Revision 4		
Phospho-PDGF Receptor β (Tyr740) (32A9) Rabbit mAb		Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY*
Store	Order	s: 877-616-CELL (2355) orders@cellsignal.com
~	Suppo	ort: 877-678-TECH (8324)
#3168	Web:	info@cellsignal.com cellsignal.com
<b>8</b>	3 Trask Lane   Danvers	Massachusetts   01923   USA
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	Applications: W	Reactivity: M	<b>Sensitivity:</b> Endogenous	<b>MW (kDa):</b> 190	<b>Source/Isotype:</b> Rabbit IgG	<b>UniProt ID:</b> #P09619	Entrez-Gene Id 5159
0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.         Specificity/Sensitivity       Phospho-PDGF Receptor β (Try740) (32A9) Rabbit mAb detects endogenous levels of PDGF receptor only when phosphorylated at tyrosine 740. The antibody may cross-react with activated PDGF receptor homology         Source / Purification       Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Tyr740 of human PDGF receptor β.         Background       Platelet derived growth factor (PDGF) family proteins exist as several disulphide-bonded, dimeric isoforms (PDGF AA, PDGF BB, PDGF CC, and PDGF PDD) that bind in a specific pattern to idosely related receptor tyrosine kinases, PDGF receptor a (PDGFR) and PDGF Receptor β (PDGFR) PDGFRa and PDGF Receptor g (PDGFR) and PDGF receptor g (PDGFR) and PDGF Receptor g (PDGFR) binnes bind al PDGF isoforms exvert thas centracellular kinas domains, while the kinase insert and carboxy-terminal tail regions display a lower level (27% to 28 homology (1), PDGFRB and PDGF PDG FB ab cond Storms, as well as the PDGF AB heterodimer; the heterodimer PDGF receptor a DDGFR can each form heterodimers with EGFR, which is als out vated by PDGF (3). Various cells differ in the total number of receptors present and in the receptor subunit compositis which may account for responsive displant smatuction molecules, such as GR2, Src, CAP, P13 kill, and binding the store of PDGFR B is the docking site for P12 kinase cicle to receptor programics has an antophosphorylated pertapetid derived from Tyr751 in the kinase site as the PDGF AP, P12 kill, and bindi induces receptor dimerization of PDGFRB is the docking site for P12 kinase cicle to prosphorylated pertapetid derived from Tyr751 in APDGFRB is the docking site for P12 kinase with PDGFRB (7). Tyr740 is also required for PDGFRB, mediated P13 kin			••				
only when phosphorylated at tyrosine 740. The antibody may cross-react with activated PDGF recion.         Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology       Human         Source / Purification       Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Tyr740 of human PDGF receptor <i>β</i> .         Background       Platelet derived growth factor (PDGF ham)ly proteins exist as several disulphide-bonded, dimeric isoforms (PDGF AA, PDGF AA, PDGF AB, PDGF BB, PDGF CC, and PDGF DD) that bind in a specific pattern to i closely related receptor tyrosine kinases. PDGF receptor a (PDGFR) and PDGF Receptor a (PDGFR) and PDGFR BB share 75% to 55% sequence homology between their two intracellular kinase domains, while the kinase insert and carboxy-terminal tail regions display a lower level (27% to 22 homology (1). PDGFRB homodimers bind all PDGF isoforms except the PDGF AB heterodimer (2).         PDGFRe and PDGFRB binds PDGF BB, C, and D homodimers, as well as the PDGF AB heterodimer. The heteromer PDGF receptor a (blinds PDGF B, C, and D homodimers with EdGF, which is also activated by PDGF (3).         Various cells differ in the total number of receptors present and in the receptor subunit compositive which may account for responsive differences among cell types to PDGF homiding (4). Ligand bindi induces receptor different signaling pathways are initiated by activated PDGF receptor 0, SiryF351 in the kinase (6). Phosphorylated pentapetpld/derived from Tyr51 of PDGFRB (1) (7)7751-14/ProMet-Leu) inhibit the association of the carboxy-terminal SH 2 domain of the pSi subunit of P18 kinase activation (8).         Background References       1. Deuel, T.F. et al. (1988) Biofactors 1, 213-217.       2. Bergsten, E. et	Storage					/ml BSA, 50% glyce	rol and less than
