

**APC anti-human CD279 (PD-1)**

**Catalog # / Size:** 3708045 / 25 tests  
3708050 / 100 tests

**Clone:** A17188B

**Isotype:** Mouse IgG2b, κ

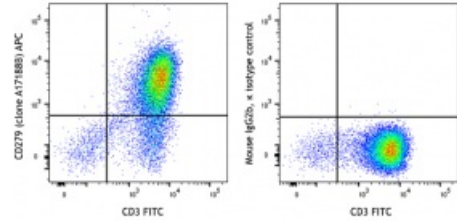
**Immunogen:** Recombinant human CD279 protein

**Reactivity:** Human

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with APC under optimal conditions.

**Formulation:** Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA)

**Concentration:** Lot-specific



PHA-stimulated (day-3) human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with CD3 FITC and anti-human CD279 (PD-1) (clone A17188B) APC (left) or mouse IgG2b, κ APC isotype control (right).

**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 μL per million cells in 100 μL staining volume or 5 μL per 100 μL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

**Application Notes:** A17188B antibody can block the binding of NAT105 and EH12.2H7 antibodies to the target.

**Description:** Programmed cell death protein 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, CD274) and PD-L2 (B7-DC, CD273) 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.

**Antigen References:** 1. Ishida Y, et al. 1992. *EMBO J.* 11:3887  
2. Francisco LM, et al. 2010. *Immunol Rev.* 236:219