

**DESCRIPTION**

<b>Source</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line, NS0-derived rat VISTA/B7-H5/PD-1H protein		
	Rat VISTA (Met1-Ala192) Accession # NP_001037765.1	IEGRMD	Human IgG <sub>1</sub> (Pro100-Lys330)
	N-terminus		C-terminus
<b>N-terminal Sequence Analysis</b>	Ile33		
<b>Structure / Form</b>	Disulfide-linked homodimer		
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	44.6 kDa		

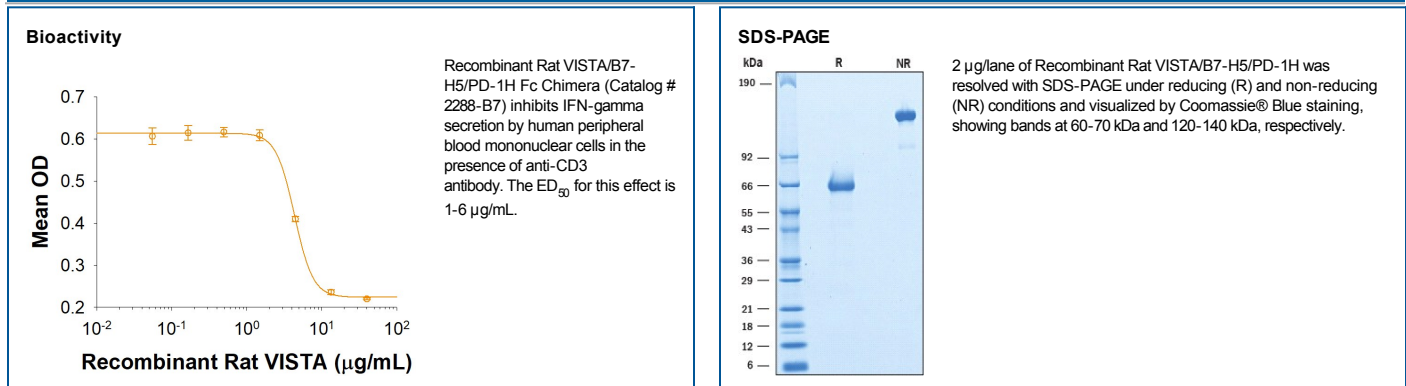
**SPECIFICATIONS**

<b>SDS-PAGE</b>	60-70 kDa, reducing conditions
<b>Activity</b>	Measured by its ability to inhibit anti-CD3 antibody induced IFN-gamma secretion by human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC). The ED <sub>50</sub> for this effect is 1-6 µg/mL.
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
<b>Purity</b>	>95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 200 µg/mL in PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, ≤ -20 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 3 months, ≤ -20 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

**DATA**



**BACKGROUND**

V-domain Ig suppressor of T cell activation (VISTA), also known as platelet receptor Gi24, Dies1, SISP1, PD-1H, and B7-H5, is a 50-60 kDa transmembrane glycoprotein with homology to B7-like immune co-stimulatory molecules (1, 2). Mature rat VISTA contains a 160 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) with one Ig-like domain, a 24 aa transmembrane segment, and a 96 aa cytoplasmic domain. The ECD of rat VISTA shares a 78% and 67% aa sequence identity with mouse and human VISTA, respectively. In human VISTA, a 30 kDa ECD can be shed by MT1-MMP, leaving a 25-30 kDa fragment remaining in the membrane (3). VISTA promotes both MT1-MMP expression and the MT1-MMP mediated activation of MMP-2 (3). VISTA has been shown to support the differentiation of embryonic stem cells (ESC) and enhances BMP-4 induced signaling in ESC, but it is also down-regulated following BMP-4 exposure (4, 5). VISTA can bind directly to BMP-4, but it also associates with the type I BMP receptor Activin RIB/ALK 4 (4, 5). VISTA is highly expressed on mature CD11b high myeloid-derived APCs and to a lesser extent on CD4<sup>+</sup>, CD8<sup>+</sup>, and T regs and is also found on tumor infiltrating lymphocytes (7). It is up-regulated *in vivo* on activated monocytes and dendritic cells (5). VISTA inhibits CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> T cell proliferation, and their production of IL2 and IFN-gamma (6). Its expression on tumor cells attenuates the antitumor immune response and enables more rapid tumor progression (6). Suppression of VISTA signaling was shown to increase the rate of progression in the mouse autoimmune disease model EAE (6). VISTA-Ig suppressed proliferation of T cells but not B cells and blunted the production of T cell cytokines and activation markers, suggesting that VISTA as a negative checkpoint regulator suppresses T cell activation (8, 9).

**References:**

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