

PDGFRB rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00005159-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human PDGFRB peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human PDGFRB is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human PDGFRB peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab) ₂ , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

Gene Info — PDGFRB

Entrez GeneID	5159
GeneBank Accession#	PDGFRB
Gene Name	PDGFRB
Gene Alias	CD140B, JTK12, PDGF-R-beta, PDGFR, PDGFR1
Gene Description	platelet-derived growth factor receptor, beta polypeptide
Omim ID	131440 173410
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	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 platelet-derived growth factor receptor alpha and beta polypeptides. 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 translocation, ETV6, leukemia gene, results in chronic myeloproliferative disorder with eosinophilia. [provided by RefSeq]
Other Designations	beta platelet-derived growth factor receptor platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta soluble PDGFRb variant 1

Pathway

- [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](#)

Disease

- [Acute Disease](#)
- [Adenocarcinoma](#)
- [Alzheimer disease](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Diabetes Complications](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Disease Models](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Esophageal Neoplasms](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Hyperparathyroidism](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)
- [Leukemia](#)
- [Metabolic Syndrome X](#)
- [Neoplasms](#)
- [Osteoporosis](#)
- [Ovarian Neoplasms](#)
- [Schizophrenia](#)
- [Subdural Effusion](#)