PDGF R beta Protein, Human (Biotinylated, HEK293, His-Avi)

Cat. No.:	HY-P78194
Synonyms:	JTK12; PDGF R beta; PDGFR; PDGFR1; PDGFRB; CD140B; PDGFR-2; PDGFR-β; PDGF R β
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	P09619 (L33-F530)
Gene ID:	5159
Molecular Weight:	78-115 kDa

PROPERTIES

Biological Activity	1.The enzyme activity of this recombinant protein is testing in progress, we cannot offer a guarantee yet. 2.Immobilized Anti-PDGF R beta Antibody, hFc Tag at 2 μg/mL (100 μl/well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Biotinylated Human PDGF R beta, His Tag with the EC_{50} of ≤5 ng/mL determined by ELISA.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in PBS (pH 7.4). Normally 8% trehalose is added as protectant 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 receptor described in the text is the platelet-derived growth factor receptor alpha (PDGFRA). PDGFRA is involved in various cellular processes, including embryonic development, cell proliferation, survival, differentiation, chemotaxis, migration, and blood vessel development. It plays a crucial role in the recruitment of pericytes and smooth muscle cells to endothelial cells, as well as in the migration of vascular smooth muscle cells and the formation of neointima at vascular injury sites. PDGFRA is required for normal development of the cardiovascular system and for the formation of a branched network of capillaries in kidney glomeruli. It promotes rearrangement of the actin cytoskeleton and the formation of membrane ruffles. Binding of its ligands, including homodimeric PDGFB, heterodimers formed by PDGFA and PDGFB, or homodimeric PDGFD, leads to the activation of several signaling cascades. PDGFRA phosphorylates various downstream effectors, including PLCG1, PIK3R1, PTPN11, RASA1/GAP, CBL, SHC1, NCK1, PDCD6IP/ALIX, and STAM. The receptor signaling is regulated by protein phosphatases that dephosphorylate the receptor and its downstream effectors, as well as by the rapid internalization of the activated receptor.

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

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