

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse PDGFRL in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2B} Clone # 1010639
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Human embryonic kidney cell HEK293-derived mouse PDGFRL Gln22-Ser375 Accession # Q6PE55
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 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

Platelet-derived growth factor receptor-like protein (PDGFRL) is a 67 kDa glycoprotein protein consisting of two Ig-like C2-type domains. By sequence similarity, mouse PDGFRL is 90% similar to the human version and 95% similar to that of the rat. It is a secreted protein related to the class III subfamily of receptor tyrosine kinases (RTK), the platelet-derived growth factor receptors (1-5). The high frequency of loss of heterozygosity (LOH) near the gene of PDGFRL indicated in several studies that PDGFRL can be a tumor suppressor gene (TSG) in breast cancer (6-9), colorectal cancer, prostate cancer (10), non-small cell lung cancers (11) and hepatocellular carcinoma (12). A variant of PDGFRL is found to play a role in the development of Behçet disease, a complex immunoregulatory disease (13). The autoimmune role of PDGFRL is also supported by its up-regulation in a mouse model for Rheumatoid Arthritis (14). Another study also showed that PDGFRL may play a role in chondrocyte proliferation and differentiation (15).

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