PDGF R beta Protein, Human (HEK293, Fc)

Cat. No.:	HY-P77124
Synonyms:	Platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta; PDGF-R-beta; PDGFR-1; CD140b; PDGFRB
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	NP_002600.1 (L33-F530)
Gene ID:	5159
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 82.8 kDa.

PROPERTIES

Biological Activity	The enzyme activity of this recombinant protein is testing in progress, we cannot offer a guarantee yet.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH_2O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	The PDGF R beta Protein encodes a cell surface tyrosine kinase receptor that interacts with members of the platelet-derived growth factor family, known mitogens for cells of mesenchymal origin. The identity of the growth factor binding to a receptor monomer determines whether the functional receptor forms a homodimer (with PDGFB or PDGFD) or a heterodimer (with PDGFA and PDGFB). Essential for normal cardiovascular system development and the 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, with all three potentially implicated in the 5-q syndrome. A translocation between chromosomes 5 and 12, resulting in the fusion of this gene with that of the ETV6 gene, leads to chronic myeloproliferative disorder with eosinophilia. Broadly expressed, the PDGF R beta gene exhibits elevated levels in the gall bladder (RPKM 79.5), placenta (RPKM 61.0), and 21 other tissues, indicating its involvement in diverse physiological contexts across multiple organs.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

Tel: 609-228-6898 Fax: 609-228-5909 E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com
Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA