

Product datasheet for **AR31060PU-N**

Podoplanin Mouse Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Podoplanin mouse recombinant protein, 5 µg
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	GTIGVNEDDI VTPGTGDGMV PPGIEDKITT TGATGGLNES TGKAPLVPTQ RERGTPPPEL ELSTSATSDH DHREHESTTT VKVVTSHSVD KKTSHPNRDN AGDETQTTDK KDGLPVVTLT HHHHHH N-terminal sequence: GTIGVNEDDI VTPGT
Predicted MW:	13.42 kDa
Purity:	>98%
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Lyophilized purified protein. Buffer System: PBS without stabilizer
Endotoxin:	< 0.1ng per µg of Mouse soluble Podoplanin
Reconstitution Method:	We recommend a quick spin followed by reconstitution in water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml. This solution can then be diluted into other aqueous buffers and stored at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for future use.
Preparation:	Lyophilized purified protein.
Protein Description:	Recombinant Mouse soluble Podoplanin
Storage:	The lyophilized protein is stable for a few weeks at room temperature, but best stored at -20°C. Reconstituted soluble Podoplanin should be stored in working aliquots at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	NP_001277751
Locus ID:	14726
UniProt ID:	Q62011
Cytogenetics:	4 E1
Synonyms:	Glycoprotein 36, PA2.26 antigen, T1-alpha, Aggrus, PDPN, GP36, PSEC0003, PSEC0025


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Summary:

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:14522983, PubMed:15231832, PubMed:20110424, PubMed:17616532). Interaction with CD9, on the contrary, attenuates platelet aggregation and pulmonary metastasis induced by PDPN. Mediates effects on cell migration and adhesion through its different partners. 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. Interaction with CD44 promotes directional cell migration in epithelial and tumor cells (By similarity). 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 (PubMed:25347465). Through binding with LGALS8 may participate to connection of the lymphatic endothelium to the surrounding extracellular matrix (By similarity). 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:10574709). 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 (By similarity). Required for normal lung cell proliferation and alveolus formation at birth (PubMed:12654292). Does not function as a water channel or as a regulator of aquaporin-type water channels (By similarity). Does not have any effect on folic acid or amino acid transport (PubMed:12032185).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]

Product images:
