Brilliant Violet 711™ anti-human CD279 (PD-1)

Catalog # / Size: 2249635 / 25 tests

2249640 / 100 tests

Clone: EH12.2H7

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity

chromatography and conjugated with Brilliant Violet 711[™] under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Brilliant Violet 711[™] and

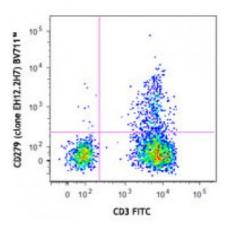
unconjugated antibody.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2,

containing 0.09% sodium azide and BSA

(origin USA).

Concentration: Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with CD3 FITC and CD279 (clone EH12.2H7) Brilliant Violet 711™.

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 ≤5 microL per million cells or 5 microL per 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Brilliant Violet 711^{TM} excites at 405 nm and emits at 711 nm. The bandpass filter 710/50 nm is recommended for detection, although filter optimization may be required depending on other fluorophores used. **Be sure to verify that your cytometer configuration and software setup are appropriate for detecting this channel.** Refer to your instrument manual or manufacturer for support. Brilliant Violet 711^{TM} is a trademark of Sirigen Group Ltd.

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Application Notes:

Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: blocking of ligand binding $^{1-3}$ and immunohistochemical staining of paraformal dehyde fixed frozen sections 13 . The LEAF $^{\text{TM}}$ purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/µg, Azide-Free, 0.2 µm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 329911 and 329912). For highly sensitive assays, we recommend Ultra-LEAF $^{\text{TM}}$ purified antibody (Cat. No. 329926) with a lower endotoxin limit than standard LEAF $^{\text{TM}}$ purified antibodies (Endotoxin <0.01 EU/microg).

Application References:

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- References: 2. Radziewicz H, et al. 2007. J. Virol. 81:2545. (FA)
 - 3. Velu V, *et al.* 2007. *J. Virol.* 81:5819. (FA)
 - 4. Zahn RC, et al. 2008. J. Virol. 82:11577. PubMed

- 5. Chang WS, et al. 2008. J. Immunol. 181:6707. (FC) PubMed
- 6. Nakamoto N, et al. 2009. PLoS Pathog. 5:e1000313. (FA)
- 7. Jones RB, et al. 2009. J. Virol. 83:8722. (FC) PubMed
- 8. Vojnov L, et al. 2010. J. Virol. 84:753. (FC) PubMed
- 9. Radziewicz H, et al. 2010. J. Immunol. 184:2410. (FC) PubMed
- 10. Monteriro P, et al. 2011. J. Immunol. 186:4618. PubMed
- 11. Conrad J, et al. 2011. J. Immunol. 186:6871. PubMed
- 12. Salisch NC, et al. 2010. J. Immunol. 184:476. (Rhesus reactivity)
- 13. Li H and Pauza CD. 2015. Eur. J. Immunol. 45:298. (IHC)

Description:

Programmed cell death 1 (PD-1), also known as CD279, is a 55 kD member of the immunoglobulin superfamily. CD279 contains the immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motif (ITIM) in the cytoplasmic region and plays a key role in peripheral tolerance and autoimmune disease. CD279 is expressed predominantly on activated T cells, B cells, and myeloid cells. PD-L1 (B7-H1) and PD-L2 (B7-DC) are ligands of CD279 (PD-1) and are members of the B7 gene family. Evidence suggests overlapping functions for these two PD-1 ligands and their constitutive expression on some normal tissues and upregulation on activated antigen-presenting cells. Interaction of CD279 ligands results in inhibition of T cell proliferation and cytokine secretion.