGFR beta
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
SDS-PAGE MW	170kd
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 cells treated with EGF using Phospho-PDGFR beta (Tyr740) antibody #11941. 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.

Mitchell D, et al. (2007) J Biol Chem 282, 15606-18 Wu JH, et al. (2006) J Biol Chem 281, 37758-72 .

Bae YS, et al. (2000) J Biol Chem 275, 10527-31.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.