

## Product datasheet for **TA327319S**

### PDGF Receptor beta (PDGFRB) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ICC/IF, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB: 1:500-1:2000;IF: 1:20-1:50
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Recombinant protein of human PDGFRB
Formulation:	Store at -20C or -80C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Affinity purification
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	platelet derived growth factor receptor beta
Database Link:	<a href="#">NP_002600</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 18596 Mouse</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 24629 Rat</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 5159 Human</a> <a href="#">P09619</a>



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**Background:**

Platelet derived growth factor (PDGF) family proteins exist as several disulphide-bonded, dimeric isoforms (PDGF AA, PDGF AB, PDGF BB, PDGF CC, and PDGF DD) that bind in a specific pattern to two closely related receptor tyrosine kinases, PDGF receptor  $\alpha$  (PDGFR $\alpha$ ) and PDGF receptor  $\beta$  (PDGFR $\beta$ ). PDGFR $\alpha$  and PDGFR $\beta$  share 75% to 85% sequence homology between their two intracellular kinase domains, while the kinase insert and carboxy-terminal tail regions display a lower level (27% to 28%) of homology. PDGFR $\alpha$  homodimers bind all PDGF isoforms except those containing PDGF D. PDGFR $\beta$  homodimers bind PDGF BB and DD isoforms, as well as the PDGF AB heterodimer. The heteromeric PDGF receptor  $\alpha/\beta$  binds PDGF B, C, and D homodimers, as well as the PDGF AB heterodimer. PDGFR $\alpha$  and PDGFR $\beta$  can each form heterodimers with EGFR, which is also activated by PDGF. Various cells differ in the total number of receptors present and in the receptor subunit composition, which may account for responsive differences among cell types to PDGF binding. Ligand binding induces receptor dimerization and autophosphorylation, followed by binding and activation of cytoplasmic SH2 domain-containing signal transduction molecules, such as GRB2, Src, GAP, PI3 kinase, PLC $\gamma$ , and NCK. A number of different signaling pathways are initiated by activated PDGF receptors and lead to control of cell growth, actin reorganization, migration, and differentiation. Tyr751 in the kinase-insert region of PDGFR $\beta$  is the docking site for PI3 kinase. Phosphorylated pentapeptides derived from Tyr751 of PDGFR $\beta$  (pTyr751-Val-Pro-Met-Leu) inhibit the association of the carboxy-terminal SH2 domain of the p85 subunit of PI3 kinase with PDGFR $\beta$ . Tyr740 is also required for PDGFR $\beta$ -mediated PI3 kinase activation.

**Synonyms:**

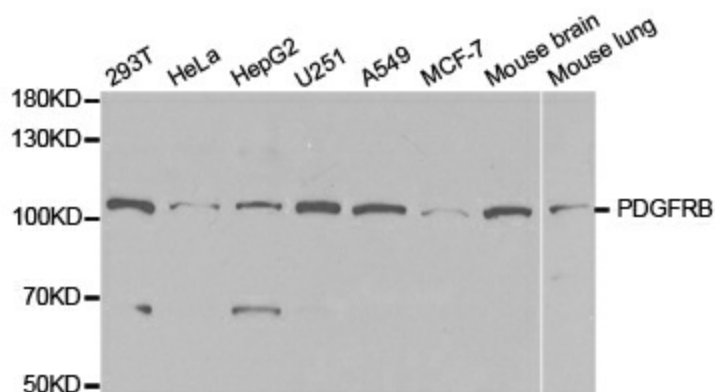
CD140B; IBGC4; IMF1; JTK12; PDGFR; PDGFR-1; PDGFR1

**Protein Families:**

Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Protein Kinase, Transmembrane

**Protein Pathways:**

Calcium signaling pathway, Colorectal cancer, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Focal adhesion, Gap junction, Glioma, MAPK signaling pathway, Melanoma, Pathways in cancer, Prostate cancer, Regulation of actin cytoskeleton

**Product images:**

Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using PDGFRB antibody.