

Recombinant Human PDGFRB (C-6His)

Catalog No: C380

Description	Recombinant Human Platelet-Derived Growth Factor Receptor Beta is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Leu33-Phe530 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Source	Human Cells
Alternative name	Platelet-Derived Growth Factor Receptor Beta; PDGF-R-Beta; PDGFR-Beta; Beta Platelet- Derived Growth Factor Receptor; Beta-Type Platelet-Derived Growth Factor Receptor; CD140 Antigen-Like Family Member B; Platelet-Derived Growth Factor Receptor 1; PDGFR-1; CD140b; PDGFRB; PDGFR; PDGFR1
Accession No.	AAH32224.1
Predicted Molecular Weight	57.17kDa
AP Molecular Weight	85-130kDa, reducing conditions.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2.
Quality Control	Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/µg (1 IEU/µg) as determined by LAL test.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Background	Platelet-Derived Growth Factor Receptor β (PDGFR- β) is a member of the protein kinase superfamily and CSF-1/PDGF receptor subfamily. The PDGF family consists of PDGF-A, -B, -C and -D, which form either homo- or heterodimers (PDGF-AA, -AB, -BB, -CC, -DD). The four PDGFs are inactive in their monomeric forms. The PDGFs bind to the protein tyrosine kinase receptors PDGF receptor- α and - β . These two receptor isoforms dimerize upon binding the PDGF dimer, leading to three possible receptor combinations, namely -αα, -ββ and -αβ. The extracellular region of the PDGF receptor-β consists of five immunoglobulin-like domains while the intracellular part is a tyrosine kinase domain. In addition to being a potent mitogen for cells of mesenchymal origin, PDGF has also been shown to be a potent chemoattractant for mesenchymal cells, mononuclear cells, and neutrophils and has been reported to be important in the modification of cellular matrix constituents.

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