



PDGFR-α (phospho Tyr849) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-29116
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	PDGFRA
Protein Name	Platelet-derived growth factor receptor alpha
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PDGFRA around the phosphorylation site of Tyr849. AA range:816-865
Specificity	Phospho-PDGFR-α (Y849) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PDGFR-α protein only when phosphorylated at Y849.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	PDGFRA; PDGFR2; RHEPDGFRA; Platelet-derived growth factor receptor alpha; PDGF-R-alpha; PDGFR-alpha; Alpha platelet-derived growth factor receptor; Alpha-type platelet-derived growth factor receptor; CD140 antigen-like family member A; CD14
Observed Band	140kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Cell projection, cilium . Golgi apparatus .
Tissue Specificity	Detected in platelets (at protein level). Widely expressed. Detected in brain, fibroblasts, smooth muscle, heart, and embryo. Expressed in primary and metastatic colon tumors and in normal colon tissue.
Function	catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,disease:A fusion of PDGFRA and FIP1L1 (FIP1L1-PDGFRα), due to an interstitial chromosomal deletion, is the cause of some cases of hypereosinophilic syndrome (HES) [MIM:607685]. HES is a rare hematologic disorder characterized by sustained overproduction of eosinophils in the bone marrow, eosinophilia, tissue infiltration and organ damage.,function:Receptor that

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binds both PDGFA and PDGFB and has a tyrosine-protein kinase activity.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. CSF-1/PDGF receptor subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,similarity:Contains 5 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.,subunit:Homodimer, and heterodimer with PDGFRB. Interacts with the SH2 domain of SHB via phosphorylated Tyr-720 (By similarity). Interacts with the S

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. Studies suggest that this gene plays a role in organ development, wound healing, and tumor progression. Mutations in this gene have been associated with idiopathic hypereosinophilic syndrome, somatic and familial gastrointestinal stromal tumors, and a variety of other cancers. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2012],

matters needing attention

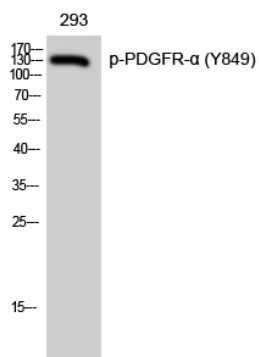
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

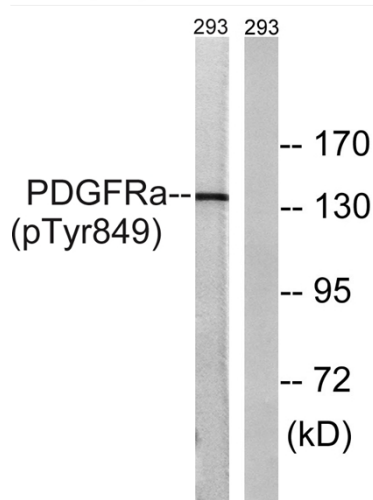
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



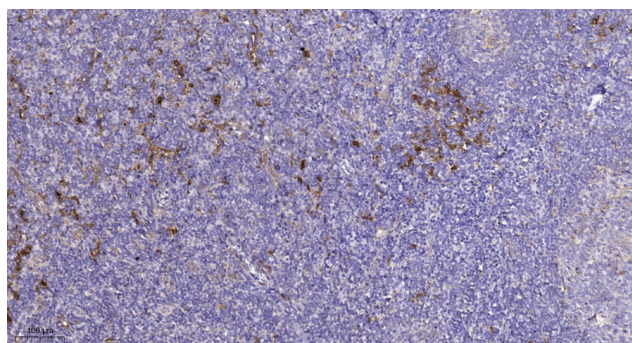
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of 293 cells using
Phospho-PDGFR- α (Y849) Polyclonal Antibody



Western blot analysis of lysates from 293 cells, using
PDGFR α (Phospho-Tyr849) Antibody. The lane on the
right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded
human tonsil. 1, Tris-EDTA, pH9.0 was used for
antigen retrieval. 2 Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°
overnight. 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at
1:200(room temperature, 45min).