Product Data Sheet

Brilliant Violet 421™ anti-mouse PD-1H (VISTA)

Catalog # / Size: 1318575 / 50 µg

> Clone: MH5A

Isotype: Hamster IgG

Reactivity: Mouse

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity

> chromatography and conjugated with APC under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated APC and

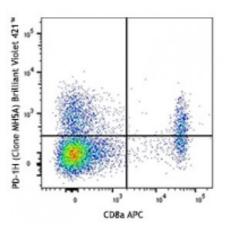
unconjugated antibody.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2,

containing 0.09% sodium azide and

0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).

Concentration: Lot-specific



C57BL/6 mouse splenocytes were stained with CD8a APC and PD-1H (clone MH5A) Brilliant Violet 421™ (top) or Armenian Hamster IaG Brilliant Violet 421[™] isotype control (bottom).

CD8a APC

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 ≤1.0 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Brilliant Violet 421™ excites at 405 nm and emits at 421 nm. The standard bandpass filter 450/50 nm is

recommended for detection. Brilliant Violet 421™ is a trademark of Sirigen

Group Ltd.

Application

Notes:

Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: inhibition of graft vs host disease (GVHD), Western blotting, and immunohistochemical staining of paraffin embedded tissue

sections.

Application References: 1. Rojas RE, et al. 2005. J. Infect. Dis. 192:1806.

2. Correia DV, et al. 2011. Blood 118:992. (FC) PubMed

Description:

PD-1H, also known as VISTA, is a 309 aa type I transmembrane protein,

composed of seven exons. PD-1H has one Ig-V like domain, and its sequence is similar to the Ig-V domains of the members of CD28 and B7 families. PD-1H is

Armenian Hamster IgG isotype control

expressed by a subset of T cells, macrophages, dendritic cells, neutrophils, and NK cells. It has been proposed that PD-1H can be useful to modulate the host immune response to allogeneic transplants.

Antigen

1. Scotet E, et al. 2005. Immunity 22:71.

References:

2. Rincon-Orozco B, et al. 2005. J. Immunol. 175:2144.