## Recombinant Human Podoplanin/PDPN Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH032910



Description			
Species	Human		
Mol_Mass	38.3 kDa		
Accession	Q86YL7		
Bio-activity	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 $< -20^{\circ}$ 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% Tween 80 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			

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

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## 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.

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