Rat PDGFRa / CD140a Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: 80433-R02H



General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

PDGFRA

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the rat PDGFRA (G3V6A0) (Met1-Glu523) was expressed with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Ra

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Leu 24

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant rat PDGFRA/Fc is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer comprises 741 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 83.2 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 112-120 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions due to glycosylation.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

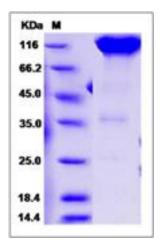
Store it under sterile conditions at $-20\,^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $-80\,^{\circ}\text{C}$ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

PDGFRA, also known as CD140a, together with the structurally homolog protein PDGFRB (CD140b), are cell surface receptors for members of the platelet-derived growth factor family. They are members of the class III subfamily of receptor tyrosine kinase (RTKs) with the similar structure characteristics of five immunoglobulin-like domains in their extracellular region and a split kinase domain in their intracellular region. PDGFRA is expressed in oligodendrocyte progenitor cells and mesothelial cell, and binds all three ligand isoforms PDGF-AA, PDGF-BB and PDGF-AB with high affinity, whereas PDGFRB dose not bind PDGF-AA. PDGFRA plays an essential role in regulating proliferation, chemotaxis and migration of mesangial cells. Recent studies have indicated that PDGFRA acts as a critical mediator of signaling in testis organogenesis and Leydig cell differentiation, and in addition, particularly important for kidney development. Additionally, PDGFRA is involved in tumor angiogenesis and maintenance of the tumor microenvironment and has been implicated in development and metastasis of Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). PDGFRA may represent a potential therapeutic target in thymic tumours. PDGFRA gene amplification rather than gene mutation may be the underlying genetic mechanism driving PDGFRA overexpression in a portion of gliomas.

References

1.Oseini AM, et al. (2009) PDGFRalpha: a new therapeutic target in the treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma? Expert Opin Ther Targets. 13(4): 443-54. 2.Meister M, et al. (2009) Expression and mutational status of PDGFR in thymic tumours. Anticancer Res. 29(10): 4057-61. 3.Martinho O, et al. (2009) Expression, mutation and copy number analysis of platelet-derived growth factor receptor A (PDGFRA) and its ligand PDGFA in gliomas. Br J Cancer. 101(6): 973-82.

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