

## Recombinant Human PD-L1/B7-H1/CD274 Protein (His Tag)

**Catalog No.** PKSH033557

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

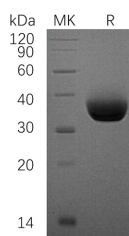
### Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	Programmed Cell Death 1 Ligand 1;PD-L1;PDCD1 Ligand 1;Programmed Death Ligand 1;B7 Homolog 1;B7-H1;CD274;B7H1;PDCD1L1;PDCD1LG1;PDL1
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293 Cells
<b>Sequence</b>	Phe19-Thr239
<b>Accession</b>	Q9NZQ7
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	26.3 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	34-42 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	C-His
<b>Bioactivity</b>	Immobilized Anti-Human PDL1 mAb at 2µg/ml (100 µl/well)can bind Human PD-L1-His.The ED50 of Human PD-L1-6His is 5.57 ng/ml.

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 4% Mannitol, 0.02% Tween 80, pH7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### For Research Use Only

## Background

CD274; also known as B7-H1 or programmed death ligand 1 (PD-L1); is a 40 kD type I transmembrane protein and a member of the B7 family within the immunoglobulin receptor superfamily. Programmed death-1 ligand-1 (PD-L1; CD274; B7-H1) has been identified as the ligand for the immunoinhibitory receptor programmed death-1 (PD1/PDCD1) and has been demonstrated to play a role in the regulation of immune responses and peripheral tolerance. By binding to PD1 on activated T-cells and B-cells; PD-L1 may inhibit ongoing T-cell responses by inducing apoptosis and arresting cell-cycle progression. Accordingly; it leads to growth of immunogenic tumor growth by increasing apoptosis of antigen specific T cells and may contribute to immune evasion by cancers. PD-L1 thus is regarded as promising therapeutic target for human autoimmune disease and malignant cancers.