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Recombinant Cynomolgus PD-L1

Catalog#:P00929 Derived from Human Cells

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. **Accession#**: G7PSE7 **Known as**: 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
FORMULATION	Lyophilized from a 0.2μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
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, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
RECONSTITUTION	*Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.* *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.
QUALITY CONTROL	**Mol Mass**:27.1kDa **AP Mol Mass**:32-40kDa, reducing conditions. **Purity**: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. **Endotoxin**: Less than 0.1ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
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.
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