

PE/Cy7 anti-human Podoplanin

Catalog # / Size: 2285065 / 25 tests
2285070 / 100 tests

Clone: NC-08

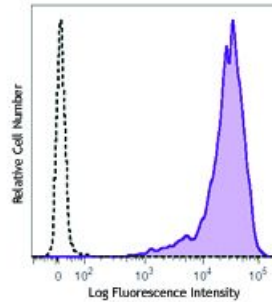
Isotype: Rat IgG2a, λ

Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with PE/Cy7 under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE/Cy7 and unconjugated antibody.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).

Concentration: Lot-specific



Human glioblastoma cell line LN319 was stained with podoplanin (clone NC-08) PE/Cy7 (filled histogram) or rat IgG2a PE/Cy7 isotype control (bottom).

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is 5 microL per million cells or 5 microL per 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Application Notes: Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunofluorescence1.

Application References: 1. Fujino N, *et al.* 2012. *Am. J. Respir. Cell. Mol. Biol.* 46:422. (FC, IF)

Description: Podoplanin is a 40-43 kD type-I transmembrane sialomucin-type glycoprotein, also known as T1a, gp36, gp38, gp40, and Aggrus. Originally detected on the surface of podocytes, further characterization showed podoplanin has a broad tissue distribution, including mesothelial cells, epithelial cells, follicular dendritic cells, and a variety of tumor cells. It has been reported that podoplanin is the ligand of CLEC2 and is involved in lymphatic vessel formation, platelet aggregation, and tumor metastasis. Podoplanin may serve as a useful marker for tumor diagnosis and prognosis.

Antigen References: 1. Raica M, *et al.* 2008. *Anticancer Res.* 28:2997.
2. Xie Q, *et al.* 2008. *Int. J. Clin. Exp. Pathol.* 1:276.
3. Ogasawara S, *et al.* 2008. *Hybridoma.* 27:259.
4. Kato Y, *et al.* 2