

# Human PD-1 Alexa Fluor® 594-conjugated Antibody

Recombinant Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 2335A Catalog Number: FAB10863T

100 µg

DESCRIPTION			
Species Reactivity	Human		
Specificity	Detects human PD-1 in direct ELISAs.		
Source	Recombinant Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 2335A		
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant		
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line, NS0-derived human PD-1 Met1-Gln167 Accession # Q15116		
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm		
Formulation	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	
Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 μg/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	Human PBMC treated with PHA	

PREPARATION AND STORAGE			
Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.		
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze.  • 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.		

### BACKGROUND

Programmed Death-1 receptor (PD-1), also known as CD279, is type I transmembrane protein belonging to the CD28 family of immune regulatory receptors (1). Other members of this family include CD28, CTLA-4, ICOS, and BTLA (2-5). Mature human PD-1 consists of a 148 amino acid (aa) extracellular region (ECD) with one immunoglobulin-like V-type domain, a 24 aa transmembrane domain, and a 95 aa cytoplasmic region. The human PD-1 ECD shares 65% aa sequence identity with the mouse PD-1 ECD. 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 for mediating PD-1 signaling. PD-1 acts as a monomeric receptor and interacts in a 1:1 stoichiometric ratio with its ligands PD-L1 (B7-H1) and PD-L2 (B7-DC) (6, 7). PD-1 is expressed on activated T cells, B cells, monocytes, and dendritic cells while PD-L1 expression is constitutive on the same cells and also on nonhematopoietic cells such as lung endothelial cells and hepatocytes (8, 9). Ligation of PD-L1 with PD-1 induces co-inhibitory signals on T cells promoting their apoptosis, anergy, and functional exhaustion (10). Thus, the PD-1: PD-L1 interaction is a key regulator of the threshold of immune response and peripheral immune tolerance (11). Finally, blockade of the PD-1: PD-L1 interaction by either antibodies or genetic manipulation accelerates tumor eradication and shows potential for improving cancer immunotherapy (12, 13, 14).

### References:

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