SONY

Product Data Sheet

PE/Cyanine7 anti-human CD279 (PD-1)

Catalog # / Size: 3708075 / 25 tests
3708080 / 100 tests

Clone: A17188B

Isotype: Mouse IgG2b, κ

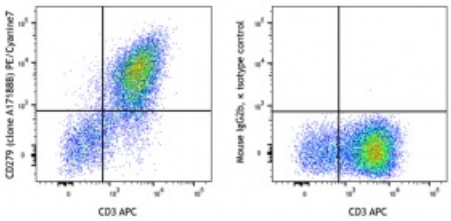
Immunogen: Recombinant human CD279 protein

Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with PE/Cyanine7 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) PE/Cyanine7 (left) or mouse IgG2b, κ PE/Cyanine7 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