



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human PD-L1/B7-H1/CD274 Protein (Fc Tag)(Active) RPES0432

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES0432

Size: 100µg

Species: Human

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_054862.1

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 52 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 65-70 kDa

Tag: C-Fc

Bio-activity: Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized human PD at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind recombinant human B7-H1 / PD-L1 / Fc chimera with a linear range of 0.02-0.4 µg/ml.

Purity: > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

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

Storage: Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°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 sterile PBS, 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: Met 1-Thr 239

Background:

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. PD-L1/B7-H1 is a member of the growing B7 family of immune molecules and this protein contains one V-like and one C-like Ig domain within the extracellular domain, and together with PD-L2, are two ligands for PD1 which belongs to the CD28/CTLA4 family expressed on activated lymphoid cells. 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.