bissed on 100% sequence homology         Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Tyr740 of human PDGF receptor β.           Background         Platelet derived growth factor (PDGF) family proteins exist as several disulphide-bonded, dimeric isoforms (PDGF AA, PDGF AB, PDGF CC, and PDGF DD) that bind in a specific pattern to idosely related receptor tyrosine kinases, PDGF receptor a (PDGRa) and PDGF receptor β (PDGR PDGFRa and PDGFB share 75% to 85% sequence homology beween their two intracellular kinas domains, while the kinase insert and carboxy-terminal tail regions display a lower level (27% to 28 homology (1), PDGFRa homodimers bind all PDGF isoforms except those containing PDGF D, PDG homodimers bind PDGF BB and DD isoforms, as well as the PDGF AB heterodimer (2), PDGFR and PDGFRB (an each form heterodimers with EGR, which is also activated by PDGF 0, PDG domainers bind pDGF BB and DD isoforms, as well as the PDGF AB heterodimer (2), PDGFR and PDGFRB (an each form heterodimers with EGR, which is also activated by PDGF 0, PDG domainers bind (4) Ligand bindii induces receptor dimerization and autophosphorylation, molecules, such as GRE2, Src, GAP, PIB kit which may account for responsite differences among cell types to PDGF binding (4). Ligand bindii induces receptor dimerization and autophosphorylation, and differentiation (5), Tyr751 in the kinase-insert region of PDGFRB (1) that such which pDGFRB (7), Tyr740 is also required for PDGFR@-mediated PI3 kinase activation (8).           Background References         1. Devel, TF, et al. (1988) Biofactors 1, 213-217. 2. Bertshot, E, et al. (2001) Nuc. Cell Biol, 3, 512-516. 3. Betsholtz, C, et al. (2001) Biogr, Clin Biol, Res, 266, 39-45. 5. Ostman, A, and Heldin, CH. (2001) Adv. Cancer Res, 80, 1-38. 6. Panayotou, G, et al. (1992) EMBO/, 111, 1373-1382.	Specificity/Sensi	tivity	Phospho-PDGF Receptor β (Tyr740) (32A9) Rabbit mAb detects endogenous levels of PDGF receptor β only when phosphorylated at tyrosine 740. The antibody may cross-react with activated PDGF receptor α.				
Background       Platelet derived growth factor (PDGF) family proteins exist as several disulphide-bonded, dimeric         Background       Platelet derived growth factor (PDGF) family proteins exist as several disulphide-bonded, dimeric         icosely related receptor tyrosine kinases, PDGF Bc, PDGF CC, and PDGF DD) that blind in a specific pattern to i         closely related receptor tyrosine kinases, PDGF receptor a (PDGFRa) and PDGF receptor β (PDGFR PDGFRa and PDGFRβ share 75% to 85% sequence homology between their two intracellular kinas domains, while the kinase insert and carboxy-terminal tail regions display a lower level (27% to 22 homology (1), PDGFRa homodimers bind all PDGF isoforms except those containing PDGF D. PDG homodimers bind alD Disoforms, as well as the PDGF AB heterodimer (2), PDGFRa and PDGFRβ can each form heterodimers, as well as the PDGF AB heterodimer (4), PDGF receptor α/β binds PDGF B, C, and D homodimers, as well as the PDGF AB heterodimer (4), PDGFRa and PDGFRβ can each form heterodimers as well as the PDGF AB isolation of cytoplasmic SH2 domain-containing signal transduction molecules, such as GR82, Src, GAP, PI3 kin Nucles receptor dimerization and autophosphorylation, followed by binding and activation of cytoplasmic SH2 domain of the PSS subunit of PI3 kinase (0), Phosphorylated pertapeptid derived from Ty751 of PDGFRβ (5), T13-217.         Background References       1. Devel, TF, et al. (1988) Biolactors 1, 213-217.         3. Betsholt Z, C et al. (2001) Nat. Cell Biol. 3, 512-516.       3. Betsholt Z, C et al. (2001) Nat. Cell Biol. 3, 512-516.         3. Betsholt Z, C et al. (2001) Rat. Cell Biol. 3, 512-516.       5. Ostman, A. and Heldin, C.H. (2001) Adv. Cancer Res. 80, 1-38.         6. Panayotouo, C et al. (199	based on 100% s		Human				
isoforms (PDGF AA, PDGF AB, PDGF BB, PDGF CC, and PDGF DD) that bind in a specific pattern to i closely related receptor tyrosine kinases, PDGF receptor a (PDGFRa) and PDGF receptor β (PDGFR         PDGFRa and PDGFRB share 75% to 85% sequence homology between their two intracellular kinase domains, while the kinase insert and carboxy-terminal tail regions display a lower level (27% to 28 homology (1), PDGFRa homodimers bind PDGF B, CBM and D PDGF AB heterodimer. The heteromer PDGF receptor a/β binds PDGF B, C and D homodimers swith EGFR, which is also activated by PDGF (3), PDGFRa and PDGFRB (2 and a D homodimers swith EGFR, which is also activated by PDGF (3), Various cells differ in the total number of receptors present and in the receptor subunit composit which may account for responsive differences among cell types to PDGF binding (4), Ligand bindin induces receptor dimerization and autophosphorylation, followed by binding and activation of cytoplasmic SH2 domain-containing signal transduction molecules, such as GR82, Src, GAP, P18 kit M contain segnal transduction molecules, such as GR82, Src, GAP, P18 kit M coking site for P13 kinase (b). Phosphorylated pertapeptid derived from Tyr751 of PDGFRB is the docking site for P13 kinase (b). Phosphorylated pertapeptid derived from Tyr751 of PDGFRB is the docking site for P13 kinase (b). Phosphorylated pertapeptid derived from Tyr751 of PDGFRB is Mase (2 and NUCK. A number of P18 kinase (b). PDGFR (5 (7), Tyr740 is also required for PDGFRB-mediated P13 kinase activation (8).         