

Recombinant Human Cynomolgus PD-L1 (C-6His)

Catalog No: CC29

Description	Recombinant Cynomolgus Programmed Cell Death 1 Ligand 1 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Phe19-Thr239 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Expression System	Human cells
Alternative name	B7-H; B7H1; B7-H1; B7H1PDCD1L1; CD274 antigenMGC142294; CD274 molecule; CD274; PDCD1L1; PDCD1LG1; PDL1; PD-L1; PD-L1B7 homolog 1; PDL1PDCD1 ligand 1; programmed cell death 1 ligand 1; Programmed death ligand 1
Accession No.	G7PSE7
Predicted Molecular Weight	27.1kDa
Apparent Molecular Weight	32-40kDa, reducing conditions.
Quality Control	Purity: greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin: less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 50mM Glycine 50mM NaCl pH4.0.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
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. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.
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-1 ligand-1 (PD-L1, CD274, B7-H1) has been identified as the ligand for the immunoinhibitory receptor programmed death-1(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.

SDS-PAGE

