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Product Datasheet

Recombinant Human PD-1 (C-Fc) EBT-EPT106

Article Name	Recombinant Human PD-1 (C-Fc)
Biozol Catalog Number	EBT-EPT106
Supplier Catalog Number	EPT106
Alternative Catalog Number	EBT-EPT106-50
Manufacturer	ELK Biotechnology
Category	Proteine/Peptide
Product Description	Recombinant Human Programmed Cell Death Protein 1 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Pro21-Gln167 is expressed with a Fc tag at the C-terminus....
Molecular Weight	Molecular weight: 43.6 KDa. Apparent molecular weight: 60-70 KDa, reducing conditions
UniProt	Q15116
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Application Notes

Redissolve: Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.. Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/µg (1 EU/µg) as determined by LAL test. Biological activity: Immobilized Human PD-1-Fc (CatCM81) at 2µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind Anti-Human PD-1 mAb(CatGMP-A085). The ED50 of Human Anti-Human PD-1 mAb(CatGMP-A085) is 48.76 ng/ml. Background: Programmed cell death protein 1(PDCD1) is a single-pass type I membrane protein and contains 1 Ig-like V-type domain. PD-1 is a member of the extended CD28/CTLA-4 family of T cell regulators. PDCD1 inhibits the T-cell proliferation and production of related cytokines including IL-1, IL-4, IL-10 and IFN-gamma by suppressing the activation and transduction of PI3K/AKT pathway. In addition, coligation of PDCD1 inhibits BCR-mediated signal by dephosphorylating key signal transducer. PDCD1 has been suggested to be involved in lymphocyte clonal selection and peripheral tolerance, and thus contributes to the prevention of autoimmune diseases. As a cell surface molecule, PDCD1 regulates the adaptive immune response. Engagement of PD-1 by its ligands PD-L1 or PD-L2 transduces a signal that inhibits T-cell proliferation, cytokine production, and cytolytic function