

Summary

Production Name	PDGFR- α (phospho Tyr849) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Phospho Antibody
lsotype	lgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw
	cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	PDGFRA
Alternative Names	PDGFRA; PDGFR2; RHEPDGFRA; Platelet-derived growth factor receptor alpha; PDGF-
	R-alpha; PDGFR-alpha; Alpha platelet-derived growth factor receptor; Alpha-type
	platelet-derived growth factor receptor; CD140 antigen-like family member A; CD14
Gene ID	5156.0
SwissProt ID	P16234.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human
	PDGFRa around the phosphorylation site of Tyr849. AA range:816-865

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:5000
Molecular Weight	140kD



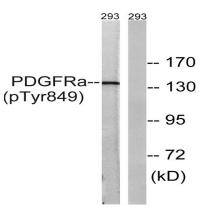
Background

This gene encodes 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 or a heterodimer, composed of both plateletderived growth factor receptor alpha and beta polypeptides. Studies suggest that this gene plays a role in organ development, wound healing, and tumor progression. Mutations in this gene have been associated with idiopathic hypereosinophilic syndrome, somatic and familial gastrointestinal stromal tumors, and a variety of other cancers. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2012], catalytic activity: ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate., disease: A fusion of PDGFRA and FIP1L1 (FIP1L1-PDGFRA), due to an interstitial chromosomal deletion, is the cause of some cases of hypereosinophilic syndrome (HES) [MIM:607685]. HES is a rare hematologic disorder characterized by sustained overproduction of eosinophils in the bone marrow, eosinophilia, tissue infiltration and organ damage., function: Receptor that binds both PDGFA and PDGFB and has a tyrosine-protein kinase activity.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. CSF-1/PDGF receptor subfamily., similarity: Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,similarity:Contains 5 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.,subunit:Homodimer, and heterodimer with PDGFRB. Interacts with the SH2 domain of SHB via phosphorylated Tyr-720 (By similarity). Interacts with the SH2 domain of SHF via phosphorylated Tyr-720., tissue specificity: Expressed in primary and metastatic colon tumors and in normal colon tissue. Tumors may express a different isoform to that found in normal tissue.,

Research Area

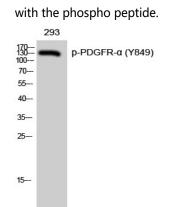
MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein;Calcium;Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;Endocytosis;Focal adhesion;Gap junction;Regulates Actin and Cytoskeleton;Pathways in cancer;Colorectal cancer;Glioma;Prostate cancer;Melanoma;

Image Data



Western blot analysis of lysates from 293 cells, using PDGFRa (Phospho-Tyr849) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked





Western Blot analysis of 293 cells using Phospho-PDGFR-α (Y849) Polyclonal Antibody

Note

For research use only.