

# PDL-1 Antibody

Catalog # ASC10509

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, IF, FC, E, IHC-P
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">Q9NZQ7</a>
<b>Other Accession</b>	<a href="#">NP_054862</a> , <a href="#">7661534</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Calculated MW</b>	33275
<b>Concentration (mg/ml)</b>	1 mg/mL
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Application Notes</b>	PDL-1 antibody can be used for detection of PDL-1 by Western blot at 0.5 - 1 $\mu$ g/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 2.5 $\mu$ g/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 $\mu$ g/mL. Flow cytometry at 0.5 $\mu$ g/ml.

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	29126
<b>Other Names</b>	PDL-1 Antibody; B7-H, B7H1, PDL1, PD-L1, PDCD1L1, PDCD1LG1, Programmed cell death 1 ligand 1, B7 homolog 1, CD274 molecule
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	CD274; PDL-1 antibody has no cross-reactivity to PDL-2.
<b>Reconstitution &amp; Storage</b>	PDL-1 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.
<b>Precautions</b>	PDL-1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	CD274 ( <a href="#">HGNC:17635</a> )
<b>Function</b>	Plays a critical role in induction and maintenance of immune tolerance to self (PubMed: <a href="#">11015443</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">28813410</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">28813417</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">31399419</a> ). As a ligand for the inhibitory receptor PDCD1/PD-1, modulates the activation threshold of T-cells and limits T-cell effector response (PubMed: <a href="#">11015443</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">28813410</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">28813417</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">36727298</a> ). Through a yet unknown activating receptor, may costimulate T-cell subsets that predominantly produce interleukin-10 (IL10) (PubMed: <a href="#">10581077</a> ). 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.

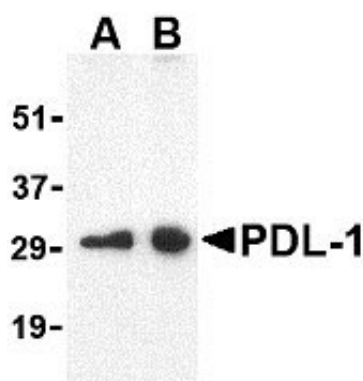
## Background

**PDL-1 Antibody:** Cell-mediated immune responses are initiated by T lymphocytes that are themselves stimulated by cognate peptides bound to MHC molecules on antigen-presenting cells (APC). T-cell activation is generally self-limited as activated T cells express receptors such as PD-1 (also known as PDCD-1) that mediate inhibitory signals from the APC. PD-1 can bind two different but related ligands, PDL-1 and PDL-2. PDL-1 is a B7-related protein that inhibits cell-mediated immune responses by reducing the secretion of IL-2 and IL-10 from memory T cells. This suggests that PDL-1 may be useful in reducing allogenic CD4<sup>+</sup> memory T-cell responses to endothelial cells, thereby reducing the likelihood of host immune responses to allografts. At least two isoforms of PDL-1 are known to exist; this antibody is specific to the larger isoform.

## References

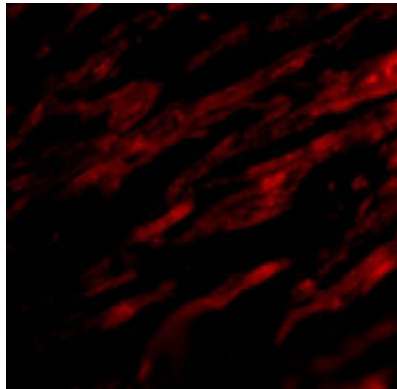
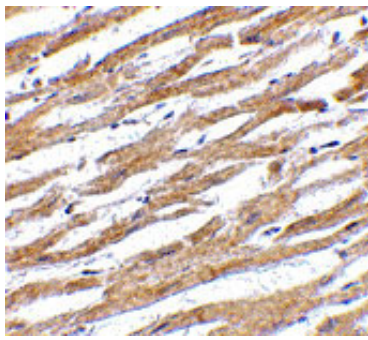
Holling TM, Schooten E, and van Den Elsing PJ. Function and regulation of MHC class II molecules in T-lymphocytes: of mice and men. *Hum. Immunol.* 2004; 65:282-90.  
Ishida Y, Agata Y, Shibahara K, et al. Induced expression of PD-1, a novel member of the immunoglobulin gene superfamily, upon programmed cell death. *EMBO J.* 1992; 11:3887-95.  
LaGier J and Pober JS. Immune accessory functions of human endothelial cells are modulated by overexpression of B7-H1 (PDL1). *Hum. Immunol.* 2006; 67:568-78.

## Images



Western blot analysis of PDL-1 in Raji cell lysate with PDL-1 antibody at (A) 0.5 and (B) 1 µg/mL.

Immunohistochemistry of PDL-1 in human heart tissue with PDL-1 antibody at 2.5 µg/mL.



Immunofluorescence of PDL-1 in Human Heart cells with PDL-1 antibody at 20  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ .

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.