Product Data Sheet

PerCP/Cyanine5.5 anti-human CD279 (PD-1)

Catalog # / 3708065 / 25 tests

Size: 3708070 / 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

PerCP/Cyanine5.5 under optimal

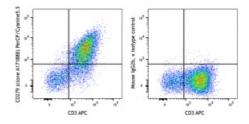
conditions.

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 APC and anti-human CD279 (clone

A17188B) PerCP/Cyanine5.5 (left)

or mouse IgG2b, κ

PerCP/Cyanine5.5 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.

* PerCP/Cyanine5.5 has a maximum absorption of 482 nm and a maximum

emission of 690 nm.

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 antigenpresenting 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