# **Anti-PD-L1 Antibody [PSH13-23]**

## **HA723510**



**Product Type:** Recombinant Rabbit multiclonal IgG, primary antibodies

Species reactivity: Human, Mouse

Applications: WB

Molecular Wt: Predicted band size: 33 kDa

Clone number: PSH13-23

**Description:** PD-L1 (programmed-death ligand 1; CD274), is a transmembrane protein constitutionally

expressed on a variety of cell types, including antigen presenting cells (dendritic cells and histiocytes) and some non-lymphoid tissues (heart and lung). Binding of PD-L1 to PD-1 (programmed-death 1; CD279) expressed by activated T-cells, inhibits their function, causing negative feedback control of immunological reactions, thus impeding inflammation and autoimmunity. Tumour cells may express PD-L1, which binds to PD-1 allowing cancer cells to evade the attack of T-cells. Blockade of the PD-1/PD-L1 pathway has now shown useful in therapy of multiple cancer types, causing durable tumour regressions in a substantial proportion of otherwise treatment refractory cases of melanoma, and carcinomas of e.g., lung, kidney, and urinary tract. Patients without tumour PD-L1 expression can also derive benefit from blocking agents (studies across multiple cancer types demonstrate a pooled response rate of 48% in patients with PD-L1-positive tumours compared to 15% in PD-L1-negative tumours). Tonsil and placenta can be used as positive and negative tissue controls. However, tonsil is found to be superior to placenta, as tonsil displayes a range of PD-L1 expression levels. Tonsil displayes the following reaction pattern: No staining reaction in the vast majority of lymphocytes including mantle zone and germinal centre Bcells, no staining reaction in superficial epithelial cells, a weak to moderate, typically punctuated membranous staining reaction of the majority of germinal centre macrophages and finally a moderate to strong staining reaction of the majority of epithelial crypt cells.

Immunogen: Synthetic peptide within human PD-L1 aa 260-290 (Cytoplasmic).

Positive control: MDA-MB-231 cell lysate, U-87 MG cell lysate, RAW264.7 cell lysate, RAW264.7 treated with

10μg/mL LPS for 8 hours cell lysate, J774A.1 cell lysate, J774A.1 treated with 1μg/mL LPS

for 24 hours cell lysate, Mouse spleen tissue lysate, Mouse lung tissue lysate.

**Subcellular location:** Cell membrane, Early endosome membrane, Recycling endosome membrane.

Database links: SwissProt: Q9NZQ7 Human | Q9EP73 Mouse

**Recommended Dilutions:** 

**WB** 1:2.000

Storage Buffer: PBS (pH7.4), 0.1% BSA, 40% Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.

**Storage Instruction:** Store at  $+4^{\circ}$ C after thawing. Aliquot store at  $-20^{\circ}$ C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

**Purity:** Protein A affinity purified.

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#### **Images**

 **Fig1:** Western blot analysis of PD-L1 on different lysates with Rabbit anti-PD-L1 antibody (HA723510) at 1/2,000 dilution.

Lane 1: MDA-MB-231 cell lysate Lane 2: MCF7 cell lysate (negative)

Lane 3: U-87 MG cell lysate

Lane 4: HepG2 cell lysate (negative)

Lysates/proteins at 20 µg/Lane.

Predicted band size: 33 kDa Observed band size: 45-55 kDa

Exposure time: 20 seconds; ECL: K1801;

4-20% SDS-PAGE gel.

**Fig2:** Western blot analysis of PD-L1 on different lysates with Rabbit anti-PD-L1 antibody (HA723510) at 1/2,000 dilution.

Lane 1: RAW264.7 cell lysate

Lane 2: RAW264.7 treated with  $10\mu g/mL$  LPS for 8 hours cell

lysate

Lane 3: J774A.1 cell lysate

Lane 4: J774A.1 treated with 1µg/mL LPS for 24 hours cell lysate

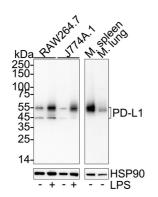
Lane 5: Mouse spleen tissue lysate Lane 6: Mouse lung tissue lysate

Lysates/proteins at 20 µg/Lane.

Predicted band size: 33 kDa Observed band size: 45-55 kDa

Exposure time: 59 seconds; ECL: K1802;

4-20% SDS-PAGE gel.



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Note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE".

### **Background References**

- 1. Lei Q et al. Resistance Mechanisms of Anti-PD1/PDL1 Therapy in Solid Tumors. Front Cell Dev Biol. 2020 Jul
- 2. Tamene W et al. PDL1 expression on monocytes is associated with plasma cytokines in Tuberculosis and HIV. PLoS One. 2021 Oct