Technical Data Sheet

RecombiMAb anti-mouse PD-1 (CD279) (D265A)

Attention: Use of this product constitutes an agreement to Bio X Cell's Terms and Conditions which are included with this product in print and can also be found at https://bioxcell.com/terms-and-conditions.

Lot Specific Information

Lot Number: **Lot Specific***
Volume: **Lot Specific***
Concentration: **Lot Specific* (generally 4 to 11 mg/ml) ***
Total Protein: **Lot Specific***

*This information will be noted on the certificate of analysis that ships with this product.

Product Information

Catalog Number:	**CP002**
Clone:	**RMP1-14-CP002**
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1, κ
Recommended Isotype Control(s):	RecombiMAb mouse IgG1 (D265A) isotype control, anti-hen egg lysozyme
Recommended Dilution Buffer:	InVivoPure pH 7.0 Dilution Buffer
Mutations:	D265A
Immunogen:	Syrian Hamster BKH cells transfected with mouse PD-1 cDNA
Reported Applications:	*in vivo* blocking of PD-1/PD-L signaling* *Reported for the original rat IgG2a RMP1-14 antibody
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.0 Contains no stabilizers or preservatives
Endotoxin:	<1EU/mg (<0.001EU/μg) Determined by LAL gel clotting assay
Purity:	>95% Determined by SDS-PAGE
Sterility:	0.2 μm filtration
Production:	Purified from HEK293 cell supernatant in an animal-free facility
Purification:	Protein G
Aggregation:	<5% Determined by SEC
RRID:	
Molecular Weight:	150 kDa

Murine Pathogen Test Results

Mouse Norovirus: Negative, Mouse Parvovirus: Negative, Mouse Minute Virus: Negative, Mouse Hepatitis Virus: Negative, Reovirus Screen: Negative, Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis virus: Negative, Lactate Dehydrogenase-Elevating Virus: Negative, Mouse Rotavirus: Negative, Theiler's Murine Encephalomyelitis: Negative, Ectromelia/Mousepox Virus: Negative, Hantavirus: Negative, Polyoma Virus: Negative, Mouse Adenovirus: Negative, Sendai Virus: Negative, Mycoplasma Pulmonis: Negative, Pneumonia Virus of Mice: Negative, Mouse Cytomegalovirus: Negative, K Virus: Negative

Description

The RMP1-14-CP002 monoclonal antibody is a chimeric version of the original RMP1-14 antibody. The variable domain sequences are identical to the original RMP1-14 but the constant region sequences have been switched from rat IgG2a to mouse IgG1. The RMP1-14-CP002 antibody also contains a D265A mutation in the Fc fragment rendering it unable to bind to endogenous Fcγ receptors. RMP1-14-CP002 reacts with mouse PD-1 (programmed death-1) also known as CD279. PD-1 is a 50-55 kDa cell surface receptor encoded by the Pdcd1 gene that belongs to the CD28 family of the Ig superfamily.

PD-1 is transiently expressed on CD4 and CD8 thymocytes as well as activated T and B lymphocytes and myeloid cells. PD-1 expression declines after successful elimination of antigen. Additionally, Pdcd1 mRNA is expressed in developing B lymphocytes during the pro-B-cell stage. PD-1's structure includes a ITIM (immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motif) suggesting that PD-1 negatively regulates TCR signals. PD-1 signals via binding its two ligands, PD-L1 and PD-L2 both members of the B7 family. Upon ligand binding, PD-1 signaling inhibits T-cell activation, leading to reduced proliferation, cytokine production, and T-cell death. Additionally, PD-1 is known to play key roles in peripheral tolerance and prevention of autoimmune disease in mice as PD-1 knockout animals show dilated cardiomyopathy, splenomegaly, and loss of peripheral tolerance. Induced PD-L1 expression is common in many tumors including squamous cell carcinoma, colon adenocarcinoma, and breast adenocarcinoma. PD-L1 overexpression results in increased resistance of tumor cells to CD8 T cell mediated lysis. In mouse models of melanoma, tumor growth can be transiently arrested via treatment with antibodies which block the interaction between PD-L1 and its receptor PD-1. For these reasons anti-PD-1 mediated immunotherapies are currently being explored as cancer treatments.

Storage

Store at the stock concentration at 4°C. **Do not freeze.**
It is not uncommon for a floccule or precipitate to appear during storage. The floccule is typically buffer salts precipitating out of solution or a small bit of protein aggregation. For information on how to remove floccules or precipitates see our FAQ's at https://bioxcell.com/faqs.

Protocol Information

Since applications vary, each investigator should use the application references as a guide to help estimate the appropriate dose or concentration. The dose or concentration can be further optimized experimentally in a dose response or titration experiment.

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