Product Data Sheet

PE/Dazzle™ 594 anti-mouse PD-1H (VISTA)

Catalog # / Size: 1318590 / 100 µg

1318585 / 25 μg

Clone:

Isotype: Hamster IgG

PD-1H- IgG Fc fusion protein Immunogen:

Reactivity: Mouse

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity

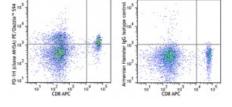
chromatography and conjugated with PE/Dazzle™ 594 under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE/Dazzle[™] 594 and

unconjugated antibody.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2,

containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Concentration: 0.2 mg/ml



C57BL/6 mouse splenocytes were stained with CD8a APC and PD-1H (clone MH5A) PE/Dazzle™ 594 (left) or Armenian Hamster IaG PE/Dazzle™ 594 isotype control (riaht).

Applications:

Flow Cytometry **Applications:**

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 µg per million cells in 100 µl volume. It is recommended that

the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

* PE/Dazzle™ 594 has a maximum excitation of 566 nm and a maximum emission

of 610 nm.

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. Flies DB, et al. 2011. J. Immunol. 187:1537. 2. Wang Li, et al. 2011. J. Exp Med. 208:577.

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

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

1. Flies DB, et al. 2011. J. Immunol. 187:1537. 2. Wang Li, et al. 2011. J. Exp Med. 208:577.