A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

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

Catalog Number: PKSM040919

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

Description

Species Mouse

Source HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse PD-L1/B7-H1/CD274 protein Met 1-Thr 238, with an C-

terminal His

Calculated MW26.3 kDaObserved MW40-45 kDaAccessionNP_068693.1

Bio-activity 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

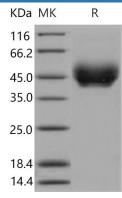
Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants

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

Elabscience®

Elabscience Bionovation Inc.

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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.

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