10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

PD-1

Catalog # PVGS1562

Product Information

Primary Accession	Q15116
Species	Human
Sequence	Leu25-Gln167
Purity	> 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin Level	
Biological Activity	Immobilized PD-1,His, Human at 2.0 μg/ml can bind PD-L1 Fc Chimera, Human (Cat. No.: Z03371).Immobilized PD-1,His, Human at 0.5 μg/ml can bind Keytruda.
Expression System	HEK 293
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS, 5% trehalose and mannitol.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in ddH_2O or PBS up to 100 μg/ml.
Storage & Stability	Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at lower than -70°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended that a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) be added. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Additional Information

Gene ID	5133
Other Names	Programmed cell death protein 1, Protein PD-1, hPD-1, CD279, PDCD1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:7851902, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:8760}
Target Background	Programmed death (PD-1) is an immunoinhibitory receptor that belongs to the CD28 family and is expressed on T cells, B cells, monocytes, natural killer cells, and many tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes (TILs); PD-1 is a type I membrane protein of 268 amino acids and which structure includes an extracellular IgV domain followed by a transmembrane region and an intracellular tail. The intracellular tail contains two phosphorylation sites located in an immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motif and an immunoreceptor tyrosine-based switch motif, which suggests that PD-1 negatively regulates TCR signals. This is consistent with binding of SHP-1 and SHP-2 phosphatases to the cytoplasmic tail of PD-1 upon ligand binding. It has 2 ligands that have been described PD-L1(B7H1) and PD-L2(B7-DC); PD-1 induction on activated T cells occurs in response to PD-L1 or L2 engagement

and limits effector T-cell activity in peripheral organs and tissues during inflammation, thus preventing autoimmunity.Recombinant Human PD-1 produced in HEK293 cells is a polypeptide chain containing 149 amino acids with C-terminal 6×His. A fully biologically active molecule, rhPD-1 has a molecular mass of 30-40 kDa analyzed by reducing SDS-PAGE and is obtained by chromatographic techniques at .

Protein Information

Name	PDCD1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:7851902, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:8760}
Function	Inhibitory receptor on antigen activated T-cells that plays a critical role in induction and maintenance of immune tolerance to self (PubMed:21276005, PubMed:31754127, PubMed:32184441, PubMed:37208329). Delivers inhibitory signals upon binding to ligands CD274/PDCD1L1 and CD273/PDCD1LG2 (PubMed:21276005, PubMed:26602187). Following T-cell receptor (TCR) engagement, PDCD1 associates with TCR-CD3 in the immunological synapse and directly inhibits T-cell activation (PubMed:32184441). Suppresses T-cell activation through the recruitment of PTPN11/SHP-2: following ligand-binding, PDCD1 is phosphorylated within the ITSM motif, leading to the recruitment of the protein tyrosine phosphatase PTPN11/SHP-2 that mediates dephosphorylation of key TCR proximal signaling molecules, such as ZAP70, PRKCQ/PKCtheta and CD247/CD3zeta (PubMed:32184441).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

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