



PDGFRb (Phospho Tyr579+Tyr581) Rabbit pAb

Catalog No	BYab-17312
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human, Mouse,Rat
Applications	IHC,WB
Gene Name	PDGFRB PDGFR PDGFR1
Protein Name	Platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta (PDGF-R-beta) (PDGFR-beta) (EC 2.7.10.1) (Beta platelet-derived growth factor receptor) (Beta-type platelet-derived growth factor receptor) (CD140 antigen-
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human PDGFRb (Phospho Tyr579+Tyr581)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of PDGFRb (Phospho Tyr579+Tyr581) Rabbit pAb at Human, Mouse,Rat
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Rabbit,polyclonal
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 IHC 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta (PDGF-R-beta) (PDGFR-beta) (EC 2.7.10.1) (Beta platelet-derived growth factor receptor) (Beta-type platelet-derived growth factor receptor) (CD140 antigen-like family member B) (Platelet-derived growth factor receptor 1) (PDGFR-1) (CD antigen CD140b)
Observed Band	124kD
Cell Pathway	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.
Tissue Specificity	
Function	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

platelet derived growth factor receptor beta(PDGFRB) Homo sapiens 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],

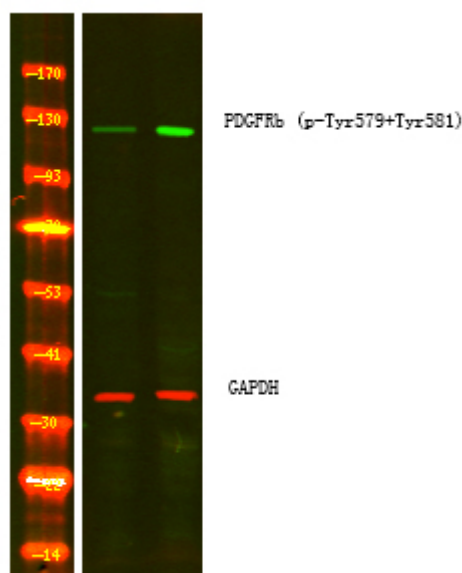
matters needing attention

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



Western Blot analysis of 1 Jurkat cell, 2 LPS 100ng/mL 30min treated ,using primary antibody at 1:1000 dilution. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS23920) was diluted at 1:10000