



Podoplanin (ABT360) Mouse mAb

Catalog No	YP-Ab-15706
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human
Applications	IHC;WB;
Gene Name	PDPN GP36 PSEC0003 PSEC0025
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Podoplanin
Specificity	The antibody can specifically recognize human Podoplanin protein. In western blotting of U2O2 cell lysate, the antibody can label a 36 kDa band corresponding to Podoplanin.
Formulation	PBS, pH7.2, 0.03% Porcolin 300, containing stabilizing protein
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG2b, Kappa
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	IHC-p 1:200-400, WB 1:200-1000,
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	PDPN;29kDa cytosolic podoplanin intracellular domain;Aggrus;PA2.26 antigen; PSEC0003;Podoplanin;PDPN GP36 PSEC0003 PSEC0025;AggrusGlycoprotein 36Gp36PA2.26 antigenT1-alphaT1A;Podoplanin (Aggrus) (Glycoprotein 36) (Gp36) (PA2.26 antigen) (T1-alpha) (T1A)
Observed Band	
Calculated Molecular Weight	
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasmic
Tissue Specificity	Tonsil/ Appendix
Function	caution:The sequence shown here is derived from an Ensembl automatic analysis pipeline and should be considered as preliminary data.,function: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. Does not have any effect on folic acid or

amino acid transport. Does not function as a water channel or as a regulator of aquaporin-type water channels.,PTM:Extensively O-glycosylated. Contains sialic acid residues. O-glycosylation is necessary for platelet aggregation activity.,PTM:The N-terminus is blocked.,similarity:Belongs t

Background

This gene encodes 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 but it has been proposed as a marker of lung injury. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

matters needing attention

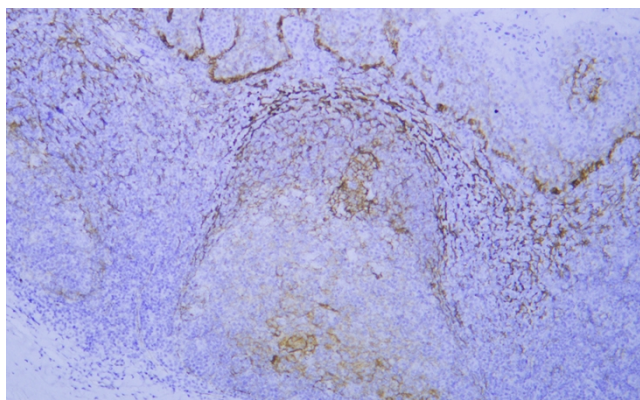
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

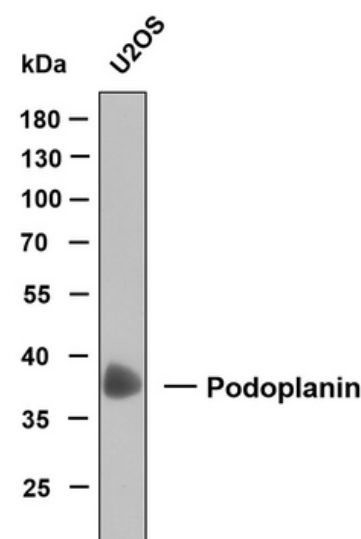
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



