

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human PD-1 in direct ELISAs.
<b>Source</b>	Recombinant Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>1</sub> Clone # 913429
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human PD-1 Met1-Gln167 Accession # Q15116
<b>Conjugate</b>	Alexa Fluor 700 Excitation Wavelength: 675-700 nm Emission Wavelength: 723 nm
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details.  *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	0.25-1 µg/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	Human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) treated with PHA

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Protect from light. Do not freeze.</b> ● 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

## BACKGROUND

Programmed Death-1 (PD-1) is a type I transmembrane protein belonging to the CD28/CTLA-4 family of immunoreceptors that mediate signals for regulating immune responses (1). Members of the CD28/CTLA-4 family have been shown to either promote T cell activation (CD28 and ICOS) or downregulate T cell activation (CTLA-4 and PD-1) (2). PD-1 is expressed on activated T cells, B cells, myeloid cells, and on a subset of thymocytes. *In vitro*, ligation of PD-1 inhibits TCR-mediated T cell proliferation and production of IL-1, IL-4, IL-10, and IFN-γ. In addition, PD-1 ligation also inhibits BCR mediated signaling. PD-1 deficient mice have a defect in peripheral tolerance and spontaneously develop autoimmune diseases (2, 3). Two B7 family proteins, PD-L1 (also called B7-H1) and PD-L2 (also known as B7-DC), have been identified as PD-1 ligands. Unlike other B7 family proteins, both PD-L1 and PD-L2 are expressed in a wide variety of normal tissues including heart, placenta, and activated spleens (4). The wide expression of PD-L1 and PD-L2 and the inhibitor effects on PD-1 ligation indicate that PD-1 might be involved in the regulation of peripheral tolerance and may help prevent autoimmune diseases (2). The human PD-1 gene encodes a 288 amino acid (aa) protein with a putative 20 aa signal peptide, a 148 aa extracellular region with one immunoglobulin-like V-type domain, a 24 aa transmembrane domain, and a 95 aa cytoplasmic region. The cytoplasmic tail contains two tyrosine residues that form the Immunoreceptor Tyrosine-based Inhibitory Motif (ITIM) and Immunoreceptor Tyrosine-based Switch Motif (ITSM) that are important in mediating PD-1 signaling. Mouse and human PD-1 share approximately 60% aa sequence identity (4).

## References:

1. Ishida, Y. *et al.* (1992) EMBO J. **11**:3887.
2. Nishimura, H. and T. Honjo (2001) Trends in Immunol. **22**:265.
3. Latchman, Y. *et al.* (2001) Nature Immunol. **2**:261.
4. Carreno, B.M. and M. Collins (2002) Annu. Rev. Immunol. **20**:29.

## PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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