

Product datasheet for **TP700117**

PDGF Receptor beta (PDGFRB) (NM_002609) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Product Type: | Recombinant Proteins |
| Description: | Purified recombinant protein of human platelet-derived growth factor receptor, beta polypeptide(PDGFRB), with C-terminal DDK/His tag, expressed in human cells, 20 µg |
| Species: | Human |
| Expression Host: | HEK293T |
| Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence: | A DNA sequence from TrueORF clone, RC600017, encoding the region (Leu33 – Val532) of human PDGFRB |
| Tag: | C-DDK/His |
| Predicted MW: | 59 kDa |
| Concentration: | >0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method |
| Purity: | > 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining |
| Buffer: | PBS, pH 7.4, 10% glycerol |
| Note: | For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process. |
| Storage: | Store at -80°C. |
| Stability: | Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. |
| RefSeq: | NP_002600 |
| Locus ID: | 5159 |
| UniProt ID: | P09619 |
| RefSeq Size: | 5718 |
| Cytogenetics: | 5q32 |
| RefSeq ORF: | 3122 |
| Synonyms: | CD140B; IBGC4; IMF1; JTK12; KOGS; PDGFR; PDGFR-1; PDGFR1; PENTT |



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Summary:

The protein encoded by this gene is 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 (PDGFB or PDGFD) or a heterodimer (PDGFA and PDGFB). This gene is essential for normal development of the cardiovascular system and aids in rearrangement of the actin cytoskeleton. 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 ETV6 gene, results in chronic myeloproliferative disorder with eosinophilia. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2017]

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: