

# PDGF-BB

Catalog # PVGS1254

## Product Information

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<b>Primary Accession Species</b>	<a href="#">P31240</a> Mouse
<b>Sequence</b>	Ser82-Thr190, expressed with an N-terminal Met
<b>Purity</b>	> 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	
<b>Expression System</b>	E. coli
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against 10 mM sodium citrate, pH 3.0. It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in ddH <sub>2</sub> O up to 100 µg/ml.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	
<b>Storage &amp; Stability</b>	Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at lower than -70°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended that a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) be added. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	18591
<b>Other Names</b>	Platelet-derived growth factor subunit B, PDGF subunit B, PDGF-2, Platelet-derived growth factor B chain, Platelet-derived growth factor beta polypeptide, Proto-oncogene c-Sis, Pdgfb, Sis
<b>Target Background</b>	Platelet-Derived Growth Factor-BB (PDGF-BB) is one of five dimers (PDGF-AA, AB, BB, CC, and DD) formed by 4 different PDGF subunits. In vivo, PDGF-BB is mainly produced in heart and placenta, and predominantly expressed by osteoblasts, fibroblasts, smooth muscle cells, and glial cells. An inactive precursor of PDGF-BB is produced in the endoplasmic reticulum and then activated by a proprotein convertase after secretion. PDGF-BB functions in a paracrine manner and promotes organogenesis, human skeletal development, and wound healing. PDGF-BB also promotes angiogenesis, particularly in the presence of Fibroblast Growth Factor basic. Therefore, PDGF-BB and its related pathways are potential pharmacological targets.

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	Pdgfb
<b>Synonyms</b>	Sis
<b>Function</b>	Growth factor that plays an essential role in the regulation of embryonic development, cell proliferation, cell migration, survival and chemotaxis. Potent mitogen for cells of mesenchymal origin. Required for normal proliferation and recruitment of pericytes and vascular smooth muscle cells in the central nervous system, skin, lung, heart and placenta. Required for normal blood vessel development, and for normal development of kidney glomeruli. Plays an important role in wound healing. Signaling is modulated by the formation of heterodimers with PDGFA.
<b>Cellular Location</b>	Secreted. Note=Released by platelets upon wounding.
<b>Tissue Location</b>	Localized to vascular smooth muscle cells. Also weakly expressed by cortical interstitial cells but absent in tubules Up-regulated in areas of renal fibrosis. In mice with unilateral ureteral obstruction, an increased expression in interstitial cells and in some tubules observed after day 4.

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