

ARG43445 anti-CD140b / PDGFRB phospho (Tyr1021) antibody

Package: 50 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Product Description | Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes CD140b / PDGFRB phospho (Tyr1021) |
| Tested Reactivity | Hu, Ms, Rat |
| Tested Application | WB |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Target Name | CD140b / PDGFRB |
| Species | Human |
| Immunogen | Phosphospecific peptide around Tyr1021 of Human CD140b / PDGFRB (NP_002600.1). |
| Conjugation | Un-conjugated |
| Alternate Names | PDGF-R-beta; IBGC4; CD antigen CD140b; Platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta; CD140B; PDGFR; PDGFR-1; Beta platelet-derived growth factor receptor; PDGFR1; Platelet-derived growth factor receptor 1; PDGFR-beta; CD140 antigen-like family member B; IMF1; EC 2.7.10.1; JTK12; Beta-type platelet-derived growth factor receptor |

Application Instructions

| Predict Reactivity Note | Human, Rat | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|-------------|----------|----|----------------|
| Application table | <table><thead><tr><th>Application</th><th>Dilution</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>WB</td><td>1:500 - 1:2000</td></tr></tbody></table> | Application | Dilution | WB | 1:500 - 1:2000 |
| Application | Dilution | | | | |
| WB | 1:500 - 1:2000 | | | | |
| Application Note | * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist. | | | | |
| Positive Control | NIH/3T3 + PDGF | | | | |
| Observed Size | ~ 200 kDa | | | | |

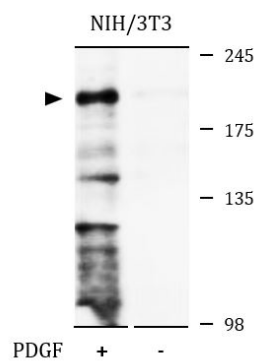
Properties

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Form | Liquid |
| Purification | Affinity purified. |
| Buffer | PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol. |
| Preservative | 0.02% Sodium azide |
| Stabilizer | 50% Glycerol |
| Storage instruction | For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use. |

Note For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Gene Symbol | PDGFRB |
| Gene Full Name | platelet-derived growth factor receptor, beta polypeptide |
| Background | <p>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]</p> |
| Function | <p>Tyrosine-protein kinase that acts as cell-surface receptor for homodimeric PDGFB and PDGFD and for heterodimers formed by PDGFA and PDGFB, and plays an essential role in the regulation of embryonic development, cell proliferation, survival, differentiation, chemotaxis and migration. Plays an essential role in blood vessel development by promoting proliferation, migration and recruitment of pericytes and smooth muscle cells to endothelial cells. Plays a role in the migration of vascular smooth muscle cells and the formation of neointima at vascular injury sites. Required for normal development of the cardiovascular system. Required for normal recruitment of pericytes (mesangial cells) in the kidney glomerulus, and for normal formation of a branched network of capillaries in kidney glomeruli. Promotes rearrangement of the actin cytoskeleton and the formation of membrane ruffles. Binding of its cognate ligands - homodimeric PDGFB, heterodimers formed by PDGFA and PDGFB or homodimeric PDGFD -leads to the activation of several signaling cascades; the response depends on the nature of the bound ligand and is modulated by the formation of heterodimers between PDGFRA and PDGFRB. Phosphorylates PLCG1, PIK3R1, PTPN11, RASA1/GAP, CBL, SHC1 and NCK1. Activation of PLCG1 leads to the production of the cellular signaling molecules diacylglycerol and inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate, mobilization of cytosolic Ca(2+) and the activation of protein kinase C. Phosphorylation of PIK3R1, the regulatory subunit of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase, leads to the activation of the AKT1 signaling pathway. Phosphorylation of SHC1, or of the C-terminus of PTPN11, creates a binding site for GRB2, resulting in the activation of HRAS, RAF1 and down-stream MAP kinases, including MAPK1/ERK2 and/or MAPK3/ERK1. Promotes phosphorylation and activation of SRC family kinases. Promotes phosphorylation of PDCD6IP/ALIX and STAM. Receptor signaling is down-regulated by protein phosphatases that dephosphorylate the receptor and its down-stream effectors, and by rapid internalization of the activated receptor. [UniProt]</p> |
| Calculated Mw | 124 kDa |
| PTM | <p>Autophosphorylated on tyrosine residues upon ligand binding. Autophosphorylation occurs in trans, i.e. one subunit of the dimeric receptor phosphorylates tyrosine residues on the other subunit. Phosphorylation at Tyr-579, and to a lesser degree, at Tyr-581, is important for interaction with SRC family kinases. Phosphorylation at Tyr-740 and Tyr-751 is important for interaction with PIK3R1. Phosphorylation at Tyr-751 is important for interaction with NCK1. Phosphorylation at Tyr-771 and Tyr-857 is important for interaction with RASA1/GAP. Phosphorylation at Tyr-857 is important for efficient phosphorylation of PLCG1 and PTPN11, resulting in increased phosphorylation of AKT1, MAPK1/ERK2 and/or MAPK3/ERK1, PDCD6IP/ALIX and STAM, and in increased cell proliferation. Phosphorylation at Tyr-1009 is important for interaction with PTPN11. Phosphorylation at Tyr-1009 and Tyr-1021 is important for interaction with PLCG1. Phosphorylation at Tyr-1021 is important for interaction with CBL; PLCG1 and CBL compete for the same binding site. Dephosphorylated by PTPRJ at Tyr-751, Tyr-857, Tyr-1009 and Tyr-1021. Dephosphorylated by PTPN2 at Tyr-579 and Tyr-1021.</p> <p>N-glycosylated.</p> <p>Ubiquitinated. After autophosphorylation, the receptor is polyubiquitinated, leading to its degradation. [UniProt]</p> |
| Cellular Localization | <p>Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Lysosome lumen. Note=After ligand binding, the autophosphorylated receptor is ubiquitinated and internalized, leading to its degradation. [UniProt]</p> |



ARG43445 anti-CD140b / PDGFRB phospho (Tyr1021) antibody WB image

Western blot: NIH/3T3 cells were untreated (right) or treated by PDGF (100 ng/ml, left) at 37°C for 30 minutes after serum-starvation overnight. 25 µg of cell lysates were stained with ARG43445 anti-CD140b / PDGFRB phospho (Tyr1021) antibody at 1:1000 dilution.