

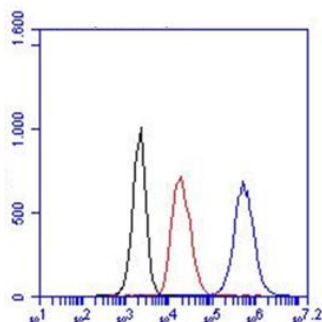
CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS – TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--|----------------------|-----------|
| Product name | Podoplanin, Human, clone LpMab13 | | |
| Catalog number | HM2374-20UG | | |
| Lot number | - | Expiry date | - |
| Volume | 200 µl | Amount | 20 µg |
| Formulation | 0.2 µm filtered in PBS+0.1%BSA+0.02%NaN3 | Concentration | 100 µg/ml |
| Host Species | Mouse IgG1 | Conjugate | None |
| Endotoxin | N.A. | Purification | Protein G |
| Storage | 4°C | | |

Application notes

| | IHC-F | IHC-P | IF | FC | FS | IA | IP | W |
|-------------|-------|-------|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| Reference # | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 |
| Yes | | • | • | • | | • | | • |
| No | | | | | | | | |
| N.D. | • | | | | • | | • | |

N.D. = Not Determined; IHC = Immuno histochemistry; F = Frozen sections; P = Paraffin sections; IF = Immuno Fluorescence; FC = Flow Cytometry; FS = Functional Studies; IA = Immuno Assays; IP = Immuno Precipitation; W = Western blot



FC: Flow cytometry experiment with MG-63 cells. Black line represent the cells only, red line the isotype control and blue line HM2374 in a concentration of 2 µg/250000 cells.

Dilutions to be used depend on detection system applied. It is recommended that users test the reagent and determine their own optimal dilutions. The typical starting working dilution is 1:50.

- IA: Antibody LpMab13 can be used as detection antibody.
- FC: HM2374 can be used both intra- and extracellular.
- W: reduced and non-reduced conditions were used. The expected band sizes are ~40 kDa.

General Information
Description

Monoclonal antibody LpMab13 recognizes Podoplanin. Podoplanin (PDPN), also known under the name Aggrus, is highly expressed in various tumors (such as oral, lung, esophageal, brain) and in normal cells as lymphatic endothelial cells and podocytes. PDPN is a small type-I membrane glycoprotein with a large number of O-glycoside chains and therefore it belongs to mucin-type proteins. It can be found on the surface of many types of normal cells originating from various germ layers. It is present primarily on the endothelium of lymphatic vessels, type I pneumocytes and glomerular podocytes. Increased levels of podoplanin or its neo-expression have been found in numerous types of human carcinomas, but it is especially common in squamous cell carcinomas, such as cervical, larynx, oral cavity, skin and lung cancer. This small sialomucin is also seen on the surface of cancer-associated fibroblasts (CAFs) in lung adenocarcinomas, as well as in breast and pancreatic tumors. In most cancers, a high level of podoplanin expression, both in cancer cells, as well as in CAFs, is correlated with an increased incidence of metastasis to lymph nodes and shorter survival time of patients. Little is known about the biological role of podoplanin, however research carried out on mice with a knock-out gene of this glycoprotein shows that the presence of podoplanin determines normal development of lungs, the lymphatic system and heart. Podoplanin on cancer cells and CAFs seems to play an important role in the development and progression of various cancers. Podoplanin possesses in its N-terminal

