abcam

ab248668

Anti-PDGFR alpha (phospho Y720) antibody [EP2478] - BSA and Azide free

Recombinant | RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Constituents: PBS
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Carrier free	Yes
Clone number	EP2478
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	1.074 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	-

Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Rat, Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IP

Not recommended

Species	Mouse, Rat, Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Rat, Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IHC-P

Not recommended

Species	Mouse, Rat, Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Rat, Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information PDGFRA pY720

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.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	+4°C

Notes

ab248668 is the carrier-free version of ab134068.

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Conjugation ready
Our carrier-free antibodies are typically supplied in a PBS-only formulation, purified and free of BSA, sodium azide and glycerol. This conjugation-ready format is designed for use with fluorochromes, metal isotopes, oligonucleotides, and enzymes, which makes them ideal for antibody labelling, functional and cell-based assays, flow-based assays (e.g. mass cytometry) and Multiplex Imaging applications.

Use our conjugation kits for antibody conjugates that are ready-to-use in as little as 20 minutes with 1 minute hands-on-time and 100% antibody recovery: available for fluorescent dyes, HRP, biotin and gold.

Compatibility
This product is compatible with the Maxpar® Antibody Labeling Kit from Fluidigm, without the need for antibody preparation. Maxpar® is a trademark of Fluidigm Canada Inc.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	PDGFR alpha also known as platelet-derived growth factor receptor alpha is a cell surface receptor tyrosine kinase with a mass of approximately 123 kDa. It plays a mechanical role in transmitting signals across the cell membrane initiating cellular responses. PDGFR alpha is widely expressed in mesenchymal cells including fibroblasts and smooth muscle cells. Researchers frequently employ techniques

	such as PDGFRA IHC and PDGFRA staining to study the localization and expression levels in tissues.
Biological function summary	PDGFR alpha mediates cell proliferation survival and differentiation especially in embryonic development and wound healing. The receptor often forms a complex by dimerizing with itself or with PDGFR beta to activate intracellular signaling cascades. This process is initiated upon ligand binding which triggers autophosphorylation on tyrosine residues. The receptor is also recognized in the detection of PDGFRA with assays such as PDGFRA ELISA.
Pathways	PDGFR alpha significantly affects the MAPK and PI3K/AKT signaling pathways which regulate cellular growth and survival signals. Through these pathways PDGFR alpha interacts with related proteins like SHP-2 and PI3K contributing to signal transduction involved in cellular responses. This role links PDGFR alpha to important cellular processes via its kinase activity and signal integration.
Associated diseases and disorders	PDGFR alpha is implicated in conditions such as gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs) and idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF). It connects to proteins such as KIT in GISTs where mutations cause aberrant receptor signaling leading to tumorigenesis. Aberrant PDGFR alpha signaling also associates with IPF a disorder characterized by increased fibroblast proliferation and fibrotic tissue formation. These connections make PDGFR alpha a significant target for research and therapeutic intervention.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

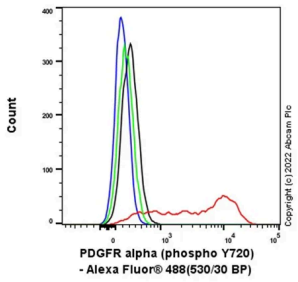
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

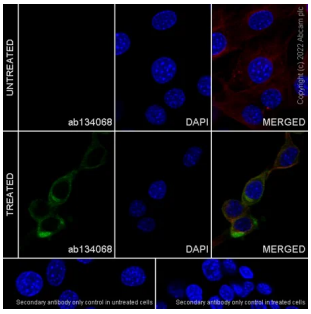
3 product images



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-PDGFR alpha (phospho Y720) antibody [EP2478] - BSA and Azide free (ab248668)

PDGFR alpha (phospho Y720) Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining of NIH/3T3 cells using rabbit Anti-PDGFR alpha (phospho Y720) antibody

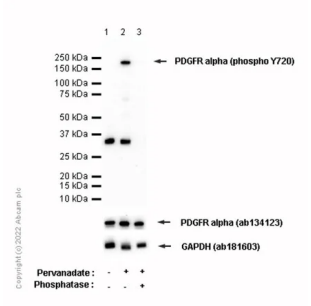
This data was developed using ab134068 the same antibody clone in a different buffer.
Flow cytometric analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde fixed 90% methanol permeabilized PDGFR alpha with ab134068 at 1/1000 dilution (Red) compared with an isotype control (Black) and an unlabelled control (Cell without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody (Blue)). A Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150081) was used as the secondary antibody.



Immunocytochemistry - Anti-PDGFR alpha (phospho Y720) antibody [EP2478] - BSA and Azide free (ab248668)

PDGFR alpha (phospho Y720) Immunocytochemistry staining of NIH/3T3 cells using rabbit Anti-PDGFR alpha (phospho Y720) antibody

This data was developed using ab134068 the same antibody clone in a different buffer.
Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized NIH/3T3 cells labelling PDGFR alpha with ab134068 at 1/100 dilution. Confocal image showing cytoplasmic and membranous staining in subsets of NIH/3T3 cells. ab195889 AlexaFluor® 594-conjugated Anti-alpha Tubulin was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 dilution. The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue). Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is ab150081 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution.



Western blot - Anti-PDGFR alpha (phospho Y720) antibody [EP2478] - BSA and Azide free (ab248668)

PDGFR alpha (phospho Y720) Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-PDGFR alpha (phospho Y720) antibody

This data was developed using ab134068 the same antibody clone in a different buffer.
Blocking and diluting buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST.

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-PDGFR alpha (phospho Y720) antibody [EP2478] (ab134068) at 1/10000 dilution

Lane 1:
NIH/3T3 (Mouse embryonic fibroblast) whole cell lysate at 15 µg

Lane 2:
NIH/3T3 (Mouse embryonic fibroblast) treated with 100nM Pervanadate for 30 min whole cell lysate at 15 µg

Lane 3:
NIH/3T3 (Mouse embryonic fibroblast) treated with 100nM Pervanadate for 30 min whole cell lysate, then membrane treated with Alkaline phosphatase at 15 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Western blot - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051)

Observed band size: 190 kDa, 36 kDa

Exposure time: 40s

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.