

Product datasheet for **TA363846**

Pdpn Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 36899]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	36899
Applications:	IHC
Recommended Dilution:	Tested for immunohistochemistry (IHC); has been described to work in FACS. Approximate working dilution for IHC: Frozen sections: 0.125-0.25µg/ml (1:800-1:1600) Paraffin sections: 1µg/ml (1:100); microwave pretreatment for antigen retrieval is recommended. Optimal dilutions should be determined by the end user. Suggested positive control: Mouse kidney.
Reactivity:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Thymic stromal cell line 186.
Specificity:	Mouse: Podoplanin. Other species: The antibody does not react with swine tissues.

Epitope: The epitope has not been further characterized.

Distribution: Tissue Sections: The antigen is expressed on lymphatic endothelial cells, a subpopulation of thymic epithelial cells, mesothelium of different organs, and renal podocytes.

Formulation:	Affinity purified, lyophilized Reconstitute by adding 0.5ml distilled water. This stock solution contains 0.2mg/ml IgG, phosphate buffered saline pH 7.2 (PBS), 5mg/ml bovine serum albumin (BSA) as a stabilizer and 0.1% Kathon as a preservative.
Concentration:	N/A
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Original vial: 1 year at 4° - 8°C. Stock solution or aliquots thereof: 1 year at -20°C. Avoid repeated thawing and freezing.
Gene Name:	podoplanin
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 14726 Mouse Q62011



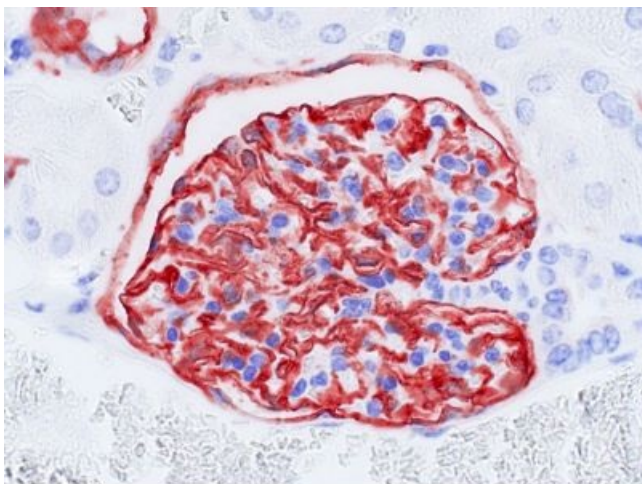
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Background:

Podoplanin is a prominent antigen of the kidney glomerular epithelial cell, the podocyte, where it seems to play a role in controlling glomerular permeability. Podoplanin is a mucin-type single-pass membrane protein, with its blocked N- terminus on the extracellular side. It contains 172 amino acids, is extensively O- glycosylated, and contains numerous sialic acid residues. Podoplanin is also a well- established lymphatic endothelial cell marker and as such a useful marker to distinguish lymphatic vessels immunohistochemically from blood vessels. High levels can be detected in lung and brain, lower levels in kidney, stomach, liver, spleen and esophagus, none in skin and small intestine. Some malignant tumor cells express podoplanin as well. The concomitant changes in cell morphology and motility suggest that podoplanin influences tumor progression. Podoplanin deficient mice die at birth because of respiratory failure. Podoplanin deficient mice also have defects in lymphatic formation with diminished lymphatic transport and congenital lymphedema.

Synonyms:

aggrus; GP36; Gp38; GP40; HT1A-1; hT1alpha-1; hT1alpha-2; OTS8; PA2.26; podoplanin; T1-alpha; T1A; T1A-2

Product images:

TA363846, Clone 8.1.1, mouse kidney, paraffin section