

Human PD-L1 Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Antibody

Recombinant Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 2340D Catalog Number: FAB1562G 100 µg

DESCRIPTION			
Species Reactivity	Human		
Specificity	Detects human PD-L1/B7-H1 in direct ELISAs.		
Source	Recombinant Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 2340D		
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant		
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line, NS0-derived human PD-L1/B7-H1 protein Phe19-Thr239 Accession # Q9NZQ7		
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. 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 Shee (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 ⁶ cells	HEK293 Human Cell Line Transfected with Human PD-L1/B7-H1 and eGFP		

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

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 human B7-H1 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 (2). Within the ECD, human B7-H1 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 (3). B7-H1 is expressed on inflammatory-activated immune cells including macrophages, T cells, and B cells (4-7), keratinocytes (8, 9), enothelial and intestinal epithelial cells (8, 10), as well as a variety of carcinomas and melanoma (11, 12). B7-H1 binds to T cell B7-1/CD80 and PD-1 (7, 8, 12-15). It suppresses T cell activation and proliferation (5, 8, 14, 16) and induces the apoptosis of activated T cells (11). It plays a role in the development of immune tolerance by promoting T cell anergy (7, 14) and enhancing regulatory T cell development (16). B7-H1 favors the development of anti-inflammatory IL-10 and IL-22 producing dendritic cells (5, 10) and inhibits the development of Th17 cells (16). In cancer, B7-H1 provides resistance to T cell mediated lysis, enhances EMT, and enhances the tumorigenic function of Th22 cells (6, 9, 12, 15).

References:

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