

**DESCRIPTION**

**Source** Mouse myeloma cell line, NS0-derived mouse PD-L1/B7-H1 protein  
Phe19-His239, with a C-terminal 6-His tag  
Accession # Q9EP73

**N-terminal Sequence Analysis** Phe19

**Predicted Molecular Mass** 26 kDa

**SPECIFICATIONS**

**SDS-PAGE** 49-62 kDa, reducing conditions

**Activity** Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA.  
When Recombinant Mouse PD-L1/B7-H1 is immobilized at 25 ng/mL (100  $\mu$ L/well), the concentration of Recombinant Mouse PD-1 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 1021-PD) that produces 50% of the optimal binding response is approximately 8-40 ng/mL

**Endotoxin Level** <0.10 EU per 1  $\mu$ g of the protein by the LAL method.

**Purity** >95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.

**Formulation** Lyophilized from a 0.2  $\mu$ m filtered solution in PBS. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

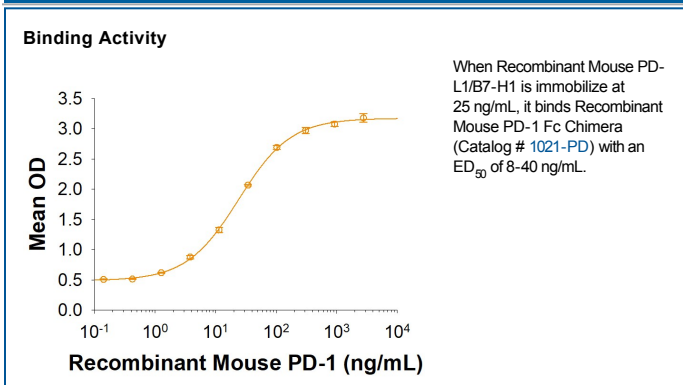
**Reconstitution** Reconstitute at 400  $\mu$ g/mL in PBS.

**Shipping** The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

**Stability & Storage** **Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

**DATA**



**BACKGROUND**

B7-H1, also known as PD-L1 and CD274, is an approximately 65 kDa transmembrane glycoprotein in the B7 family of immune regulatory molecules (1). Mature mouse B7-H1 consists of a 221 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) with two immunoglobulin-like domains, a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 30 aa cytoplasmic domain (2). Within the ECD, mouse B7-H1 shares 73% and 86% aa sequence identity with human and rat B7-H1, respectively. B7-H1 is expressed on inflammatory-activated immune cells including macrophages, T cells, and B cells (2-5), keratinocytes (6, 7), endothelial and intestinal epithelial cells (6, 8), as well as a variety of carcinomas and melanoma (9, 10). B7-H1 binds to T cell B7-1/CD80 and PD-1 (5, 6, 10-13). It suppresses T cell activation and proliferation (3, 6, 12, 14) and induces the apoptosis of activated T cells (9). It plays a role in the development of immune tolerance by promoting T cell anergy (5, 12) and enhancing regulatory T cell development (14). B7-H1 favors the development of anti-inflammatory IL-10 and IL-22 producing dendritic cells (3, 8) and inhibits the development of Th17 cells (14). In cancer, B7-H1 provides resistance to T cell mediated lysis, enhances EMT, and enhances the tumorigenic function of Th22 cells (4, 7, 10, 13).

**References:**

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