

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

Anti-PDGF-BB Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P01127
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 Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Na₃N.

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). 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

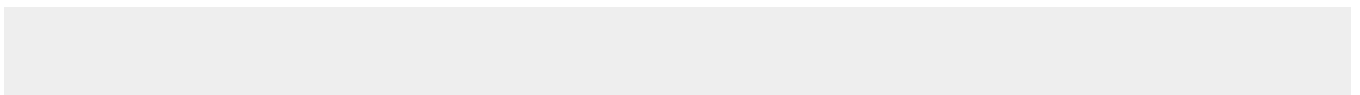
Tissue Location

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.