Mouse PD-L1 / B7-H1 / CD274 Protein (His & Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: 50010-M03H

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

A530045L16Rik; B7h1; Pdcd1l1; Pdcd1lg1; Pdl1

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the extracellular domain (Met 1-Thr 238) of mouse PD-L1 (NP_068693.1) was fused with the C-terminal His-tagged Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Mouse

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 97 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:

Measured by its ability to bind mouse PD-1 in functional ELISA.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 ℃

Predicted N terminal: Phe 19

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant mouse PD-L1/Fc is a disulfide-linked homodimeric protein after proteolytic removal of the signal peptide. The reduced monomer consists of 468 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 52.8 kDa. As a result of glycosylation, the apparent molecular mass of rm PD-L1/Fc monomer is approximately 65-75 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

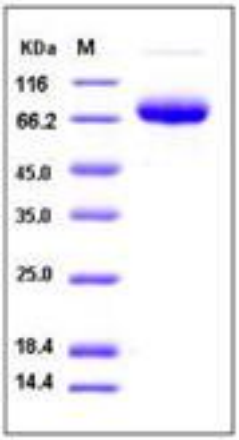
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

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. 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.

References

1.Iwai Y, *et al.* (2002) Involvement of PD-L1 on tumor cells in the escape from host immune system and tumor immunotherapy by PD-L1 blockade. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 99(19): 12293-7. 2.Ghebeh H, *et al.* (2006) The B7-H1 (PD-L1) T lymphocyte-inhibitory molecule is expressed in breast cancer patients with infiltrating ductal carcinoma: correlation with important high-risk prognostic factors. Neoplasia. 8(3): 190-8. 3.Salih HR, *et al.* (2006) The role of leukemia-derived B7-H1 (PD-L1) in tumor-T-cell interactions in humans. Exp Hematol. 34(7): 888-94.