

**DESCRIPTION**

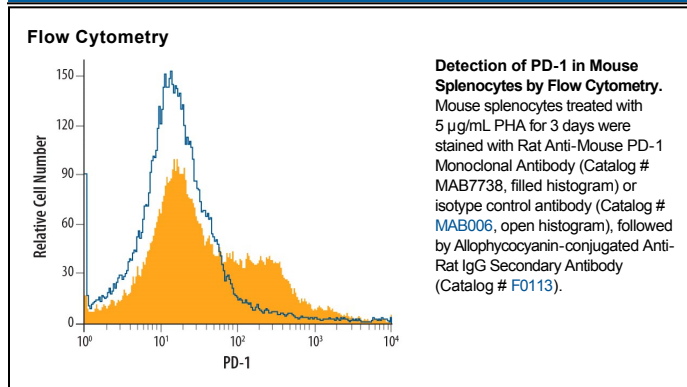
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects mouse PD-1 in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human PD-1 is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Rat IgG <sub>2A</sub> Clone # 766104
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse PD-1 Leu25-Gln167 Accession # Q02242
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

**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.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	2.5 µg/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	See Below
<b>CyTOF-ready</b>	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.	

**DATA**



**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Sterile PBS to a final concentration of 0.5 mg/mL.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

**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). Other members of this family include CD28, CTLA-4, and ICOS (2-4). PD-1 is most closely related to CTLA-4 and shares approximately 24% amino acid (aa) sequence identity. The mouse PD-1 gene encodes a 288 aa protein with a putative 20 aa signal peptide, a 149 aa extracellular region with one immunoglobulin-like V-type domain, a 21 aa transmembrane domain, and a 98 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 69% aa sequence identity. Two B7 family proteins, PD-L1 (also called B7-H1) and PD-L2, have been identified as PD-1 ligands (5, 6). PD-1 is expressed on activated T cells, B cells, myeloid cells, and on a subset of thymocytes. PD-1 deficient mice have a defect in peripheral tolerance and spontaneously develop autoimmune diseases. Binding of PD-1 to PD-L1 or PD-L2 results in the inhibition of TCR-mediated proliferation and cytokine production as well as BCR-mediated signaling. PD-1 likely has an inhibitory role in regulating immune responses (1-4).

**References:**

1. Ishida, Y. *et al.* (1992) EMBO J. 11:3887.
2. Sharpe, A.H. and G.J. Freeman (2002) Nat. Rev. Immunol. 2:116.
3. Coyle, A. and J. Gutierrez-Ramos (2001) Nat. Immunol. 2:203.
4. Nishimura, H. and T. Honjo (2001) Trends Immunol. 22:265.
5. Latchman Y. *et al.* (2001) Nat. Immunol. 2:261.
6. Tamura, H. *et al.* (2001) Blood 97:1809.