

Product datasheet for **TP723757**

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 / PDGF-BB)
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Human PDGF-BB, the region of Ser82-Thr190, from gene Accession# NM_033016
Tag:	Tag Free
Predicted MW:	12.3 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>98%, as determined by Coomassie stained SDS-PAGE.
Buffer:	29% acetonitrile, 0.1% TFA (trifluoroacetic acid), 10% Acetonitrile
Bioactivity:	The ED50 is 10-20 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of 1-0.5 x 10 ⁵ units/mg, determined by the dose dependent stimulation of 3T3 cell proliferation. The bioactivity is equivalent to competitor reported values.
Endotoxin:	Less than 0.01 ng per µg protein as determined by the LAL method
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Unopened vial can be stored between 2°C and 8°C for up to 2 weeks, at -20°C for up to 6 months, or at -70°C or below until the expiration date. Aliquots can be stored between 2°C and 8°C for up to one week and stored at -20°C or colder for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
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

Product images:

