

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

Catalog No. PKSM040919

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

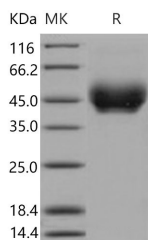
Description

Synonyms	A530045L16Rik Protein;Mouse;B7h1 Protein;Mouse;Pdc111 Protein;Mouse;Pdc11g1 Protein;Mouse;Pdl1 Protein;Mouse
Species	Mouse
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Met 1-Thr 238
Accession	NP_068693.1
Calculated Molecular Weight	26.3 kDa
Observed molecular weight	40-45 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	Immobilized recombinant mouse PD1-L1 at 1 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind mouse PD1 with a linear range of 6. 25-400 ng/ml.

Properties

Purity	> 98 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	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.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 98 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

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. PD-L1/B7-H1 is a member of the growing B7 family of immune molecules and this protein contains one V-like and one C-like Ig domain within the extracellular domain, and together with PD-L2, are two ligands for PD1 which belongs to the CD28/CTLA4 family expressed on activated lymphoid cells. 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.