

# Recombinant Human PD-L1/B7-H1 Fc Chimera Alexa Fluor® 647

Catalog Number: AFR156

#### DESCRIPTION Mouse myeloma cell line, NS0-derived human PD-L1/B7-H1 protein Source Human PD-L1 Human IgG<sub>1</sub> (Phe19-Thr239) **DIEGRMD** (Pro100-Lys330) Accession # Q9NZQ7.1 N-terminus C-terminus N-terminal Sequence Phe19 Analysis Structure / Form Disulfide-linked homodimer Labeled with Alexa Fluor® 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm

SPECIFICATIONS	
SDS-PAGE	70-75 kDa, under reducing conditions.
Activity	Measured by flow cytometry for its ability to bind anti-human PD-L1/B7-H1 Monoclonal Antibody conjugated beads. The concentration of Recombinant Human PD-L1/B7-H1 Fc Chimera Alexa Fluor® 647 (Catalog # AFR156) that produces 50% of the binding response is 1.00-15.0 ng/mL.
Endotoxin Level	<1.0 EU per 1 μg of the protein by the LAL method.
Purity	>90%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS and NaCl with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping The product is shipped with dry ice or equivalent. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

### Stability & Storage

**Predicted Molecular** 

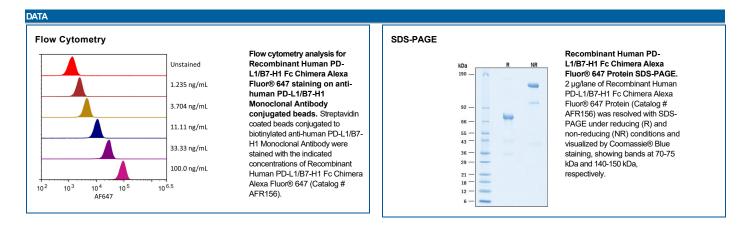
Protect from light. Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

6 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.

Emission Wavelength: 668 nm

52 kDa (monomer)

- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after opening
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after opening



Rev. 7/26/2023 Page 1 of 2





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### BACKGROUND

PD-L1, also known as B7-H1, PDL1, is one of the ligands for PD-1 and plays a critical role in the regulation of T cell immunity (1-6). The PD-1:PD-L1 interaction initiates a negative signaling cascade in T cells leading to inhibition of T cell activation (2, 5, 7, 8). PD-L1 provides a molecular stop signal to the adaptive immune system helping to distinguish between self and foreign antigens. PD-L1 also plays a role in the development of immune tolerance by promoting T cell anergy (1, 5) and enhancing regulatory T cell development (8). In addition, PD-L1 favors the development of anti-inflammatory IL-10 and IL-22 producing dendritic cells (7, 9) and inhibits the development of Th17 cells (8). Many cancers exhibit upregulated PD-L1 protein expression, and several cancers with high levels of PD-L1 have been associated with increased tumor aggressiveness and poor prognosis. Using new therapeutics that block the PD-L1:PD-1 interaction has proven successful in the clinic for many cancer types and has sparked great interest in the field of cancer immunotherapy.

The PD-L1 protein is an approximately 65 kDa transmembrane glycoprotein belonging to the B7 family of immune regulatory molecules (10). Mature human PD-L1 protein consists of a 220 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) with two immunoglobulin-like domains, a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 31 aa cytoplasmic domain (11). Within the ECD, human PD-L1 shares 73% and 74% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat B7-H1, respectively. Alternative splicing generates additional isoforms that either lack the first Ig-like domain or are truncated within the second Ig-like domain (12). PD-L1 is expressed on inflammatory-activated immune cells including macrophages, T cells, and B cells (10, 13, 14, 16) keratinocytes (9, 11), endothelial and intestinal epithelial cells (2, 9), as well as a variety of carcinomas and melanoma (12, 16).

#### References:

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