

Biotinylated PD-1/PDCD1, Human Recombinant
PDCD1, PD1, CD279, SLEB2, hPD-1, hPD-I
Catalog # PBV11518r**Specification**

Biotinylated PD-1/PDCD1, Human Recombinant - Product info

Primary Accession [Q15116](#)
Calculated MW **19.7 kDa KDa**

Biotinylated PD-1/PDCD1, Human Recombinant - Additional Info

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Gene ID | 5133 |
| Other Names | |
| PDCD1, PD1, CD279, SLEB2, hPD-1, hPD-I | |
| Gene Source | Human |
| Source | E. coli |
| Assay&Purity | SDS-PAGE;> 90% |
| Assay2&Purity2 | SEC;> 90% |
| Recombinant | Yes |
| Target/Specificity | |
| PD1 | |

Format

Liquid

Storage

-20°C;0.5 mg/ml solution in in PBS containing 20% glycerol

Biotinylated PD-1/PDCD1, Human Recombinant - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Biotinylated PD-1/PDCD1, Human Recombinant - Images**Biotinylated PD-1/PDCD1, Human Recombinant - Background**

Programmed death protein 1 (PD-1) is also known as CD279 and PDCD1, is a type I membrane protein and is a member of the extended CD28/CTLA-4 family of T cell regulators. PDCD1 is expressed on the surface of activated T cells, B cells, macrophages, myeloid cells and a subset of

thymocytes. PD-1 has two ligands, PD-L1 and PD-L2, which are members of the B7 family. PD-L1 is expressed on almost all murine tumor cell lines, including PA1 myeloma, P815 mastocytoma, and B16 melanoma upon treatment with IFN- γ . PD-L2 expression is more restricted and is expressed mainly by DCs and a few tumor lines. PD1 inhibits the T-cell proliferation and production of related cytokines including IL-1, IL-4, IL-10 and IFN- γ by suppressing the activation and transduction of PI3K/AKT pathway. In addition, coligation of PD1 inhibits BCR-mediating signal by dephosphorylating key signal transducer. In vitro, treatment of anti-CD3 stimulated T cells with PD-L1-Ig results in reduced T cell proliferation and IFN- γ secretion. Monoclonal antibodies targeting PD-1 that boost the immune system are being developed for the treatment of cancer. This protein is suitable for use in protein studies such as protein structure analysis and protein-protein interactions. It can also be used as an immunogen, as a protein standard, or in cell biology research applications.