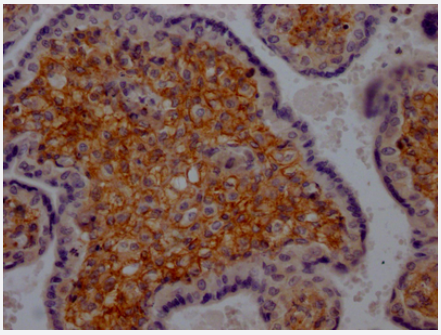
RecomAb™ Sm Size

PDGFRB recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 2C11

Catalog # RAB08296 Size 50 uL

Applications



Immunohistochemistry

Immunohistochemical staining of human placenta tissue with PDGFRB recombinant monoclonal antibody) (diluated at 1:100).

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against human PDGFRB.
Antibody Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Original antibody is raised against a synthetic peptide corresponding to human PDGFRB.
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Preparation Method	Mammalian cell (HEK293) expression system
Purification	Affinity chromatography
Isotype	IgG
Recommend Usage	ELISA Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:200) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, pH7.4 (150 mM NaCl, 50% glycerol and 0.02% sodium azide)

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Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Immunohistochemistry

  Immunohistochemical staining of human placenta tissue with PDGFRB recombinant monoclonal antibody) (diluated at 1:100).

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

Gene Info — PDGFRB

Entrez GeneID	5159
Protein Accession#	P09619
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 gro wth 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-macroph age 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 fus es this gene to that of the translocation, ETV6, leukemia gene, results in chronic myeloproliferativ e disorder with eosinophilia. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	beta platelet-derived growth factor receptor|platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta|soluble P DGFRb variant 1

Pathway

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- 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

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- Metabolic Syndrome X
- Neoplasms
- Osteoporosis
- Ovarian Neoplasms
- Schizophrenia
- Subdural Effusion

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