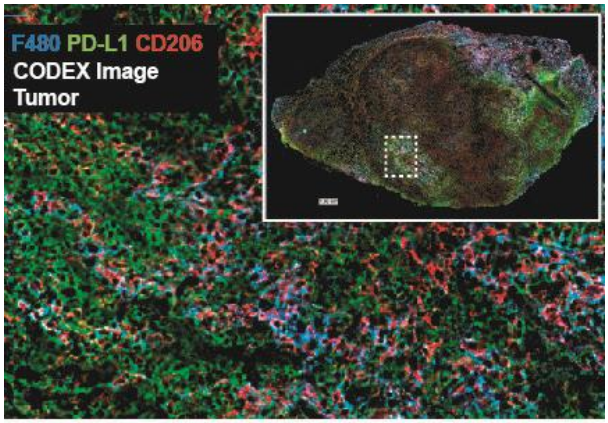
Leinco Technologies, Inc.
excellence in early discovery research™

Anti-Mouse PD-L1 [Clone 10F.9G2] BX028; Alexa Fluor™ 488-RX028

Monoclonal Antibody



Mouse Fresh Frozen (FF) tumor tissue staining using the CODEX® multiplexed imaging system. Blue: 1.0µL F480; Green: 1.0µL PD-L1 (Leinco Prod. No.: P400); Red: 1.0µL CD206.

Product Information

Product No.:	P400
Clone:	10F.9G2
RRID:	AB_2892952
Isotype:	Rat Rat IgG2b κ
Storage:	Sterile 2-8°C

Product Description

Specificity:
Clone 10F.9G2 recognizes an epitope on mouse PD-L1.

Antigen Distribution:
PD-L1 is present on T cells, B cells, NK cells, dendritic cells, IFN-γ activated endothelial cells, and monocytes.

Background:
PD-1 is a 50-55 kD member of the B7 Ig superfamily. PD-1 is also a member of the extended CD28/CTLA-4 family of T cell regulators and is suspected to play a role in lymphocyte clonal selection and peripheral tolerance. The ligands of PD-1 are PD-L1 and PD-L2, and are also members of the B7 Ig superfamily. PD-1 and its ligands negatively regulate immune responses. PD-L1, or B7-Homolog 1, is a 40 kD type I transmembrane protein that has been reported to costimulate T cell growth and cytokine production. The interaction of PD-1 with its ligand PD-L1 is critical in the inhibition of T cell responses that include T cell proliferation and cytokine production. PD-L1 has increased expression in several cancers. Inhibition of the interaction between PD-1 and PD-L1 can serve as an immune checkpoint blockade by improving T-cell responses In vitro and mediating preclinical antitumor activity. Within the field of checkpoint inhibition, combination therapy using anti-PD1 in conjunction with anti-CTLA4 has significant therapeutic potential for tumor treatments. PD-L2 is a 25 kD type I transmembrane ligand of PD-1. Via PD-1, PD-L2 can serve as a coinhibitor of T cell

functions. Regulation of T cell responses, including enhanced T cell proliferation and cytokine production, can result from mAbs that block the PD-L2 and PD-1 interaction.

PhenoCycler-Fusion (CODEX)® reporters are made up of a fluorescent dye and a short oligonucleotide DNA barcode called a CODEX® Tag. Fluorescent reporters enable highly specific detection of corresponding barcodes conjugated to antibodies. The use of spectrally separated dyes allow for precise signal detection in up to three distinct fluorescence channels at one time.

Known Reactivity Species:
Mouse

Format:
Alexa Fluor™ 488, PhenoCycler®

Barcode:
BX028

Reporter:
Alexa Fluor™ 488-RX028

Formulation
This **PhenoCycler-Fusion (CODEX)® barcoded antibody** is formulated in phosphate buffered saline (150 mM NaCl) PBS, EDTA pH 7.2 containing 0.09% sodium azide as a preservative. The **CODEX® reporter** is formulated in 1X Tris-EDTA (TE) pH 8.0 (10 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM disodium EDTA, pH 8.0)

Storage and Stability
This **PhenoCycler-Fusion (CODEX)® barcoded antibody** is stable when stored at 2-8°C for up to 1 year (do not freeze). The **CODEX® reporter** is stable when frozen at -20°C for up to 1 year.

Product Preparation
Manufactured in an animal-free facility using only in vitro cell culture techniques, purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated to a specific barcode under optimal conditions.

Applications
Applications and Recommended Usage (Quality Tested By Leinco):

CODEX®; IHC FF - The suggested dilution for staining tissue in immunohistochemistry - Fresh Frozen (FF) is 1 µl of Anti-Mouse PD-L1 (BX028) in a final volume of 200 µl of CODEX® staining buffer.

Country of Origin
USA

Products are for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

References

1. Ardolino, M. *et al.* (2018) *J Clin Invest.* **128**(10):4654-4668. PubMed
2. Schreiber, RD. *et al.* (2017) *Cancer Immunol Res.* **5**(2):106-117.
3. Freeman, G. *et al.* (2000) *J. Exp. Med.* **192**:1027.

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