

Brilliant Violet 605™ anti-mouse CD140a**Catalog # / Size:** 1279580 / 50 µg**Clone:** APA5**Isotype:** Rat IgG2a, κ**Reactivity:** Mouse**Concentration:** NULL**Applications:****Applications:** Flow Cytometry**Recommended Usage:** Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤0.5 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Brilliant Violet 605™ excites at 405 nm and emits at 603 nm. The bandpass filter 610/20 nm is recommended for detection, although filter optimization may be required depending on other fluorophores used. Be sure to verify that your cytometer configuration and software setup are appropriate for detecting this channel. Refer to your instrument manual or manufacturer for support. Brilliant Violet 605™ is a trademark of Sirigen Group Ltd.

Application Notes: Additional reported (for relevant formats) applications include: Western Blot, blocking function², and immunohistochemical staining of paraffin and frozen sections. The LEAF™ purified antibody is recommended for functional assays.

Description: Platelet-derived growth factor receptor-α (PDGFR-α), CD140a, is one of two receptors for platelet-derived growth factors (PDGFs) and binds to all isoforms of PDGFs: PDGF-AA, PDGF-AB, and PDGF-BB. PDGFRα is a receptor tyrosine kinase that forms homodimers or heterodimers on the surface upon ligand binding and phosphorylates substrates. PDGFRs consist of either homodimers of α/α, β/β, or heterodimers of α/β. PDGF receptors, α and β, are single glycoproteins with intracellular tyrosine kinase domain. Their ligand, PDGF, is a mitogen for connective tissue and glial cells. CD140a is expressed on embryonic tissues and mesenchymal-derived cells of adult mice. PDGF plays a role in wound healing and acts as a chemoattractant for fibroblasts, smooth muscle cells, glial cells, monocytes, and neutrophils.