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PDGFC Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP1722a

Specification

PDGFC Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession	Q9NRA1
Other Accession	Q9UL22

PDGFC Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 56034

Other Names
Platelet-derived growth factor C, PDGF-C, Fallotein, Spinal cord-derived growth factor, SCDGF, VEGF-E, Platelet-derived growth factor C, latent form, PDGFC latent form, Platelet-derived growth factor C, receptor-binding form, PDGFC receptor-binding form, PDGFC, SCDGF

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP1722a was selected from the N-term region of human PDGFC . A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PDGFC Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name PDGFC

Synonyms SCDGF

Function
Growth factor that plays an essential role in the regulation of embryonic development, cell proliferation, cell migration, survival and chemotaxis. Potent mitogen and chemoattractant for cells of mesenchymal origin. Required for normal skeleton formation during embryonic development, especially for normal development of the craniofacial skeleton and for normal development of the palate. Required for normal skin morphogenesis during embryonic development. Plays an important role in wound healing, where it appears to be involved in three stages: inflammation, proliferation and remodeling. Plays an important role in angiogenesis and

blood vessel development. Involved in fibrotic processes, in which transformation of interstitial fibroblasts into myofibroblasts plus collagen deposition occurs. The CUB domain has mitogenic activity in coronary artery smooth muscle cells, suggesting a role beyond the maintenance of the latency of the PDGF domain. In the nucleus, PDGFC seems to have additional function.

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm, cytosol. Secreted. Nucleus. Cytoplasmic granule. Cell membrane. Note=Sumoylated form is predominant in the nucleus (PubMed:15247255). Stored in alpha granules in platelets (PubMed:15061151).

Tissue Location
Expressed in the fallopian tube, vascular smooth muscle cells in kidney, breast and colon and in visceral smooth muscle of the gastrointestinal tract. Highly expressed in retinal pigment epithelia. Expressed in medulloblastoma. In the kidney, constitutively expressed in parietal epithelial cells of Bowman's capsule, tubular epithelial cells and in arterial endothelial cells (at protein level) Highly expressed in the platelets, prostate, testis and uterus. Higher expression is observed in uterine leiomyomata. Weaker expression in the spleen, thymus, heart, pancreas, liver, ovary cells and small intestine, and negligible expression in the colon and peripheral blood leukocytes.

PDGFC Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Blocking Peptides

PDGFC Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

PDGFC Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Platelet-derived growth factor C (PDGFC) is a member of the platelet-derived growth factor family. The four members of this family are mitogenic factors for cells of mesenchymal origin and are characterized by a motif of eight cysteines. PDGFC seems to form only homodimers, where the dimers are connected by disulfide bonds. It differs from the platelet-derived growth factor alpha (PDGFA) and beta (PDGFB) in having an unusual N-terminal domain, the CUB domain.