

**Mouse Anti-Periplakin (PPL) [MD430]: MC0669, MC0669RTU7**

**Intended Use:** For Research Use Only

**Description:** Periplakin (PPL) is a component of desmosomes and of the epidermal cornified envelope in keratinocytes. The N-terminal domain of this protein interacts with the plasma membrane and its C-terminus interacts with intermediate filaments. It plays a crucial role in the structural integrity of desmosomes and the formation of the epidermal cornified envelope, which is essential for maintaining skin barrier function and protecting against environmental stressors. Located at the cell membrane, periplakin interacts with other plakin family proteins, such as envoplakin, to form a robust cytoskeletal network that supports cell adhesion and tissue integrity. Unique structural domains of periplakin, including rod and linker domains, facilitate interactions with intermediate filaments and other cytoskeletal components, underscoring a vital role in cellular organization and stability.

**Specifications:**

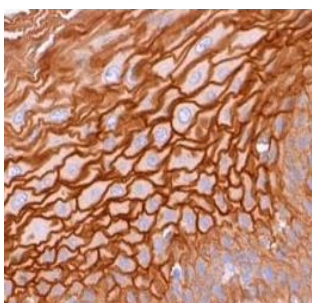
|               |                                                                                                   |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Clone:        | MD430                                                                                             |
| Source:       | Mouse                                                                                             |
| Isotype:      | IgG1k                                                                                             |
| Immunogen:    | Human periplakin N-terminus aa 41-240                                                             |
| Reactivity:   | Human, mouse, rat                                                                                 |
| Localization: | Membrane and/or cytoplasm                                                                         |
| Formulation:  | Purified antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide (NaN <sub>3</sub> ) |
| Storage:      | Store at 2°- 8°C                                                                                  |
| Applications: | IHC, IF, IP, WB                                                                                   |
| Package:      |                                                                                                   |

| Description                           | Catalog No. | Size |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|------|
| Periplakin (PPL) [MD430] Concentrated | MC0669      | 1 ml |
| Periplakin (PPL) [MD430] Prediluted   | MC0669RTU7  | 7 ml |

**IHC Procedure\*:**

|                           |                                                                                     |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Positive Control Tissue:  | Skin, esophagus, thyroid                                                            |
| Concentrated Dilution:    | 25-200                                                                              |
| Pretreatment:             | Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes Pressure Cooker or 30-60 minutes water bath at 95°-99°C |
| Incubation Time and Temp: | 30-60 minutes at RT                                                                 |
| Detection:                | Refer to the detection system manual                                                |

\* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human esophagus stained with anti-Periplakin using DAB

**References:**

1. Paraneoplastic pemphigus uncovers distinct clinical and biological phenotypes of western unicentric Castleman disease. Dieudonné, Y. et al. Br J Haematol. 202: 267-278, 2023. PMID: 37221131. PMID: 37221131.
2. Loss of periplakin expression is associated with pathological stage and cancer-specific survival in patients with urothelial carcinoma of the urinary bladder. Kazumasa Matsumoto, et al. Biomed Res. 35(3):201-6, 2014. doi: 10.2220/biomedres.35.201.

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Rev. A

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