

Rabbit Anti-Phospho-PDGFR α (Tyr762)/AP Conjugated antibody

SL5534R-AP

Product Name	Anti-Phospho-PDGFR α (Tyr762)/AP
Chinese Name	碱性磷酸酶 (AP) 标记的磷酸化血小板源性生长因子受体 α PDGFR α (phospho Y762); PDGF Receptor alpha(Tyr849)/PDGF Receptor beta (Tyr857); Platelet-derived growth factor receptor-alpha; Alpha platelet derived growth factor receptor; CD 140a; CD140a; CD140a antigen;
Alias	MGC74795; PDGF alpha chain; PDGF R alpha; PDGFR 2; PDGFR A; PDGFR alpha; PDGFR2; PDGFR α ; Platelet derived growth factor receptor 2; Platelet derived growth factor receptor alpha; Platelet derived growth factor receptor alpha polypeptide; PGFR α _HUMAN.
Product Type	Phosphorylated anti
Research Area	Tumour immunology Signal transduction transcriptional regulatory factor Kinases and Phosphatases The cell membrane 受体
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	(predicted:Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog) ELISA=1:500-5000
Applications	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	117kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human PDGFR α around the phosphorylation site of Tyr762 [SL(p-Y)DR]
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH

7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

background:

The PDGF Receptor Type A (Alpha platelet-derived growth factor receptor precursor, CD140a antigen), a 170kD protein, binds all three isoforms of PDGF with high affinity whereas the PDGF Receptor Type B, a 190kD protein, appears to bind only the PDGF BB homodimer with high affinity. Both receptors are transmembranous, ligand activated protein tyrosine kinases, which phosphorylate a number of important signal transduction proteins, which are bound with differential affinities via SH2 domains. The response of any given cell to PDGF will depend on the types of receptors displayed on the surface and isoforms of PDGF present in the extracellular environment.

Function:

Tyrosine-protein kinase that acts as a cell-surface receptor for PDGFA, PDGFB and PDGFC and plays an essential role in the regulation of embryonic development, cell proliferation, survival and chemotaxis. Depending on the context, promotes or inhibits cell proliferation and cell migration. Plays an important role in the differentiation of bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cells. Required for normal skeleton development and cephalic closure during embryonic development. Required for normal development of the mucosa lining the gastrointestinal tract, and for recruitment of mesenchymal cells and normal development of intestinal villi. Plays a role in cell migration and chemotaxis in wound healing. Plays a role in platelet activation, secretion of agonists from platelet granules, and in thrombin-induced platelet aggregation. Binding of its cognate ligands - homodimeric PDGFA, homodimeric PDGFB, heterodimers formed by PDGFA and PDGFB or homodimeric PDGFC -leads to the activation of several signaling cascades; the response depends on the nature of the bound ligand and is modulated by the formation of heterodimers between PDGFRA and PDGFRB.

Phosphorylates PIK3R1, PLCG1, and PTPN11. Activation of PLCG1 leads to the production of the cellular signaling molecules diacylglycerol and inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate, mobilization of cytosolic Ca(2+) and the activation of protein kinase C. Phosphorylates PIK3R1, the regulatory subunit of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase, and thereby mediates activation of the AKT1 signaling pathway. Mediates activation of HRAS and of the MAP kinases MAPK1/ERK2 and/or MAPK3/ERK1. Promotes activation of STAT family members STAT1, STAT3 and STAT5A and/or STAT5B. Receptor signaling is down-regulated by protein phosphatases that dephosphorylate the receptor and its down-stream effectors, and by rapid internalization of the activated receptor.

Subunit:

Product Detail

Interacts with homodimeric PDGFA, PDGFB and PDGFC, and with heterodimers formed by PDGFA and PDGFB. Monomer in the absence of bound ligand. Interaction with dimeric PDGFA, PDGFB and/or PDGFC leads to receptor dimerization, where both PDGFRA homodimers and heterodimers with PDGFRB are observed. Interacts (tyrosine phosphorylated) with SHB (via SH2 domain). Interacts (tyrosine phosphorylated) with SHF (via SH2 domain). Interacts (tyrosine phosphorylated) with SRC (via SH2 domain). Interacts (tyrosine phosphorylated) with PIK3R1. Interacts (tyrosine phosphorylated) with PLCG1 (via SH2 domain). Interacts (tyrosine phosphorylated) with CRK, GRB2 and GRB7. Interacts with human cytomegalovirus/HHV-5 envelop glycoprotein B/gB.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=The activated receptor is rapidly internalized and degraded.

Tissue Specificity:

Detected in platelets (at protein level). Widely expressed. Detected in brain, fibroblasts, smooth muscle, heart, and embryo. Expressed in primary and metastatic colon tumors and in normal colon tissue.

Post-translational modifications:

N-glycosylated.

Ubiquitinated, leading to its degradation (Probable).

Autophosphorylated on tyrosine residues upon ligand binding.

Autophosphorylation occurs in trans, i.e. one subunit of the dimeric receptor phosphorylates tyrosine residues on the other subunit. Phosphorylation at Tyr-731 and Tyr-742 is important for interaction with PIK3R1.

Phosphorylation at Tyr-720 and Tyr-754 is important for interaction with

PTPN11. Phosphorylation at Tyr-762 is important for interaction with CRK.

Phosphorylation at Tyr-572 and Tyr-574 is important for interaction with SRC and SRC family members. Phosphorylation at Tyr-988 and Tyr-1018 is

important for interaction with PLCG1.

DISEASE:

Note=A chromosomal aberration involving PDGFRA is found in some cases of hypereosinophilic syndrome. Interstitial chromosomal deletion

del(4)(q12q12) causes the fusion of FIP1L1 and PDGFRA

(FIP1L1-PDGFR). Mutations that cause overexpression and/or constitutive activation of PDGFRA may be a cause of hypereosinophilic syndrome.

Defects in PDGFRA are a cause of gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST)

[MIM:606764]. Note=Mutations that cause constitutive activation of

PDGFRA may be a cause of gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST).

Similarity:

Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family.

CSF-1/PDGF receptor subfamily.

Contains 5 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.

Contains 1 protein kinase domain.

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 5156](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 18595](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 25267](#) Rat

[Omim: 173490](#) Human

[SwissProt: P16234](#) Human

[SwissProt: P26618](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: P20786](#) Rat

[Unigene: 74615](#) Human

[Unigene: 221403](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 55127](#) Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

PDGFR- α 是膜受体，具有酪氨酸酶的活性，与其配体 PDGF 结合后激活与细胞增殖有关的酶及基因。PDGFR 亦表达于上皮、endothelial cells，前列腺、皮肤、肾小球等 epithelial cells 均有 PDGFR 表达。亦有学者报道血小板源性生长因子受体 α 抗体在细胞胞浆胞膜、胞核都有不同的表达还有人认为：PDGF 及其受体一般表达于浸润病变组织的炎症细胞附近，组织缺血损伤、肾小球高压、免疫因素作用、炎症细胞浸润、实质细胞活化等导致 PDGFR 表达增强。