

Mouse Anti-PDGFB [MD313]: MC0613, MC0613RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: PDGF is a mitogen for mesenchyme- and glia-derived cells. It consists of two disulfide-bonded polypeptide chains, A and B, and occurs as three isoforms: PDGF AA, AB and BB. The three isoforms bind, with different affinities, to two receptor types, and, which are structurally related and endowed with protein-tyrosine kinase domains. Ligand binding induces activation of the receptor kinases by formation of receptor dimmers: the A subunit of PDGF binds only to receptors with high affinity, whereas the B subunit can bind to both and receptors. Evidence suggests that PDGF may function as a neurotrophic factor. Receptors for PDGFA are expressed in oligodendrocyte progenitor cells whereas receptors for PDGFB are expressed on neurons. These facts suggest that the different isoforms of PDGF may regulate growth and differentiation of different cell types in the developing central nervous system through paracrine and autocrine routes.

Specifications:

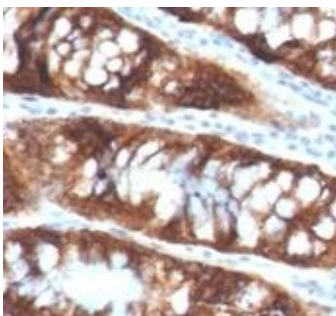
Clone: MD313
 Source: Mouse
 Isotype: IgG2c
 Reactivity: Human
 Immunogen: Recombinant fragment of human PDGFB protein aa 27-158
 Localization: Cytoplasm
 Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide (NaN₃)
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
 Applications: IHC
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
PDGFB Concentrated	MC0613	1 ml
PDGFB Prediluted	MC0613RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*:

Positive Control Tissue: Colon, kidney
 Concentrated Dilution: 50-200
 Pretreatment: Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes Pressure Cooker or 30-60 minutes water bath at 95°-99°C
 Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT
 Detection: Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human colon stained with anti-PDGFB using DAB

References:

1. Injectable and tunable hyaluronic acid hydrogels releasing chemotactic and angiogenic growth factors for endodontic regeneration. Silva CR, et al. Acta Biomater 77:155-171, 2018.
2. Tat 101-mediated enhancement of brain pericyte migration involves platelet-derived growth factor subunit B homodimer: implications for human immunodeficiency virus-associated neurocognitive disorders. Niu F, et al. J Neurosci 34:11812-25, 2014.