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## PDGFRb (Phospho Tyr579+Tyr581) Rabbit pAb

Catalog No:
YP1846

Reactivity : Human;Mouse;Rat

Applications: IHC;WB

Target :
PDGFR- $\beta$

Fields : $\quad$| >>EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor resistance;>>MAPK signaling pathway;>>Ras |
| :--- |
|  |
| signaling pathway;>>Rap1 signaling pathway;>>Calcium signaling |
| pathway;>>Phospholipase D signaling pathway;>>PI3K-Akt signaling |
| pathway;>>Focal adhesion;>>Gap junction;>>JAK-STAT signaling |

Gene Name : PDGFRB PDGFR PDGFR1

| Protein Name : $\quad$Platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta (PDGF-R-beta) (PDGFR-beta) (EC <br>  <br>  <br> 2.7.10.1) (Beta platelet-derived growth factor receptor) (Beta-type platelet- <br> derived growth factor receptor) (CD140 antigen- |
| :--- |

Human Gene Id: 5159

Human Swiss Prot P09619
No:
Mouse Gene Id :
18596

Mouse Swiss Prot
P05622
No:
Rat Gene Id :
24629

Rat Swiss Prot No: Q05030

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

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Formulation: $\quad$ Liquid in PBS containing 50\% glycerol, and 0.02\% sodium azide.

Source :

Dilution :

## Purification :

Concentration :

Storage Stability :

Observed Band :

Background :

Rabbit,polyclonal

WB 1:500-2000 IHC 1:50-200

The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
$1 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{ml}$
$-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 1$ year(Do not lower than $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

135-180kD
platelet derived growth factor receptor beta(PDGFRB) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a cell surface tyrosine kinase receptor for members of the plateletderived 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],
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 $\mathrm{t}(5 ; 12)$ 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). Translocation $\mathrm{t}(5 ; 12)$ (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

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.

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## \$agt::

No4:

Host :
Rabbit

Modifications :
Phospho

## Products Images



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

