



**PDGF-A Chain**

**Human, Recombinant, *E. coli***

|                  |         |              |        |
|------------------|---------|--------------|--------|
| <b>Cat. No.:</b> | RCP9270 | <b>Size:</b> | 10µg   |
|                  | RCP9271 |              | 100µg  |
|                  | RCP9123 |              | 1000µg |

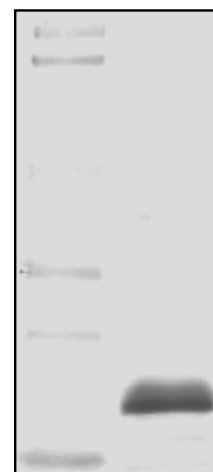
**Synonym:** Platelet derived growth factor A; PDGF1; platelet derived growth factor alpha.

**Description:** The term 'PDGF' refers to a family of disulphide bond-linked dimeric isoforms that act as autocrine and paracrine growth factors and are produced by a variety of cell types other than platelets. They act as potent mitogens for almost all mesenchymally-derived cells. Aberrant expression is involved in certain cancers, fibroproliferative disorders and atherosclerosis. The protein also contributes to wound healing and neural regeneration. There are four members of the PDGF family – PDGF A, PDGF B, PDGF C and PDGF D. Two distinct types of PDGF-A exist – a short form that is soluble and a long form that is retained by the extracellular matrix.

**RANDOX** recombinant PDGF-A comprises a 110 amino acid fragment (87-196) corresponding to the mature PDGF-A short chain protein and is expressed in *E. coli* with an amino-terminal hexahistidine tag. This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic or therapeutic use.

**Form:** Liquid  
**Purity:** >95% by SDS-PAGE

114 kDa  
88 kDa  
  
50.7 kDa  
  
35.5 kDa  
  
28.8 kDa  
  
22.0 kDa



← PDGF-A

**References:** Raines, E.W. & Ross, R. (1982) *J. Biol. Chem.* **257(9)** : 5154-5160.  
Bonthonron, D.T. *et al.* (1988). *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA* **85(5)**: 1492-1496.