SONY

Product Data Sheet

Alexa Fluor® 647 anti-mouse CD279 (PD-1)

Catalog # / Size: 1276145 / 25 µg
1276150 / 100 µg

Clone: 29F.1A12

Isotype: Rat IgG2a, κ

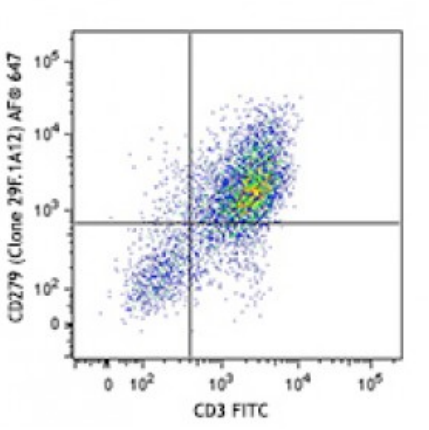
Immunogen: PD-1 cDNA followed by PD-1-Ig fusion protein

Reactivity: Mouse

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 647 under optimal conditions.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Concentration: 0.2



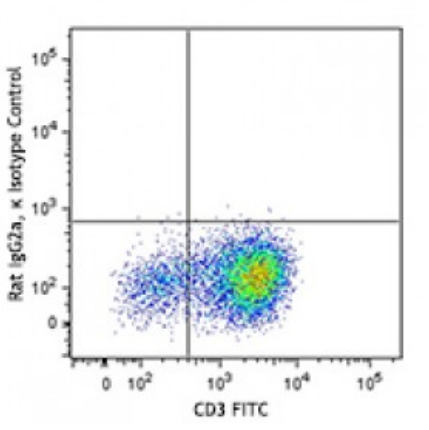
Con A-stimulated C57BL/6 splenocytes (three days) were stained with CD3 FITC and CD279 (clone 29F.1A12) Alexa Fluor® 647 (top), or rat IgG2a, κ Alexa Fluor® 647 isotype control (bottom).

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤0.25 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

* Alexa Fluor® 647 has a maximum emission of 668 nm when it is excited at 633 nm / 635 nm.



Application Notes: Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunohistochemical staining of acetone-fixed frozen tissue3 and *in vivo* blocking of PD-1 binding to its ligands[2,3].

Application References:

1. Good-Jacobson KL, *et al.* 2010. *Nat. Immunol.* 11:535. (FC) PubMed
2. Lázár-Molnár E, *et al.* 2008. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 105:2658. (Block)
3. Liang SC, *et al.* 2003. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 33:2706. (FC, IHC, Block)

Description: CD279, also known as programmed death-1 (PD-1), is a 50-55 kD glycoprotein belonging to the CD28 family of the Ig superfamily. PD-1 is expressed on activated splenic T and B cells and thymocytes. It is induced on activated myeloid cells as well. PD-1 is involved in lymphocyte clonal selection and peripheral tolerance through binding its ligands, B7-H1 (PD-L1) and B7-DC (PD-L2). It has

been reported that PD-1 and PD-L1 interactions are critical to positive selection and play a role in shaping the T cell repertoire. PD-L1 negative costimulation is essential for prolonged survival of intratesticular islet allografts.

Antigen References:

1. Nishimura H, *et al.* 2001. *Science* 291:319
2. Agata Y, *et al.* 1996. *Int. Immunol.* 8:765
3. Liang SC, *et al.* 2003. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 33:2706
4. Barber DL, *et al.* 2006. *Na*