

PDGF-A Polyclonal Antibody

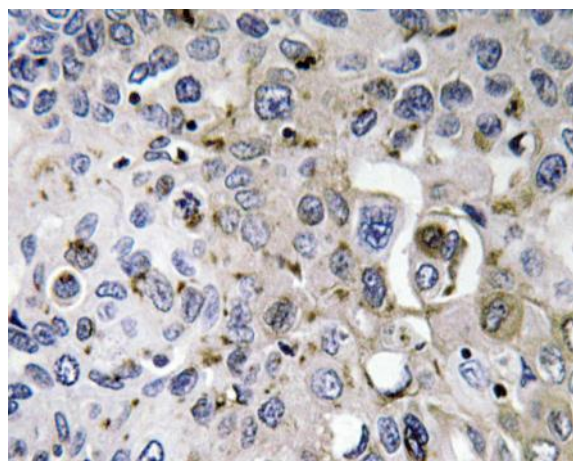
Catalog No :	YT3630
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	PDGF-A
Fields :	>>EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor resistance;>>MAPK signaling pathway;>>Ras signaling pathway;>>Rap1 signaling pathway;>>Calcium signaling pathway;>>Phospholipase D signaling pathway;>>PI3K-Akt signaling pathway;>>Focal adhesion;>>Gap junction;>>JAK-STAT signaling pathway;>>Regulation of actin cytoskeleton;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Transcriptional misregulation in cancer;>>MicroRNAs in cancer;>>Glioma;>>Prostate cancer;>>Melanoma;>>Choline metabolism in cancer;>>Fluid shear stress and atherosclerosis
Gene Name :	PDGFA
Protein Name :	Platelet-derived growth factor subunit A
Human Gene Id :	5154
Human Swiss Prot No :	P04085
Mouse Gene Id :	18590
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P20033
Rat Gene Id :	25266
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P28576
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PDGF-A. AA range:105-154
Specificity :	PDGF-A Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PDGF-A protein. Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Formulation :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:40000.. IF 1:50-200
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	17kD
Cell Pathway :	MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein;Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;Focal adhesion;Gap junction;Regulates Actin and Cytoskeleton;Pathways in cancer;Glioma;Prostate cancer;Melanoma;
Background :	platelet derived growth factor subunit A(PDGFA) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a member of the protein family comprised of both platelet-derived growth factors (PDGF) and vascular endothelial growth factors (VEGF). The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate platelet-derived growth factor subunit A, which can homodimerize, or alternatively, heterodimerize with the related platelet-derived growth factor subunit B. These proteins bind and activate PDGF receptor tyrosine kinases, which play a role in a wide range of developmental processes. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2015],
Function :	domain:The long form contains a basic insert which acts as a cell retention signal.,function:Platelet-derived growth factor is a potent mitogen for cells of mesenchymal origin. Binding of this growth factor to its affinity receptor elicits a variety of cellular responses. It is released by platelets upon wounding and plays an important role in stimulating adjacent cells to grow and thereby heals the wound.,miscellaneous:A-A and B-B, as well as A-B, dimers can bind to the PDGF receptor.,similarity:Belongs to the PDGF/VEGF growth factor family.,subunit:Antiparallel disulfide-linked dimer of non-identical (A and B) chains. Homodimers of A and B chains are implicated in transformation processes. Interacts with CSPG4.,
Subcellular Location :	Secreted. Released by platelets upon wounding.
Expression :	PCR rescued clones,

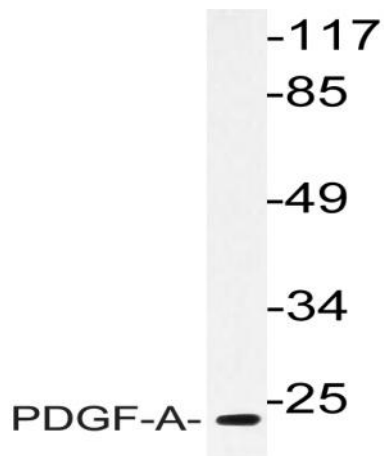
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using PDGF-A Polyclonal Antibody



Immunohistochemistry analysis of PDGF-A antibody in paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue.



Western blot analysis of lysate from Jurkat cells, using PDGF-A antibody.