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FITC Anti-mouse CD279 (PD-1) Antibody

Catalog Number:	204905, 204906
Size:	25 tests, 100 tests
Target Name:	CD279, Programmed Death-1, PD 1, PDCD1, PD-1
Regulatory Status:	RUO

PRODUCT DETAILS

Clone:	RMP1-14
Application:	Flow Cytometry, IHC-F
Reactivity:	Mouse
Format:	FITC
Isotype:	Rat IgG2a
Antibody Type:	Monoclonal
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA
Protein Concentration:	Supplied at a lot-specific concentration.
Storage&Handling:	The antibody solution should be stored undiluted between 2°C and 8°C, and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.
Recommended Usage:	For flow cytometric staining, it is recommended to use 5 µL of this reagent per 0.5-1.0 million cells in a 100 µL volume. Optimal reagent performance should be determined by titration for each specific application. FITC has an excitation max at 493 nm and an emission max at 525 nm.
Excitation Laser:	Blue Laser (488 nm)
Isotype Controls:	303514
Antibody Family:	Mouse Antibodies

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Mouse CD279, more commonly known as programmed cell death protein 1 (PD-1), is an inhibitory immune checkpoint receptor expressed primarily on activated T cells, as well as B cells and some myeloid populations. It plays a critical role in maintaining peripheral tolerance and preventing excessive immune activation by downregulating T cell responses during chronic antigen exposure, such as infection or inflammation. PD-1 is rapidly induced following T cell receptor engagement and acts as a key regulator of immune homeostasis.

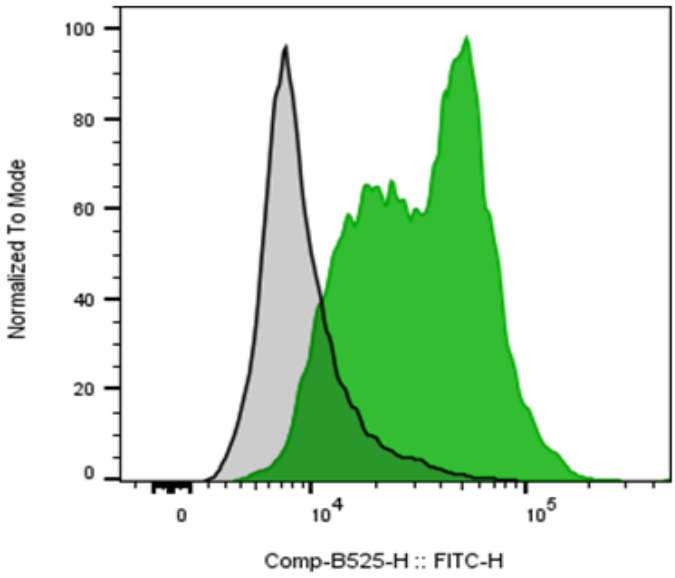
Structurally, PD-1 is a type I transmembrane protein belonging to the immunoglobulin superfamily. It contains a single extracellular IgV-like domain responsible for ligand binding, a transmembrane region, and a cytoplasmic tail with immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory (ITIM) and switch (ITSM) motifs. Upon ligand engagement, these motifs recruit phosphatases such as SHP-2, which attenuate proximal T cell receptor signaling pathways.

The primary ligands of PD-1 are PD-L1 (CD274) and PD-L2 (CD273), which are expressed on antigen-presenting cells and various non-hematopoietic tissues. Interaction of PD-1 with its ligands suppresses T cell proliferation, cytokine production, and survival, promoting an exhausted T cell phenotype during chronic immune stimulation.

PD-1 signaling is implicated in chronic infections, cancer, and autoimmune diseases. In tumors, PD-1-mediated inhibition allows cancer cells to evade immune surveillance by suppressing anti-tumor T cell activity.

Therapeutically, blockade of the PD-1/PD-L1 axis using monoclonal antibodies has revolutionized cancer immunotherapy by restoring T cell function. Conversely, enhancing PD-1 signaling may be beneficial in treating autoimmune diseases and preventing transplant rejection, making it a versatile target in immune modulation.

PRODUCT DATA



Con A-stimulated mouse splenocytes were stained with FITC anti-Mouse CD279 (PD-1) clone RMP1-14 (color-filled histogram) or an isotype control (gray histogram).

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