abcam

ab307855

Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-PDGFR alpha antibody [EPR22059-270]

Recombinant | RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Conjugation	Alexa Fluor® 488
Excitation/Emission	Ex: 495nm, Em: 519nm
Storage buffer	pH: 7.4 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR22059-270
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.5 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/50
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IHC-P

Not recommended

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	Perform heat-mediated antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	-
Notes	Perform heat-mediated antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

Species	Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	Perform heat-mediated antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

Flow Cyt

Expected

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information PDGFRA

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 duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C

Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle, Store in the dark

Notes

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.

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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

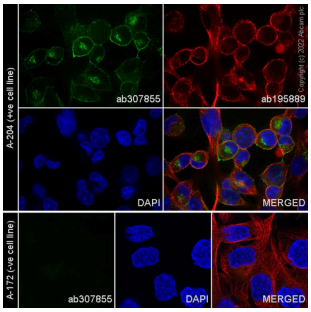
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

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.

1 product image



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-PDGFR alpha antibody [EPR22059-270] (ab307855)

PDGFR alpha Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-PDGFR alpha antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 100% methanol-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized A-204 (human muscle rhabdomyosarcoma cell) cells labeling PDGFR alpha with ab307855 at 1/50 dilution (10.0 ug/ml) (Green). Confocal image showing membranous and cytoplasmic staining in A-204 cells. Negative control: A-172 (PMID:8425771). Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8). ab195889 Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 dilution (2.5 ug/ml) (Red). The nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).

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