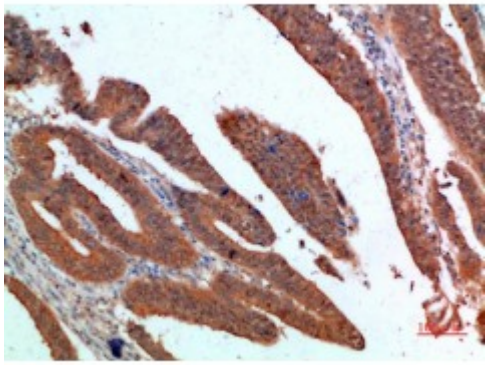
Anti-PDGF-C antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to PDGF-C.

Model	STJ98770
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IHC
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide from human PDGF-C protein.
Immunogen Region	61-110 aa
Gene ID	56034
Gene Symbol	PDGFC
Dilution range	IHC-P 1:50-300ELISA 1:5000-20000
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous PDGF-C.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in the fallopian tube, vascular smooth muscle cells in kidney, breast and colon and in visceral smooth muscle of the gastrointestinal tract. Highly expressed in retinal pigment epithelia. Expressed in medulloblastoma. In the kidney, constitutively expressed in parietal epithelial cells of Bowman's capsule, tubular epithelial cells and in arterial endothelial cells (at protein level). Highly expressed in the platelets, prostate, testis and uterus. Higher expression is observed in uterine leiomyoma
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name	Platelet-derived growth factor C PDGF-C Fallotein Spinal cord-derived growth factor SCDGF VEGF-E Platelet-derived growth factor C, latent form PDGFC latent form Platelet-derived growth factor C, receptor-bin
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.02% sodium azide as Preservative and 50% Glycerol.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:8801OMIM:608452
Alternative Names	Platelet-derived growth factor C PDGF-C Fallotein Spinal cord-derived growth factor SCDGF VEGF-E Platelet-derived growth factor C, latent form PDGFC latent form Platelet-derived growth factor C, receptor-bin
Function	Growth factor that plays an essential role in the regulation of embryonic development, cell proliferation, cell migration, survival and chemotaxis. Potent mitogen and chemoattractant for cells of mesenchymal origin. Required for normal skeleton formation during embryonic development, especially for normal development of the craniofacial skeleton and for normal development of the palate. Required for normal skin morphogenesis during embryonic development. Plays an important role in wound healing, where it appears to be involved in three stages: inflammation, proliferation and remodeling. Plays an important role in angiogenesis and blood vessel development. Involved in fibrotic processes, in which transformation of interstitial fibroblasts into myofibroblasts plus collagen deposition occurs. The CUB domain has mitogenic activity in coronary artery smooth muscle cells, suggesting a role beyond the maintenance of the latency of the PDGF domain. In the nucleus, PDGFC seems to have additional function.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm, cytosol Secreted Nucleus Cytoplasmic granule Cell membrane. Sumoylated form is predominant in the nucleus . Stored in alpha granules in platelets .
Post-translational Modifications	Proteolytic removal of the N-terminal CUB domain releasing the core domain is necessary for unmasking the receptor-binding epitopes of the core domain. Cleavage after basic residues in the hinge region (region connecting the CUB and growth factor domains) gives rise to the receptor-binding form. Cleaved by PLAT and PLG.; Sumoylated with SUMO1. N-glycosylated.