

PD-L1 aAPC Cell

CBP74164

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I. Background

The binding of Programmed Cell Death Protein 1 (PD-1), a receptor expressed on activated T-cells, to its ligands, PD-L1 and PD-L2, negatively regulates immune responses. The PD-1 ligands are found on most cancers, and PD-1:PD-L1/2 interaction inhibits T cell activity and allows cancer cells to escape immune surveillance. The PD-1:PD-L1/2 pathway is also involved in regulating autoimmune responses, making these proteins promising therapeutic targets for a number of cancers, as well as multiple sclerosis, arthritis, lupus, and type I diabetes.

II. Introduction

Expressed gene: PD-L1

Stability: 32 passages (in-house test, that not means the cell line will be instable beyond the passages we tested.)

Freeze Medium: 90% FBS+10% DMSO

Culture Medium: RPMI-1640+10%FBS+1ug/ml puromycin+

200ug/ml hygromycin



Mycoplasma Testing: Negative

Storage: Liquid nitrogen

Application(s): Functional(Report Gene) Assay

III. Representative Data

Dose Response of Blocking Antibodies in PD-1/OX40 Dual Effector Reporter Cells (C22) With PD-L1 aAPC Cells

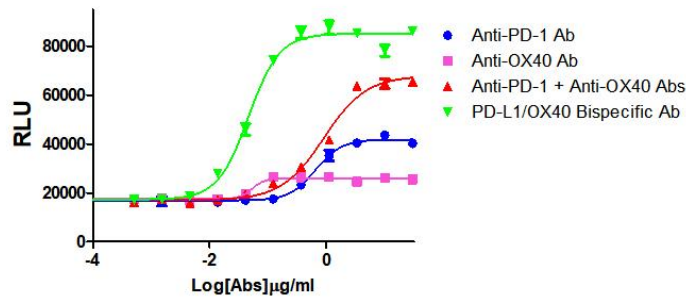


Figure 1. Dose Response of Blocking Antibodies in PD-1/OX40 Dual Effector Reporter Cells (C22) With PD-L1 aAPC Cells.

Dose Response of Blocking Antibodies in PD-1/4-1BB Dual Effector Reporter Cells (C64) With PD-L1 aAPC Cells

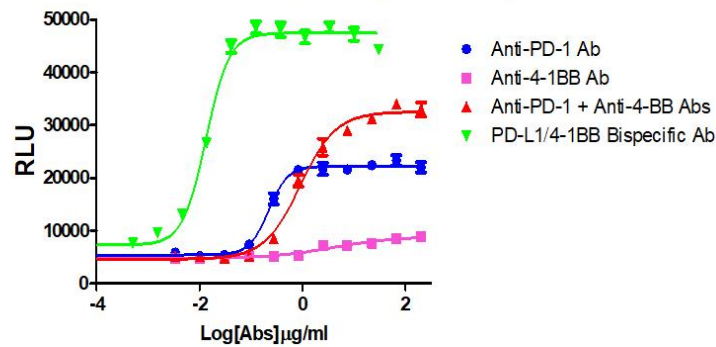


Figure 2. Dose Response of Blocking Antibodies in PD-1/4-1BB Dual Effector Reporter Cells (C64) With PD-L1 aAPC Cells.

