



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual
Recombinant Human PD-L1/B7-H1/CD274 Protein
(His Tag)(Active)
RPES0364

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES0364

Size: 10µg

Species: Human

Expression host: Human Cells

Uniprot: Q9NZQ7

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 26.33 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 34 kDa

Tag: C-His

Bio-activity: Immobilized Mouse PD-Fc(Cat: PKSM041289) at 10µg/ml(100 µl/well) can bind Human PD-L1-His.

Purity: > 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.

Storage: Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping: This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation: Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, 5% Trehalose, pH 7.4.

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application: Functional ELISA

Synonyms: Programmed Cell Death 1 Ligand 1; PD-L1; PDCD1 Ligand 1; Programmed Death Ligand 1; B7 Homolog 1; B7-H1; CD274; B7H1; PDCD1L1; PDCD1LG1; PDL1

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Phe19-Thr239

Background:

CD274, also known as B7-H1 or programmed death ligand 1 (PD-L1), is a 40 kD type I transmembrane protein and a member of the B7 family within the immunoglobulin receptor superfamily. Programmed death ligand (PD-L1, CD274, B7-H1) has been identified as the ligand for the immunoinhibitory receptor programmed death (PD1/PDCD1) and has been demonstrated to play a role in the regulation of immune responses and peripheral tolerance. By binding to PD1 on activated T-cells and B-cells, PD-L1 may inhibit ongoing T-cell responses by inducing apoptosis and arresting cell-cycle progression. Accordingly, it leads to growth of immunogenic tumor growth by increasing apoptosis of antigen specific T cells and may contribute to immune evasion by cancers. PD-L1 thus is regarded as promising therapeutic target for human autoimmune disease and malignant cancers.