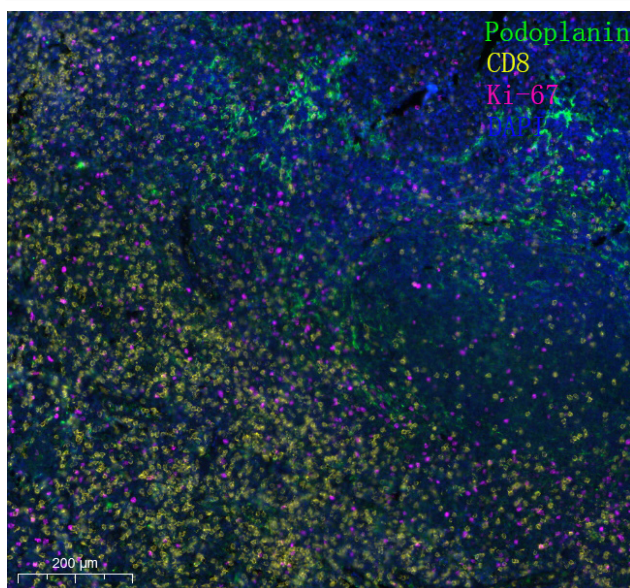
Products Images



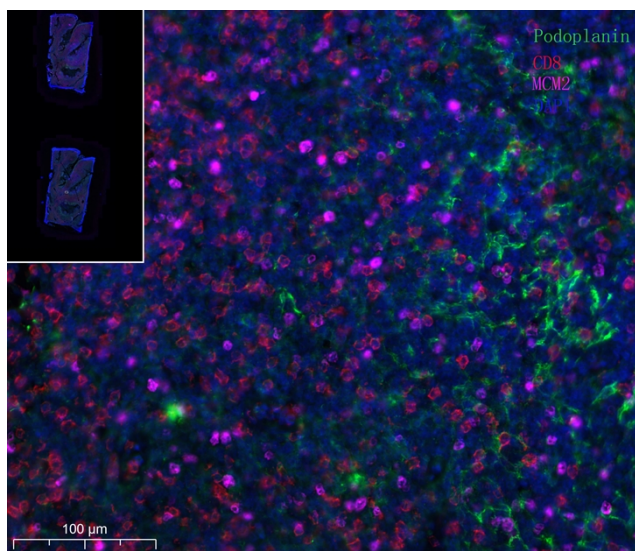
Human tonsil tissue was stained with Podoplanin (ABT360) Antibody



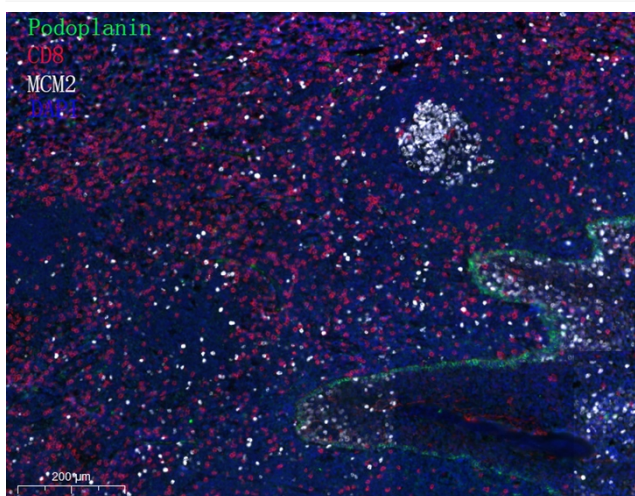
Whole cell lysates of U2OS were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-Podoplanin antibody. The HRP-conjugated anti-Mouse IgG antibody was used to detect the antibody. Predicted band size: 24(36) kDa



Fluorescence multiplex immunohistochemical analysis of Human tonsil tissue (formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded section). Merged staining of Anti-Podoplanin (YM6994), Anti-CD8 (YM6938), Anti-MCM2 (YM6077). The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® MAX instrument with an Sextuple-Fluorescence kit (RS0039, Immunoway). The section was incubated in 3 rounds of staining; sequentially for Anti-Podoplanin (YM6994 1:200), Anti-CD8 (YM6938 1:200), Anti-MCM2 (YM6077 1:200).; each using a separate fluorescent tyramide signal amplification system. EDTA based antigen retrieval (Leica Biosystems BOND® Epitope Retrieval Solution 2, pH 9.0, 20 minutes) was used in between rounds of tyramide signal amplification to remove the antibody from the previous round, to avoid any cross-reactivity. DAPI (dark blue) was used as a nuclear counter stain. Microscopy and pseudocoloring of individual dyes was performed using a Slideviewer Imaging System (3D histech).



Fluorescence multiplex immunohistochemical analysis of Human tonsil tissue (formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded section). Merged staining of Anti-Podoplanin (YM6994), Anti-CD8 (YM6938), Anti-Ki-67 (YM6812). The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® MAX instrument with an Sextuple-Fluorescence kit (RS0039, Immunoway). The section was incubated in 3 rounds of staining; sequentially for Anti-Podoplanin (YM6994 1:200), Anti-CD8 (YM6938 1:200), Anti-Ki67 (YM6812 1:200).; each using a separate fluorescent tyramide signal amplification system. EDTA based antigen retrieval (Leica Biosystems BOND® Epitope Retrieval Solution 2, pH 9.0, 20 minutes) was used in between rounds of tyramide signal amplification to remove the antibody from the previous round, to avoid any cross-reactivity. DAPI (dark blue) was used as a nuclear counter stain. Microscopy and pseudocoloring of individual dyes was performed using a Slideviewer Imaging System (3D histech).



Fluorescence multiplex immunohistochemical analysis of Human tonsil tissue (formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded section). Merged staining of Anti-Podoplanin (YM6994), Anti-CD8 (YM6938), Anti-MCM2 (YM6077). The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® MAX instrument with an Sextuple-Fluorescence kit (RS0039, Immunoway). The section was incubated in 3 rounds of staining; sequentially for Anti-Podoplanin (YM6994 1:200), Anti-CD8 (YM6938 1:200), Anti-MCM2 (YM6077 1:200).; each using a separate fluorescent tyramide signal amplification system. EDTA based antigen retrieval (Leica Biosystems BOND® Epitope Retrieval Solution 2, pH 9.0, 20 minutes) was used in between rounds of tyramide signal amplification to remove the antibody from the previous round, to avoid any cross-reactivity. DAPI (dark blue) was used as a nuclear counter stain. Microscopy and pseudocoloring of individual dyes was performed using a Slideviewer Imaging System (3D histech).