

PDGFR- β (Phospho Tyr579+Tyr581) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YP1846

Orthogonal Validated 

Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications

- IHC, WB

MW

- 135-180kD (Observed)

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-2000

IHC 1:50-200

Storage

Storage* -15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)**Formulation** Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human PDGFR β (Phospho Tyr579+Tyr581)

Specificity This antibody detects endogenous levels of PDGFR- β only when phosphorylated at Tyr579 or Tyr581, and dually phosphorylated at two sites. The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites): HEylyVD

Target Information

Gene name PDGFRB PDGFR PDGFR1

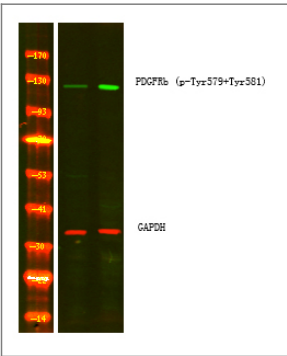
Protein Name Platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	5159 ;	P09619 ;
Mouse	18596 ;	P05622 ;
Rat	24629 ;	Q05030 ;

Cellular Localization Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Lysosome lumen. After ligand binding, the autophosphorylated receptor is ubiquitinated and internalized, leading to its degradation.

Function Catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,Disease:A chromosomal aberration involving PDGFRB is a cause in many instances of chronic myeloproliferative disorder with eosinophilia (MPE) [MIM:131440]. Translocation t(5;12) with ETV6 on chromosome 12 creating an PDGFRB-ETV6 fusion protein.,Disease:A chromosomal aberration involving PDGFRB is found in a form of chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CMML). Translocation t(5;12)(q33;p13) with EVT6/TEL. It is characterized by abnormal clonal myeloid proliferation and by progression to acute myelogenous leukemia (AML).,Disease:A chromosomal aberration involving PDGFRB may be a cause of acute myelogenous leukemia. Translocation t(5;14)(q33;q32) with TRIP11. The fusion protein may be involved in clonal evolution of leukemia and eosinophilia.,Disease:A chromosomal aberration involving PDGFRB may be a cause of juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia. Translocation t(5;17)(q33;p11.2) with SPECC1.,Disease:A chromosomal aberration involving PDGFRB may be the cause of a myeloproliferative disorder (MBD) associated with eosinophilia. Translocation t(1;5)(q23;q33) that forms a PDE4DIP-PDGFRB fusion protein.,Function:Receptor that binds specifically to PDGFB and PDGFD and has a tyrosine-protein kinase activity. Phosphorylates Tyr residues at the C-terminus of PTPN11 creating a binding site for the SH2 domain of GRB2.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. CSF-1/PDGF receptor subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,similarity:Contains 5 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.,subunit:Homodimer, and heterodimer with PDGFRA. Interacts with APS. The autophosphorylated form interacts directly with SHB and with PIK3C2B, maybe indirectly.,

Validation Data



| Contact information

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Please scan the QR code
to access additional
product information:
**PDGFR- β (Phospho
Tyr579+Tyr581)
Rabbit pAb**

For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

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