For Research Use Only

Recombinant Human PD-L1/CD274 protein (Myc Tag, His Tag)

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Catalog Number: Eg31414

Basic Information

Species:
human

Purity:
>90 %, SDS-PAGE

Tag:
Myc Tag, His Tag

Technical Specifications

Purity:
>90 %, SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin Level:
<0.1 EU/μg protein, LAL method

Source:
HEK293-derived Human PD-L1 protein Phe19-Arg238 (Accession# Q9NZQ7-1) with a Myc tag and a His tag at the C-terminus.

GeneID:
29126

Accession:
Q9NZQ7-1

Predicted Molecular Mass:
30.8 kDa

SDS-PAGE:

Formulation:
Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% trehalose and 5% mannitol are added as protectants before lyophilization.

Biological Activity

Not tested

Storage and Shipping

Storage:
It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- Until expiry date, -20℃ to -80℃ as lyophilized proteins.
- 3 months, -20℃ to -80℃ under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

Shipping:
The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the recommended temperature.

Reconstitution

Briefly centrifuge the tube before opening. Reconstitute at 0.1-0.5 mg/mL in sterile water.

Background

Programmed cell death ligand 1 (PD-L1, also known as CD274 or B7-H1) is a 290 aa type I transmembrane protein that belongs to the B7 family of the Ig superfamily. PD-L1 is expressed by some hematopoietic cell types including macrophages, some activated T cells and B cells, DCs, and is further upregulated upon activation. It is also expressed on many nonhematopoietic cell types. PD-L1 is frequently upregulated in a wide variety of tumors, including melanoma, ovarian, lung, glioblastoma, breast, and pancreatic cancers. PD-L1 and PD-L2 are two ligands of PD-1. Engagement of PD-1 by PD-L1 or PD-L2 transduces a signal that inhibits T-cell proliferation, cytokine production, and cytolytic function. It is critical for the regulation of T-cell function during tolerance, autoimmunity and infection. Blockade of the PD-1/PD-L1 pathway has been developed for cancer immunotherapy.

References

1. Arlene H Sharpe, et al. (2007) Nat Immunol. 8(3):239-45.
2. Mary E Keir, et al. (2008) Annu Rev Immunol. 26:677-704.
3. James L Riley. (2009) Immunol Rev. 229(1):114-25.
4. Loise M Francisco, et al. (2010) Immunol Rev. 236:219-42.
5. Yanyan Han, et al. (2020) Am J Cancer Res. 10(3):727-742.

Synonyms

Selected Validation Data