

Product datasheet for **TP720649**

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)
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Leu33-Phe530
Tag:	C-His
Predicted MW:	57.17 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2.
Endotoxin:	Endotoxin level is < 0.1 ng/μg of protein (< 1 EU/μg)
Reconstitution Method:	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in ddH ₂ O. It is not recommended to reconstitute a concentration less than 100 μg/ml. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Storage:	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Stability:	Stable for at least 6 months from date of receipt under proper storage and handling conditions.
RefSeq:	NP_002600
Locus ID:	5159
UniProt ID:	P09619
RefSeq Size:	5718
Cytogenetics:	5q32
RefSeq ORF:	3318



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Synonyms: CD140B; IBGC4; IMF1; JTK12; KOGS; PDGFR; PDGFR-1; PDGFR1; PENTT

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