

PD-1 Protein, Human, Recombinant (CHO, hFc)

General Information

Synonyms:	CD279;Programmed cell death 1;PD-1;PDCD1
Protein Construction:	Leu25-Gln167
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	CHO Cells
Accession:	Q15116
Molecular Weight:	60~65 kDa (Reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	1. Immobilized PD-L1, hFc, Human at 1.0 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated PD-1, hFc, Human. 2. Immobilized PD-L1, His, Human at 2.0 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind PD-1, hFc, Human.
Purity:	> 98% as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 0.2 EU/µg of protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile deionized water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 µg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at lower than -70°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended that a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) be added. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Programmed cell death protein 1, also known as PD-1 and CD279 (cluster of differentiation 279) or PDCD1, is a protein that in humans is encoded by the PDCD1 gene. PD-1 is a cell surface receptor that belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily and is expressed on T cells and pro-B cells. PD-1 binds two ligands, PD-L1 and PD-L2. PD-1 and its ligands play an important role in down regulating the immune system by preventing the activation of T-cells, which in turn reduces autoimmunity and promotes self-tolerance. The inhibitory effect of PD-1 is accomplished through a dual mechanism of promoting apoptosis (programmed cell death) in antigen specific T-

cells in lymph nodes while simultaneously reducing apoptosis in regulatory T cells (suppressor T cells)

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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