



# PDGFR- $\beta$ (phospho Tyr740) Monoclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	BYmab-13041
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB
<b>Gene Name</b>	PDGFRB
<b>Protein Name</b>	Platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PDGFR beta around the phosphorylation site of Tyr740. AA range:711-760
<b>Specificity</b>	Phospho-PDGFR- $\beta$ (Y740) Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PDGFR- $\beta$ protein only when phosphorylated at Y740.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500-2000
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	$\geq 90\%$
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	PDGFRB; PDGFR; PDGFR1; Platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta; PDGF-R-beta; PDGFR-beta; Beta platelet-derived growth factor receptor; Beta-type platelet-derived growth factor receptor; CD140 antigen-like family member B; Platelet-deri
<b>Observed Band</b>	135-180kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Lysosome lumen. After ligand binding, the autophosphorylated receptor is ubiquitinated and internalized, leading to its degradation.
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Brain,Spleen,
<b>Function</b>	catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving PDGFRB is a cause in many instances of chronic myeloproliferative disorder with eosinophilia (MPE) [MIM:131440]. Translocation t(5;12) with ETV6 on chromosome 12 creating an PDGFRB-ETV6 fusion protein.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving PDGFRB is found in a form of chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CMML).

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Translocation t(5;12)(q33;p13) with EVT6/TEL. It is characterized by abnormal clonal myeloid proliferation and by progression to acute myelogenous leukemia (AML).,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving PDGFRB may be a cause of acute myelogenous leukemia. Translocation t(5;14)(q33;q32) with TRIP11. The fusion protein may be involved in clonal evolution of leukemia and eosinophilia.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving PDGFRB may be a cause

**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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

**matters needing attention**

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

**Usage suggestions**

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

## Products Images

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网址: [www.njbybio.com](http://www.njbybio.com)

官方热线: 025-5229-8998

监督电话: 15950492658