Western blot analysis of PD-1 in THP-1 cell lysate with PD-1 antibody at 1 µg/mL in the (A) absence and (B) presence of blocking peptide.

Immunofluorescence of PD-1 in Human Brain tissue with PD-1 antibody at 20 µg/mL.

Immunohistochemistry of PD-1 in human brain tissue with PD-1 antibody at 2.5 µg/mL.

Immunohistochemistry of PD-1 in human tonsil tissue with PD-1 antibody at 5 µg/mL.

**Specifications**

**SPECIES REACTIVITY:** Human, Mouse

**TESTED APPLICATIONS:** ELISA, IF, IHC-P, WB

**APPLICATIONS:** PD-1 antibody can be used for detection of PD-1 by Western blot at 1 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 2.5 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 µg/mL.

**USER NOTE:** Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.

**POSITIVE CONTROL:**
1) Cat. No. 1208 - THP-1 Cell Lysate
2) Cat. No. 10-301 - Human Brain Tissue Slide

**PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:**
Predicted: 32 kDa
Observed: 45 kDa

**IMMUNOGEN:**
PD-1 antibody was raised against a 16 amino acid synthetic peptide from near the carboxy terminus of human PD-1.

The immunogen is located within amino acids 210-260 of PD-1.
HOST SPECIES: Rabbit

Properties

PURIFICATION: PD-1 Antibody is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.

PHYSICAL STATE: Liquid

BUFFER: PD-1 Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.

CONCENTRATION: 1 mg/mL

STORAGE CONDITIONS: PD-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.

CLONALITY: Polyclonal

ISOTYPE: IgG

CONJUGATE: Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES: PD-1 Antibody: PD1, PD-1, CD279, SLEB2, hPD-1, hPD-1, hSLE1, PD1, Programmed cell death protein 1, Protein PD-1, PDCD1, PDCD-1

ACCESSION NO.: Q15116

PROTEIN GI NO.: 145559515

OFFICIAL SYMBOL: PDCD1

GENE ID: 5133

Background

BACKGROUND: PD-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. Upon binding to either of these ligands, signals generated by PD-1 inhibit the activation of the immune response in the absence of "danger signals" such as LPS or other molecules associated with bacteria or other pathogens. Evidence for this is seen in PD1-null mice who exhibit hyperactivated immune systems and autoimmune diseases.

REFERENCES:

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

January 10, 2018