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# Biotin Human PD1 (CD279) Protein (C-Fc-Avi)

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|---|---|
| **Catalog Number:** | 803103, 803104 |
| **Size:** | 25 ug, 100 ug |
| **Target Name:** | PD1, PDCD1, CD279, SLEB2 |
| **Regulatory Status:** | RUO |

## PRODUCT DETAILS

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| **Application:** | ELISA, BLI |
| **Format:** | Liquid, Biotinylated |
| **Expression Host:** | HEK293 |
| **Species:** | Human |
| **Sources:** | Human PD-1 protein (NP_005009.2) (Leu25-Gln167) with C-terminus Fc-Avi tag is expressed in HEK293 cells. This protein was site-specifically labeled with Biotin by BirA ligase. |
| **Accession Number:** | Q15116 |
| **Molecular Weight:** | The protein has a predicted molecular weight of 44 kDa. Under DTT-reducing conditions, it migrates at approximately 60 kDa on SDS-PAGE. |
| **Affinity Tag:** | C-Fc-Avi |
| **Purity:** | >95% based on SDS-PAGE under reducing condition |
| **Formulation:** | 1xPBS buffer, pH7.4, 0.22 μm filtered |
| **Endotoxin level:** | Not tested |
| **Protein Concentration:** | 25μg size is bottled at 0.2mg/mL concentration. 100 μg size is supplied at a lot-specific concentration. |
| **Storage and Handling:** | Briefly centrifuge the vial upon receipt. An unopened vial can be stored at 4°C for up to 2 weeks, or at -20°C or below for up to six months. The protein may be further diluted to 0.1 mg/mL using 0.22 μm-filtered PBS buffer (pH 7.4). For long-term storage, the diluted stock solution should be aliquoted and stored at ≤ –70°C to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. If additional dilution is required, carrier proteins such as FBS or BSA should be added to maintain protein stability. |
| **Recommended Usage:** | For detection, use a secondary reagent with this product. |

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

CD279, also known as Programmed Cell Death Protein 1 (PD-1), is a crucial immune checkpoint receptor that regulates T cell activation and prevents autoimmunity. This transmembrane protein plays a pivotal role in maintaining immune homeostasis by delivering inhibitory signals that dampen excessive immune responses.

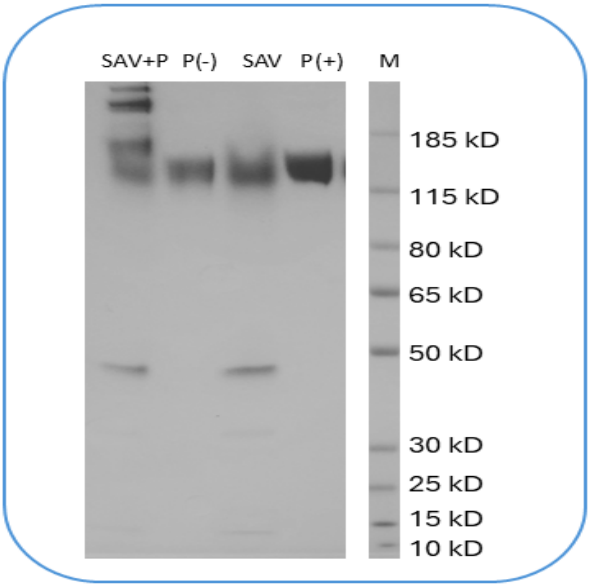
PD-1 is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein belonging to the immunoglobulin superfamily. It contains an extracellular

immunoglobulin variable (IgV)-like domain, a transmembrane region, and an intracellular tail with two tyrosine-based signaling motifs: an immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motif (ITIM) and an immunoreceptor tyrosine-based switch motif (ITSM). When engaged, these motifs recruit phosphatases that inhibit T-cell receptor signaling, effectively suppressing T-cell activation, proliferation, and cytokine production.

PD-1 interacts with two primary ligands: PD-L1 (B7-H1/CD274) and PD-L2 (B7-DC/CD273). PD-L1 is widely expressed on various cell types, including tumor cells, antigen-presenting cells, and non-hematopoietic tissues, while PD-L2 expression is more restricted to antigen-presenting cells. These ligand-receptor interactions serve as critical brakes on immune responses. In cancer, tumor cells exploit the PD-1/PD-L1 pathway to evade immune surveillance. By upregulating PD-L1 expression, tumors effectively "turn off" infiltrating T-cells, preventing effective anti-tumor immunity. This mechanism contributes to tumor progression and immune escape across multiple cancer types.

The discovery of PD-1's role in cancer has revolutionized oncology through immune checkpoint inhibitors. Monoclonal antibodies targeting PD-1 (pembrolizumab, nivolumab) or PD-L1 (atezolizumab, durvalumab) block this inhibitory pathway, reinvigorating anti-tumor T-cell responses. These therapies have demonstrated remarkable success in treating melanoma, non-small cell lung cancer, renal cell carcinoma, and numerous other malignancies, fundamentally transforming cancer treatment paradigms and offering durable responses in previously untreatable cancers.

## PRODUCT DATA




Human PD-1 protein (C-Fc-Avi) was biotinylated in vitro using BirA ligase. SDS-PAGE analysis under reducing (P+) and non-reducing (P−) conditions shows the protein has a purity greater than 95%. A gel shift assay using co-incubation with streptavidin indicates that the biotinylation efficiency of the PD-1 protein exceeds 85%.

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