Background References       1. Deuel, T.F. et al. (1988) <i>Biofactors</i> 1, 213-217.         2. Bergsteri, E. et al. (2001) <i>Nat. Cell Biol</i> , 3, 512-516.       3. Betsholtz, C. et al. (2001) <i>Biossay</i> 23, 494-507.         4. Coughlin, S.R. et al. (1988) <i>Progr. Clin. Biol. Res.</i> , 266, 39-45.       5. Ostman, A. and Heldin, C.H.(	Source / Purifica	tion					
2. Bergsten, E. et al. (2001) Nat. Cell Biol. 3, 512-516.         3. Betsholtz, C. et al. (2001) Bioessays 23, 494-507.         4. Coughlin, S.R. et al. (1989) Prog. Clin. Biol. Res. 266, 39-45.         5. Ostman, A. and Heldin, C.H. (2001) Adv. Cancer Res. 80, 1-38.         6. Panayotou, G. et al. (1992) EMBO J. 11, 4261-4272.         7. Ramalingam, K. et al. (1995) Bioorg. Med. Chem. 3, 1263-1272.         8. Kashishian, A. et al. (1992) EMBO J. 11, 1373-1382.         Species Reactivity         Species Reactivity         Species Reactivity         Species Reactivity         Species Reactivity         Species Reactivity         Systern Blot Buffer         IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v non dry milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.         Applications Key       W: Western Blotting	Background		isoforms (PDGF AA, P closely related recept PDGFRα and PDGFRβ domains, while the ki homology (1). PDGFR homodimers bind PD PDGF receptor α/β bin PDGFRα and PDGFRβ Various cells differ in which may account fc induces receptor dim cytoplasmic SH2 dom PLCγ, and NCK. A nun lead to control of cell kinase-insert region c derived from Tyr751 of terminal SH2 domain	DGF AB, PDGF BB, F or tyrosine kinases, share 75% to 85% s nase insert and carl a homodimers bind GF BB and DD isofo nds PDGF B, C, and can each form hete the total number of or responsive different erization and autop ain-containing sign nber of different sig growth, actin reorg of PDGFRβ (pTyr751 of the p85 subunit	PDGF CC, and PDGF DD) f PDGF receptor α (PDGF sequence homology bett poxy-terminal tail region all PDGF isoforms excep rms, as well as the PDGF D homodimers, as well a reodimers with EGFR, wh receptors present and i ences among cell types t hosphorylation, follower al transduction molecule naling pathways are init anization, migration, a cking site for PI3 kinase -Val-Pro-Met-Leu) inhibit of PI3 kinase with PDGF	that bind in a speci Ra) and PDGF recep- ween their two intra- is display a lower le- ot those containing FAB heterodimer. T as the PDGF AB hete- lich is also activated n the receptor sub- o PDGF binding (4), d by binding and ac as, such as GRB2, S- iated by activated F d differentiation (5) (6). Phosphorylatec t the association of	fic pattern to two otor $\beta$ (PDGFR $\beta$ ). acellular kinase vel (27% to 28%) of PDGF D. PDGFR $\beta$ he heteromeric erodimer (2). d by PDGF (3). unit composition, Ligand binding trivation of rc, GAP, PI3 kinase, PDGF receptors and . Tyr751 in the l pentapeptides the carboxy-
Western Blot Buffer       IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v non- dry milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.         Applications Key       W: Western Blotting	Background Ref	erences	<ol> <li>Bergsten, E. et al. (2</li> <li>Betsholtz, C. et al. (2</li> <li>Coughlin, S.R. et al.</li> <li>Ostman, A. and Hei</li> <li>Panayotou, G. et al</li> <li>Ramalingam, K. et al</li> </ol>	2001) <i>Nat. Cell Biol.</i> 2001) <i>Bioessays</i> 23, (1988) <i>Prog. Clin. E</i> Idin, C.H. (2001) <i>Ad</i> u . (1992) <i>EMBO J.</i> 11, al. (1995) <i>Bioorg. M</i>	3, 512-516. 494-507. Biol. Res. 266, 39-45. A. Cancer Res. 80, 1-38. 4261-4272. ed. Chem. 3, 1263-1272.		
dry milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.Applications KeyW: Western Blotting	Species Reactivi	ty	Species reactivity is d	etermined by testin	g in at least one approve	ed application (e.g.,	western blot).
	Western Blot Bu	ffer					n 5% w/v nonfat
Cross-Reactivity Key M: Mouse	Applications Key	,	W: Western Blotting				
	Cross-Reactivity	Key	M: Mouse				

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