

Product datasheet for DA3552

PDGFA (PDGF-AB) Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	PDGFA (PDGF-AB) human recombinant protein, 5 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Predicted MW:	25.5 kDa
Purity:	>95% by SDS-PAGE and visualised by silver stain
Buffer:	50 mM Acetic Acid
Bioactivity:	Biological: The ED50 as determined by the dose-dependent stimulation of thymidine uptake by BALB/c 3T3 cells is < 1 ng/ml. Specific: > 1 x 10e6 units/mg.
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 ng per ug of PDGF-AB
Reconstitution Method:	Centrifuge vial prior to opening. The lyophilized PDGF-AB should be reconstituted in 50mM acetic acid to a concentration not lower than 100µg/ml. For long term storage of reconstituted protein addition of carrier protein (e.g. BSA or HSA; 0.1%) is recommended.
Preparation:	Lyophilized purified fraction without stabilizer
Protein Description:	Recombinant human PDGF-AB is a 25.5 kDa disulfide-linked dimer, consisting of one A chain and one B chains (234 total amino acids).
Note:	Always centrifuge product before opening vial!
Storage:	Store The lyophilized PDGF-AB for one month at room temperature or -20°C. Reconstituted PDGF-AB should be stored in working aliquots at -20°C to -70°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles!
Stability:	Shelf life: One year from despatch.
RefSeq:	NP_002598
Locus ID:	5154
UniProt ID:	P04085
Cytogenetics:	7p22.3



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Synonyms:	Platelet-derived growth factor subunit A, PDGF alpha, PDGF A, PDGF-A, Platelet-derived growth factor alpha, PDGF subunit A, Platelet-derived growth factor A chain, PDGF1, PDGF-1
Summary:	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]
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome
Protein Pathways:	Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Focal adhesion, Gap junction, Glioma, MAPK signaling pathway, Melanoma, Pathways in cancer, Prostate cancer, Regulation of actin cytoskeleton