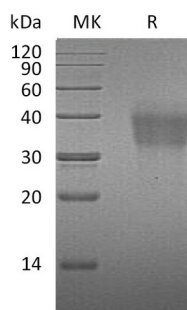


Summary

Name	PD-1/CD279/PDCD1/Programmed cell death protein 1
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/ μ g as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Mouse Programmed Cell Death Protein 1 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Leu25-Gln167 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	Q02242
Host	Human Cells
Species	Mouse
Predicted Molecular Mass	17.2 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 150mM NaCl, pH 8.0.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at $\leq -70^{\circ}\text{C}$, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at $\leq -70^{\circ}\text{C}$, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μ g/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



Background

Product Name: Recombinant Mouse PD-1 (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHM1274



Alternative Names

Programmed cell death protein 1;PD-1;CD279;Pdccl1;mPD-1

Background

Programmed Death-1 (PD-1), firstly cloned from mouse T cell hybridoma 2B4.11, is one member of CD28/CTLA-4 superfamily. PD-1 belongs to type I transmembrane protein and acts as an important immunosuppressive molecule. The cytoplasmic tail of PD-1 contains two structural motifs, an immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motif (ITIM) and an immunoreceptor tyrosine-based switch motif (ITSM) formed by two tyrosine residues which make the difference in PD-1 signal mediating. Mouse PD-1 is expressed in thymus and shares about 69% aa sequence identity with human PD-1. Recently, programmed death-1 (PD-1) with its ligands, programmed death ligand B7H1 (PD-L1) and B7DC (PD-L2), was found to regulate T-cell activation and tolerance, upon ligand binding, inhibiting T-cell effector functions in an antigen-specific manner. PD-1 gene knocked out mice would induce some autoimmune diseases, which suggests that PD-1 acts as a co-inhibitory molecule actively participating in maintaining peripheral tolerance. Thus, PD-1 may be a useful target for the immunologic therapy of carcinoma, infection, autoimmune diseases as well as organ transplantation.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.