Purified Anti-Mouse CD274/PD-L1 Antibody[10F.9G2], Functional Grade

catalog number: **E-AB-F11320**

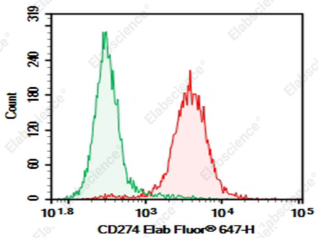
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

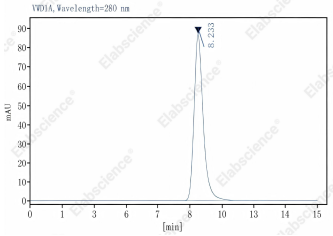
Reactivity	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse CD274 protein
Host	Rat
Isotype	Rat IgG2b, κ
Clone	10F.9G2
Purification	>98%, Protein A/G purified
Buffer	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. < 1.0 EU per mg of the antibody as determined by the LAL method.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
FCM	≤ 0.2 μg per million cells in 100 μL volume
Block	Reported in the literature

Data



C57/BL6 Mouse splenocytes were stained with 0.2 μg Purified Anti-Mouse CD274/PD-L1 Antibody[10F.9G2], Functional Grade (Right) and 0.2 μg Rat IgG2b, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by Elab Fluor® 647-conjugated Goat Anti-Rat IgG Secondary Antibody.



Monomer purity ≥95% as determined by analytical size-exclusion chromatography (SEC)

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles. This preparation contains no preservatives, thus it should be handled under aseptic conditions.
Shipping	Ice bag

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. It is expressed on T cells, B cells, NK cells, dendritic cells, IFN-γ activated endothelial cells, and monocytes. B7-H1 is one of the ligands of PD-1. The interaction of B7-H1 with PD-1 plays an important role in the inhibition of T cell responses. Other studies have shown that B7-H1 is able to costimulate T cell growth and cytokine production. CD274 is involved in costimulation essential for T cell proliferation and production of IL-10 and IFN-γ, in an IL-2-dependent and a PD-1-independent manner. Its interaction with PD-1 inhibits T cell proliferation and cytokine production.

None (Azide-Free,Low Endotoxin) are perfectly suited to be used in culture or in vivo (for nonhuman studies) for functional assays blocking, neutralizing, activation or depletion where the presence of azide may damage cells or exogenous endotoxin may signal or activate cells.

Application References

Chaido Stathopoulou, et al. Immunity. 2018 Aug 21;49(2):247-263.e7.