Product Name: Recombinant Human PDPN (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH1351

Summary

Name	Podoplanin/PDPN/Aggrus
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Podoplanin is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ala23-Leu131 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	Q86YL7
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	12.16 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image

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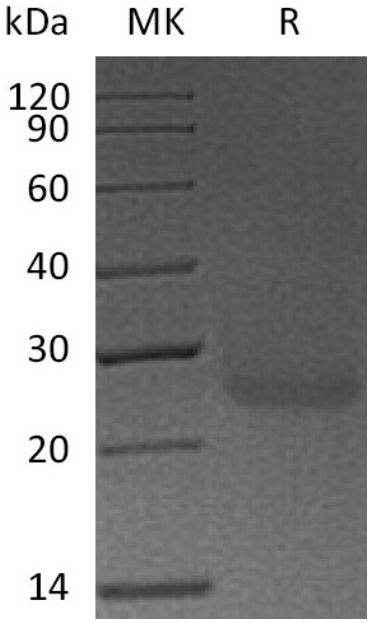

Alternative Names

Podoplanin; Aggrus; Glycoprotein 36; Gp36; PA2.26 Antigen; T1-Alpha; T1A; PDPN; GP36

Background

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

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.