

**Anti-PDGF-BB Antibody**  
Catalog # ABO12002

**Specification**

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**Anti-PDGF-BB Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P01127</a>
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Platelet-derived growth factor subunit B(PDGFB) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Mouse;Rat.

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-PDGF-BB Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 5155

**Other Names**

Platelet-derived growth factor subunit B, PDGF subunit B, PDGF-2, Platelet-derived growth factor B chain, Platelet-derived growth factor beta polypeptide, Proto-oncogene c-Sis, Becaplermin, PDGFB, PDGF2, SIS

**Calculated MW**

27283 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat

**Subcellular Localization**

Secreted. Released by platelets upon wounding.

**Tissue Specificity**

Expressed at high levels in the heart, brain (sustantia nigra), placenta and fetal kidney. Expressed at moderate levels in the brain (hippocampus), skeletal muscle, kidney and lung. .

**Protein Name**

Platelet-derived growth factor subunit B

**Contents**

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg Na<sub>3</sub>N.

**Immunogen**

E.coli-derived human PDGF beta recombinant protein (Position: S82-T190). Human PDGF beta shares 89% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with both mouse and rat PDGF beta.

### Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

### Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

### Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

### Sequence Similarities

Belongs to the PDGF/VEGF growth factor family.

## Anti-PDGF-BB Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** PDGFB

**Synonyms** PDGF2, SIS

### Function

Growth factor that plays an essential role in the regulation of embryonic development, cell proliferation, cell migration, survival and chemotaxis. Potent mitogen for cells of mesenchymal origin (PubMed: <http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26599395> target="\_blank">26599395</a>). Required for normal proliferation and recruitment of pericytes and vascular smooth muscle cells in the central nervous system, skin, lung, heart and placenta. Required for normal blood vessel development, and for normal development of kidney glomeruli. Plays an important role in wound healing. Signaling is modulated by the formation of heterodimers with PDGFA (By similarity).

### Cellular Location

Secreted. Note=Released by platelets upon wounding

### Tissue Location

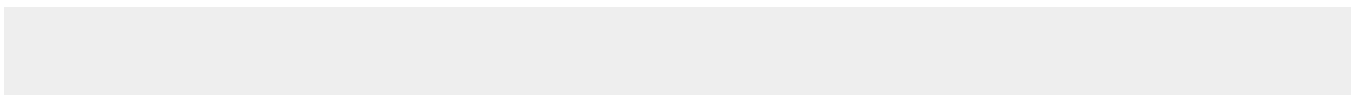
Expressed at high levels in the heart, brain (substantia nigra), placenta and fetal kidney. Expressed at moderate levels in the brain (hippocampus), skeletal muscle, kidney and lung

## Anti-PDGF-BB Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## Anti-PDGF-BB Antibody - Images





Anti- PDGF beta Picoband antibody, ABO12002, Western blotting All lanes: Anti PDGF beta (ABO12002) at 0.5ug/ml Lane 1: Rat Cardiac Muscle Tissue Lysate at 50ug Lane 2: Rat Brain Tissue Lysate at 50ug Lane 3: Mouse Cardiac Muscle Tissue Lysate at 50ug Lane 4: HELA Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Predicted bind size: 27KD Observed bind size: 13KD

#### **Anti-PDGF-BB Antibody - Background**

Platelet-derived growth factor subunit B is a protein that in humans is encoded by the PDGFB gene. The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the platelet-derived growth factor family. This gene product can exist either as a homodimer (PDGF-BB) or as a heterodimer with the platelet-derived growth factor alpha polypeptide (PDGF-AB), where the dimers are connected by disulfide bonds. This gene is mapped to 22q13.1. Growth factor plays an essential role in the regulation of embryonic development, cell proliferation, cell migration, survival and chemotaxis. This gene plays an important role in wound healing. Signaling is modulated by the formation of heterodimers with PDGFA.