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Product datasheet for AR31199PU-N

CD274 / PDL1 (Fc portion) Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	*CHO* cell-derived Recombinant Human PD-L1 Fc is a glycosylated, disulfide-linked homodimer of 906 amino acid residues whose monomer consists of the 220-amino-acid length extracellular portion of PD-L1 fused to the 231-amino-acid length Fc portion of human IgG1 by two glycines. The calculated molecular weight of*CHO* cell-derived Recombinant Human PD-L1 Fc is 102.6 kDa, however, due to glycosylation, it migrates at an apparent molecular weight of approximately 160-170 kDa by SDS-PAGE analysis under non-reducing conditions.
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	CHO
Predicted MW:	102.6 kDa
Purity:	> 95 % pure by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses
Buffer:	10mM Sodium Phosphate + 25mM NaCl, pH 7.6.
Bioactivity:	Determined by its ability to induce adhesion in T-cell enriched PBMC cultures. The ED50 for this effect is 1.2-2.0 µg/ml.
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 ng per µg (1EU/µg)
Reconstitution Method:	Restore in Water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml. This solution can then be diluted into other aqueous buffers and stored at 2-8°C for 1 week or -20°C for future use.
Preparation:	Lyophilized (sterile filtered) purified protein
RefSeq:	NP_001254635
Locus ID:	29126
Cytogenetics:	9p24.1
Synonyms:	B7-H; B7H1; hPD-L1; PD-L1; PDCD1L1; PDCD1LG1; PDL1

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Summary: This gene encodes an immune inhibitory receptor ligand that is expressed by hematopoietic and non-hematopoietic cells, such as T cells and B cells and various types of tumor cells. The encoded protein is a type I transmembrane protein that has immunoglobulin V-like and C-like domains. Interaction of this ligand with its receptor inhibits T-cell activation and cytokine production. During infection or inflammation of normal tissue, this interaction is important for preventing autoimmunity by maintaining homeostasis of the immune response. In tumor microenvironments, this interaction provides an immune escape for tumor cells through cytotoxic T-cell inactivation. Expression of this gene in tumor cells is considered to be prognostic in many types of human malignancies, including colon cancer and renal cell carcinoma. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2015]

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

Protein Pathways: Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs)