

#### 产品概述 (Summary)

产品名称 (Production Name) Podoplanin (11C17) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

描述 (Description) Recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody

宿主 (Host) Rabbit 应用 (Application) WB

种属反应性 (Reactivity) Human, Mouse, Rat

#### 产品性能 (Performance)

偶联物 (Conjugation)Unconjugated修饰 (Modification)Unmodified

同种型 (Isotype) IgG

克隆 (Clonality) Monoclonal 形式 (Form) Liquid

Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid 存放说明 (Storage)

freeze/thaw cycles.

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% New

储存溶液 (Buffer) type preservative N and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -

20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

纯化方式 (Purification) Affinity purification

## 免疫原信息 (Immunogen)

基因名 (Gene Name) PDPN

Aggrus; Glycoprotein 36 KD; GP36; GP38; GP40; HT1A1; hT1alpha1; hT1alpha2; **别名 (Alternative Names)** 

OTS8; PA2.26; Pdpn; Podoplanin; T1 alpha; TI1A; TIA2;

基因 ID (Gene ID) 10630.0 蛋白 ID (SwissProt ID) Q86YL7.

#### 产品应用 (Application)

**稀释比 (Dilution Ratio)** WB 1:1000-1:5000

蛋白分子量 (Molecular Weight) 17kDa

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产品名称: Podoplanin (11C17) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody これには 产品货号: AMRe16336

#### 研究背景 (Background)

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, major reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton, increased motility and decreased cell adhesion. Required for normal lung cell proliferation and alveolus formation at birth. Induces platelet aggregation. Mediates effects on cell migration and adhesion through its different partners. During development plays a role in blood and lymphatic vessels separation by binding CLEC1B, triggering CLEC1B activation in platelets and leading to platelet activation and/or aggregation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14522983" target=" blank">14522983</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15231832" target=" blank">15231832</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17616532" target=" blank">17616532</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18215137" target=" blank">18215137</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17222411" target=" blank">17222411</a>). Interaction with CD9, on the contrary, attenuates platelet aggregation induced by PDPN (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18541721" target=" blank">18541721</a>). Through MSN or EZR interaction promotes epithelial- mesenchymal transition (EMT) leading to ERZ phosphorylation and triggering RHOA activation leading to cell migration increase and invasiveness (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17046996" target=" blank">17046996</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21376833" target=" blank">21376833</a>). Interaction with CD44 promotes directional cell migration in epithelial and tumor cells (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20962267" target=" blank">20962267</a>). In lymph nodes (LNs), controls fibroblastic reticular cells (FRCs) adhesion to the extracellular matrix (ECM) and contraction of the actomyosin by maintaining ERM proteins (EZR; MSN and RDX) and MYL9 activation through association with unknown transmembrane proteins. Engagement of CLEC1B by PDPN promotes FRCs relaxation by blocking lateral membrane interactions leading to reduction of ERM proteins (EZR; MSN and RDX) and MYL9 activation (By similarity). Through binding with LGALS8 may participate in connection of the lymphatic endothelium to the surrounding extracellular matrix (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19268462" target=" blank">19268462</a>). In keratinocytes, induces changes in cell morphology showing an elongated shape, numerous membrane protrusions, major reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton, increased motility and decreased cell adhesion (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15515019" target=" blank">15515019</a>). Controls invadopodia stability and maturation leading to efficient degradation of the extracellular matrix (ECM) in tumor cells through modulation of RHOC activity in order to activate ROCK1/ROCK2 and LIMK1/LIMK2 and inactivation of CFL1 (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25486435" target=" blank" > 25486435 </a>). Required for normal lung cell proliferation and alveolus formation at birth (By similarity). Does not function as a water channel or as a regulator of aquaporin-type water channels (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9651190" target=" blank">9651190</a>). Does not have any effect on folic acid or amino acid transport (By similarity).

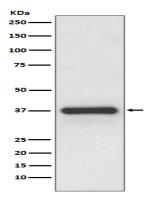
#### 研究领域 (Research Area)

Cardiovascular

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# 图片 (Image Data)



Western blot analysis of Podoplanin expression in human placenta lysate.

### 注意事项 (Note)

For research use only.

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