

Recombinant PD-L1 antibody [AC37]

Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AP80075

Specification

Recombinant PD-L1 antibody [AC37] - Product Information

Application WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession Q9NZQ7
Reactivity Human
Host Rabbit
Clonality Monoclonal
Isotype Rabbit IgG

Recombinant PD-L1 antibody [AC37] - Additional Information

Gene ID 29126

Other Names

Programmed cell death 1 ligand 1, PD-L1, PDCD1 ligand 1, Programmed death ligand 1, B7 homolog 1, B7-H1, CD274, CD274, B7H1, PDCD1L1, PDCD1LG1, PDL1, PDL-1

Target/Specificity

Recombinant anti-PD-L1 monoclonal antibody recognizes endogenous levels of total PD-L1 protein.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

IHC-P~~1:100-1:400

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified recombination monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.05% (W/V) sodium azide, and 0.05% BSA. This antibody is purified through a protein A column.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Recombinant PD-L1 antibody [AC37] is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Recombinant PD-L1 antibody [AC37] - Protein Information

Name CD274 (HGNC:17635)

Function Plays a critical role in induction and maintenance of immune tolerance to self (PubMed: 11015443, PubMed: 28813410, PubMed: 28813417, PubMed: 31399419). As a ligand for the inhibitory receptor PDCD1/PD-1, modulates the activation threshold of T-cells and limits T-cell



effector response (PubMed: 11015443, PubMed: 28813410, PubMed: 28813417, PubMed: 36727298). Through a yet unknown activating receptor, may costimulate T-cell subsets that predominantly produce interleukin-10 (IL10) (PubMed: 10581077). Can also act as a transcription coactivator: in response to hypoxia, translocates into the nucleus via its interaction with phosphorylated STAT3 and promotes transcription of GSDMC, leading to pyroptosis (PubMed: 32929201).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Early endosome membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Recycling endosome membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Nucleus. Note=Associates with CMTM6 at recycling endosomes, where it is protected from being targeted for lysosomal degradation (PubMed:28813417). Translocates to the nucleus in response to hypoxia via its interaction with phosphorylated STAT3 (PubMed:32929201). [Isoform 2]: Endomembrane system; Single-pass type I membrane protein

Tissue Location

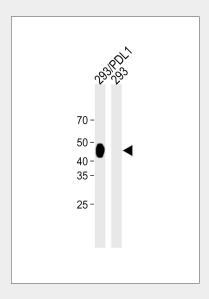
Highly expressed in the heart, skeletal muscle, placenta and lung. Weakly expressed in the thymus, spleen, kidney and liver. Expressed on activated T- and B-cells, dendritic cells, keratinocytes and monocytes.

Recombinant PD-L1 antibody [AC37] - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

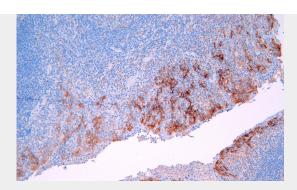
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Recombinant PD-L1 antibody [AC37] - Images

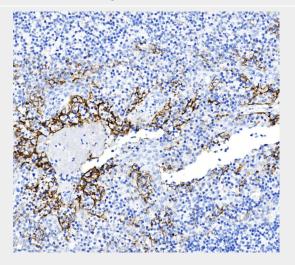


All lanes : Anti-PDL-1 Antibody at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: HEK 293 transfected with PDL1 whole cell lysate Lane 2: 293 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 μ g per lane. Secondary: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H&L) HRP. Predicted band size : 33 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

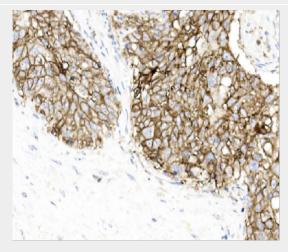




Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue using AP80075. Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde at room temperature, antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a EDTA buffer (pH9. 0). Samples were incubated with primary antibody for 15 min at room temperature. Secondary: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H&L)



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue using AP80075. Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde at room temperature, antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a EDTA buffer (pH9. 0). Samples were incubated with primary antibody for 15 min at room temperature. Secondary: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H&L)



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human esophageal squamous carcinoma tissue using AP80075. Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde at room temperature, antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a EDTA buffer (pH9. 0). Samples were incubated with primary antibody for 15 min at room temperature. Secondary: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H&L)





Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded NCI-H226 (left) and HEK 293 transfected with PD-L1(right) using AP80075. Cell was fixed with formaldehyde at room temperature, antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a EDTA buffer (pH9. 0). Samples were incubated with primary antibody for 15 min at room temperature. Secondary: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H&L)

Recombinant PD-L1 antibody [AC37] - Background

Programmed cell death 1 ligand 1 (PD-L1, B7-H1, CD274) is a member of the B7 family of cell surface ligands that regulate T cell activation and immune responses. The PD-L1 ligand binds the PD-1 transmembrane receptor and inhibits T cell activation. PD-L1 was discovered following a search for novel B7 protein homologs and was later shown to be expressed by antigen presenting cells, activated T cells, and tissues including placenta, heart, and lung. Similar in structure to related B7 family members, PD-L1 protein contains extracellular IgV and IgC domains and a short, cytoplasmic region. Research studies demonstrate that PD-L1 is expressed in several tumor types, including melanoma, ovary, colon, lung, breast, and renal cell carcinomas. Expression of PD-L1 in cancer is associated with tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes, which mediate PD-L1 expression through the release of interferon gamma. Additional research links PD-L1 expression to cancers associated with viral infections. Involved in the costimulatory signal, essential for T- cell proliferation and production of IL10 and IFNG, in an IL2- dependent and a PDCD1-independent manner. Interaction with PDCD1 inhibits T-cell proliferation and cytokine production.

Recombinant PD-L1 antibody [AC37] - References

Dong H., et al. Nat. Med. 5:1365-1369(1999).

Freeman G.J., et al.J. Exp. Med. 192:1027-1034(2000).

He X.-H., et al. Acta Pharmacol. Sin. 26:462-468(2005).

Chi X.-Y., et al. Submitted (NOV-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).

Dong, H. et al. (1999) Nat Med 5, 1365-9.

Freeman, G.J. et al. (2000) J Exp Med 192, 1027-34.

Liang, S.C. et al. (2003) Eur | Immunol 33, 2706-16.

Dong, H. et al. (2002) Nat Med 8, 793-800.

Thompson, R.H. et al. (2006) Cancer Res 66, 3381-5.

Pardoll, D.M. (2012) Nat Rev Cancer 12, 252-64.

Taube, J.M. et al. (2012) Sci Transl Med 4, 127ra37.

Lyford-Pike, S. et al. (2013) Cancer Res 73, 1733-41.

Chen, B.J. et al. (2013) Clin Cancer Res 19, 3462-73.

Wimberly, H. et al. (2014) Cancer Immunol Res, .