

Product Name: KD-Validated PDGFRB Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**Catalog #: KVA00019**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	KO&KD-Validated antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,FCM,ICC
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Rabbit mAb
Form	Liquid
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Supplied in PBS (pH 7.4) containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:1,000-1:5,000; FC 1:200-1:2,000; ICC 1:100-1:1,000
Molecular Weight	Calculated MW: 124.0kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	PDGFRB PDGFRB; Platelet Derived Growth Factor Receptor Beta; PDGFR1; CD140b; JTK12; PDGFR; Platelet-Derived Growth Factor Receptor, Beta Polypeptide; Beta-Type Platelet-Derived Growth Factor Receptor; Platelet-Derived Growth Factor Receptor Beta; Platelet-Derived Growth Factor Receptor 1; CD140 Antigen-Like Family Member B; PDGF-R-Beta; EC 2.7.10.1 4; PDGFR-Beta; PDGFR-1; Beta Platelet-Derived Growth Factor Receptor; Activated Tyrosine Kinase PDGFRB; CD140b Antigen; NDEL1-PDGFRB; EC 2.7.10; IBGC4; PENTT; IMF1; KOGS
Alternative Names	
Gene ID	5159.0
SwissProt ID	P09619
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human PDGFR beta

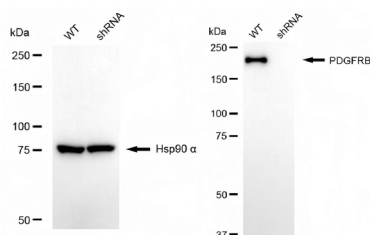
Background

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. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2017]

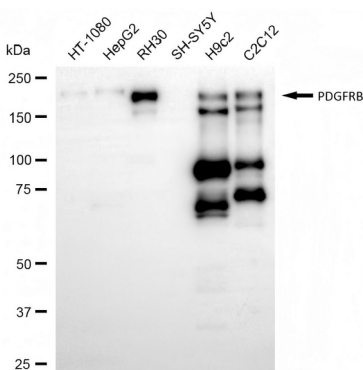
Research Area

Cardiovascular,Signal Transduction,Microbiology,Cancer,Neuroscience

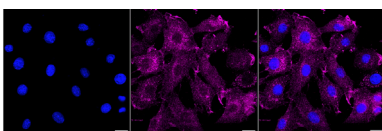
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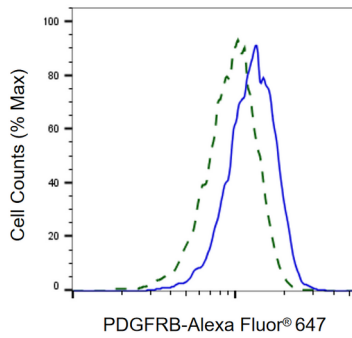
Western blotting analysis using PDGFRB antibody (KVA00019). PDGFRB expression in wild-type (WT) and PDGFRB shRNA knockdown (KD) HeLa cells with 20 µg of total cell lysates. Hsp90 α serves as a loading control. The blot was incubated with PDGFRB antibody (KVA00019, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody (APS0635, 1:10,000) respectively.



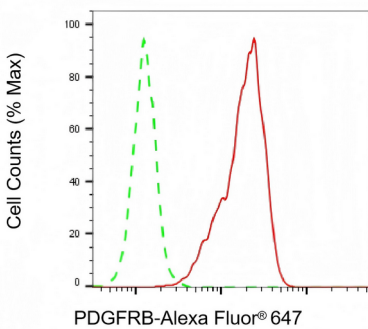
Western blotting analysis using PDGFRB antibody (KVA00019). Total cell lysates (30 µg) from various cell lines were loaded and separated by SDS-PAGE. The blot was incubated with PDGFRB antibody (KVA00019, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody (APS0635, 1:10,000) respectively.



Immunocytochemical staining of C2C12 cells with PDGFRB antibody (KVA00019, 1:1,000). Nuclei were stained blue with DAPI; PDGFRB was stained magenta with Alexa Fluor® 647. Images were taken using Leica stellaris 5. Protein abundance based on laser Intensity and smart gain: Medium. Scale bar, 20 µm.



Validation of PDGFRB knockdown using flow cytometry. Wild-type(WT, Blue) and knockdown(KD, Green) HeLa cells were stained with PDGFRB antibody (KVA00019, 1:2,000) and analyzed using BD flow cytometer.



Flow cytometric analysis of PDGFRB expression in C2C12 cells using PDGFRB antibody (KVA00019, 1:2,000). Green, isotype control; red, PDGFRB.