

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human PDGF-C in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, 100% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse PDGF-CC is observed, and no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) PDGF-AA, rhPDGF-AB, rhPDGF-BB, rhPDGF-D, or recombinant rat PDGF-AB is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 619346
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	E.coli-derived recombinant human PDGF-C Val235-Gly345 Accession # Q9NRA1
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Neutralization Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

The platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF) family consists of proteins derived from four genes (PDGF-A, -B, -C, and -D) that form four disulfide-linked homodimers (PDGF-AA, -BB, -CC, and -DD) and one heterodimer (PDGF-AB) (1). These proteins regulate diverse cellular functions by binding to and inducing the homo- or hetero-dimerization of two receptor tyrosine kinases (PDGF R α and R β). Within the PDGF family, PDGF-C and PDGF-D constitute a subgroup that shares similar structural organization (2, 3). Both proteins are secreted as inactive homodimeric latent growth factors. Each monomer has two distinct protein domains: an N-terminal CUB domain; and a C-terminal PDGF/VEGF homology domain that shares 27-35% sequence identity with the corresponding regions of other PDGF family members. An 80-90 amino acid residue hinge region connects the two domains. Sequential removal of the CUB domains in the homodimeric latent growth factor by extracellular proteolytic cleavage at the hinge region is required to release the bioactive PDGF/VEGF homology domain(1). Twelve cysteine residues are found within the PDGF/VEGF homology domain of PDGF-C, including the characteristic eight invariant cysteine residues involved in inter- and intra-chains disulfide-bonds needed for the formation of the cysteine-knot structure. Bioactive PDGF-CC binds with high-affinity to PDGF R α but not PDGF R β and activates PDGF R α homodimerization (1). PDGF-CC has also been shown to activate PDGF R α heterodimers (1). PDGF-CC is expressed in multiple embryonic and adult cell types and tissues. During embryonic development, PDGF-CC is involved in ductal morphogenesis (4). PDGF-CC is a potent angiogenic factor that stimulates vessel growth in the mouse cornea pocket assay and in the CAM assay (5). It stimulates coronary artery smooth muscle cell proliferation and may play an important role in cardiovascular development and function (6). PDGF-CC is also expressed in many tumors and tumor cell lines and has a causative role in tumorigenesis (7). Mature human and mouse PDGF-C share 93.7% amino acid sequence identity.

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