

Cynomolgus PD1 / PDCD1 / CD279 Protein (Fc & AVI Tag), Biotinylated

Catalog Number: 90311-C41H-B



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

PDCD1

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the cynomolgus PDCD1 (NP_001271065.1) (Met1-Gln167) was expressed with a c-terminal Fc region of human IgG1 tagged AVI tag at the C-terminus. The expressed protein was biotinylated in vivo by the Biotin-Protein ligase (BirA enzyme) which is co-expressed.

Source: Cynomolgus

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Biotin/Protein Ratio:

0.7-1 as determined by the HABA assay.

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

Endotoxin:

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

Stability:

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

Predicted N terminal: Leu 25

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant cynomolgus PDCD1 consists of 396 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 44.5 kDa.

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:

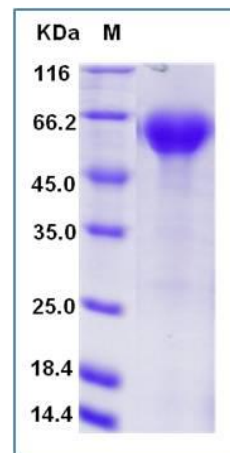
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Programmed cell death 1, also known as PDCD1, is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein, and is an immunoreceptor belonging to the CD28/CTLA-4 family negatively regulates antigen receptor signaling by recruiting protein tyrosine phosphatase, SHP-2 upon interacting with either of two ligands, PD-L1 or PD-L2. PD1 inhibits the T-cell proliferation and production of related cytokines including IL-1, IL-4, IL-1 and IFN-γ by suppressing the activation and transduction of PI3K/AKT pathway. In addition, coligation of PD1 inhibits BCR-mediated signal by dephosphorylating key signal transducer. PD1 has been suggested to be involved in lymphocyte clonal selection and peripheral tolerance, and thus contributes to the prevention of autoimmune diseases. Furthermore, PD1 is shown to be a regulator of virus-specific CD8+ T cell survival in HIV infection. As a cell surface molecule, PDCD1 regulates the adaptive immune response. Engagement of PD-1 by its ligands PD-L1 or PD-L2 transduces a signal that inhibits T-cell proliferation, cytokine production, and cytolytic function.

References

1. James ES, *et al.* (2005) PDCD1: a tissue-specific susceptibility locus for inherited inflammatory disorders. *Genes Immun.* 6(5): 430-7.
2. Okazaki T, *et al.* (2007) PD-1 and PD-1 ligands: from discovery to clinical application. *Int Immunol.* 19(7): 813-24.
3. del Rio ML, *et al.* (2008) PD-1/PD-L1, PD-1/PD-L2, and other co-inhibitory signaling pathways in transplantation. *Transpl Int.* 21(11): 1015-28.

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For US Customer: Fax: 267-657-0217 • Tel: 215-583-7898

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