

Mouse Podoplanin / PDPN Protein (His & Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: 50256-M03H



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

Gp38; OTS-8; RANDAM-2; T1-alpha; T1a; T1alpha

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the extracellular domain (Met 1-Leu 141) of mouse PDPN (NP_034459.2) precursor was fused with the C-terminal polyhistidine-tagged Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Mouse

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 97 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:

Immobilized mouse PDPN-Fch at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated human CLEC1B-His (Cat:10976-H07H). The EC₅₀ of biotinylated human CLEC1B-His (Cat:10976-H07H) is 0.04-0.08 µg/ml.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Gly 23

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant mouse PDPN/Fc is a disulfide-linked homodimer after removal of the signal peptide. The reduced monomer consists of 367 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 40.6 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, the apparent molecular mass of rmPDPN/Fc monomer is approximately 60-65 kDa due to glycosylation.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

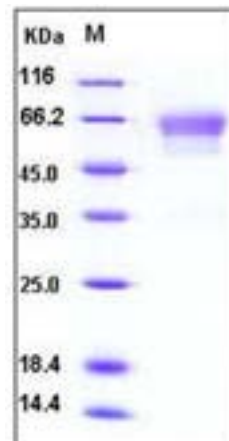
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Podoplanin, also known as PDPN, is a type-I integral membrane glycoprotein with diverse distribution in human tissues. The physiological function of this protein may be related to its mucin-type character. The homologous protein in other species has been described as a differentiation antigen and influenza-virus receptor. The specific function of this protein has not been determined. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified. PDPN is a mucin-type glycoprotein negatively charged by extensive O-glycosylation and a high content of sialic acid, which expresses the adhesive property. It is selectively expressed in lymphatic endothelium as well as lymphangiomas, Kaposi sarcomas, and in a subset of angiosarcomas with probable lymphatic differentiation. PDPN may contribute to form odontoblastic fiber or function as the anchorage to the tooth development and in proliferating epithelial cells of cervical loop and apical bud. The intensity of podoplanin expression is negatively correlated with the expression of CD34 and factor VIII. Podoplanin would be useful as a diagnostic marker for epithelioid hemangioendothelioma in liver tumors.

References

1. Kimura, N. et al., 2005, Pathol Int. 55 (2): 83-86.
2. Ordóñez, N.G., 2006, Adv Anat Pathol. 13 (2): 83-88.
3. Wicki, A. et al., 2007, Br. J. Cancer. 96 (1): 1-5.

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