

Human PD-1 Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG₁ Clone # 1026519 Catalog Number: FAB10866G

100 µg

DESCRIPTION			
Species Reactivity	Human		
Specificity	Detects human PD-1 in direct ELISAs.		
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 1026519		
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant		
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide containing human PD-1		
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm		
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide.		
	*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.		

APP		

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

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	Recommended Concentration	Sample		
Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 μg/10 ⁶ cells	HEK293 Human Cell Line transfected with Human PD-1 and eGFP		

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
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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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