

Recombinant Human Podoplanin/PDPN Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH032910

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

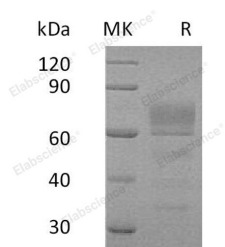
Description

Synonyms	Podoplanin;Aggrus;Glycoprotein 36;Gp36;PA2.26 Antigen;T1-Alpha;T1A;PDPN;GP36
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Ala23-Leu131
Accession	Q86YL7
Calculated Molecular Weight	38.3 kDa
Observed molecular weight	60-70 kDa
Tag	C-Fc
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Podoplanin is a type-1 transmembrane protein that belongs to Podoplanin family. PDPN expressed in various specialized

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cell types throughout the body. It highly expressed in placenta; lung; skeletal muscle and brain; weakly expressed in brain; kidney and liver. In placenta; PDPN expressed on the apical plasma membrane of endothelium; in lung; expressed in alveolar epithelium. PDPN physiological function is related to its mucin-type character. PDPN may be involved in cell migration and/or actin cytoskeleton organization. When expressed in keratinocytes; induces changes in cell morphology with transfected cells showing an elongated shape; numerous membrane protrusions; and major reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton; increased motility and decreased cell adhesion. It requires for normal lung cell proliferation and alveolus formation at birth and Induces platelet aggregation. Nevertheless; it doesn't have any effect on amino acid transport and the aquaporin-type water channels.

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