



Overview

 PD-L1 and PD-L2 are ligands for PD-1, a costimulatory molecule that plays an inhibitory role in regulating T cell activation in the periphery. PD-L2 also known as PD-L2, BT-DC serves as a negative and a positive regulator of T cell function. The expression and function of PD-L2 are similar to PD-L1. Both PD-L2–PD-1 and PD-L1–PD-1 signals inhibit T cell proliferation by blocking cell cycle progression but not by increasing cell death. PD-L2–PD-1 interactions are able to inhibit TCR-mediated proliferation and cytokine production in the absence of CD28 costimulation. Threshold for T cell activation may be a balance between activating signals, such as those delivered by the engagement of CD28 by BT-1 and BT-2, and inhibitory signals, mediated by engagement of PD-1b yPD-L1 and PD-L2. The structural conservation of BT-like and CD28-like receptors may reflect the distance between T cells and APCs in the inmunological synapse. The PD-L–PD-1 pathway may play a key role in the induction and/or maintenance of peripheral tolerance and autoimmune disease. Because PD-L1 and PD-L2 can inhibit effector T cell proliferation and cytokine production, the PD-L-PD-1 pathway may be an attractive therapeutic target. Blocking the PD-1 pathway may be useful for down-regulating ongoing immune responses in transplant rejection and autoimmune and allergic diseases. Recombinant Human PD-L2 F C chimera produced in HEK293 cells is a polypeptide chain containing 432 amino acids with the C-terminal human IgG1 Fc fragment. A fully biologically active molecule, rhPD-L2 has a molecular mass of 75 kDa analyzed by reducing SDS-PAGE and is obtained by chromatographic techniques. Accession No G9BQ51 Biological Activity Biotin-PD-1 Z Fc Chimera, Human (Z03417) at 5 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Biotin-PD-1 Fc, Human with a linear range of 2.44-39.06 ng/mL when detected by Streptavidin-HRP. LEFYTYPK ELXILIENG SNYTLECN PDTGSHVN LGAITASL QVENDTSY VELAEVER 	Synonyms	B7-DC; bA574F11.2; Btdc; Butyrophilin B7-DC; Butyrophilin-like Protein; CD273 antigen; CD273; CD273PD-1 ligand 2; MGC142240; PD-1-ligand 2; PDCD1L2MGC142238; PDCD1LG2; PDL2; PD-L2
Accession NoQ9BQ51SpeciesHumanSourceHEK293Immobilized PD-L2 Fc Chimera, Human (Z03417) at 5 μg/mL (100 μL/well) can bindBiological ActivityBiotin-PD-1 Fc, Human with a linear range of 2.44-39.06 ng/mL when detected by Streptavidin-HRP. LFTVTVPK ELYIIEHG SNVTLECN FDTGSHVN LGAITASL QKVENDTS PHRERATL LEEQLPLG KASFHIPQ VQVRDEGQ YQCIIIYG VAWDYKYL TLKVKASY RKINTHIL KVPETDEV	Description	PD-L1 and PD-L2 are ligands for PD-1, a costimulatory molecule that plays an inhibitory role in regulating T cell activation in the periphery. PD-L2 also known as PD-L2, B7-DC serves as a negative and a positive regulator of T cell function. The expression and function of PD-L2 are similar to PD-L1. Both PD-L2–PD-1 and PD-L1–PD-1 signals inhibit T cell proliferation by blocking cell cycle progression but not by increasing cell death. PD-L2–PD-1 interactions are able to inhibit TCR-mediated proliferation and cytokine production in the absence of CD28 costimulation. Threshold for T cell activation may be a balance between activating signals, such as those delivered by the engagement of CD28 by B7-1 and B7-2, and inhibitory signals, mediated by engagement of PD-1 by PD-L1 and PD-L2. The structural conservation of B7-like and CD28-like receptors may reflect the distance between T cells and APCs in the immunological synapse. The PD-L–PD-1 pathway may play a key role in the induction and/or maintenance of peripheral tolerance and autoimmune disease. Because PD-L1 and PD-L2 can inhibit effector T cell proliferation and cytokine production, the PD-L–PD-1 pathway may be an attractive therapeutic target. Blocking the PD-1 pathway may enhance anti-tumor immunity, whereas stimulating this pathway may be useful for down-regulating ongoing immune responses in transplant rejection and autoimmune and allergic diseases. Recombinant Human PD-L2 Fc Chimera produced in HEK293 cells is a polypeptide chain containing 432 amino acids with the C-termimal human IgG1 Fc fragment. A fully biologically active molecule, rhPD-L2 has a molecular mass of 75 kDa analyzed by
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QKVENDTS PHRERATL LEEQLPLG KASFHIPQ VQVRDEGQSequenceYQCIIIYG VAWDYKYL TLKVKASY RKINTHIL KVPETDEV	Biological Activity	Biotin-PD-1 Fc, Human with a linear range of 2.44-39.06 ng/mL when detected by
LRLKPPPG RNFSCVFW NTHVRELT LASIDLQS QMEPRTHP	Sequence	QKVENDTS PHRERATL LEEQLPLG KASFHIPQ VQVRDEGQ YQCIIIYG VAWDYKYL TLKVKASY RKINTHIL KVPETDEV ELTCQATG YPLAEVSW PNVSVPAN TSHSRTPE GLYQVTSV

Properties

Measured Molecula Weight	^r 75 kDa, observed by reducing SDS-PAGE
Purity	> 97% as analyzed by reducing SDS-PAGE
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS, 5% trehalose and mannitol.
Reconstitution	Reconstituted in ddH₂O or PBS at 100 µg/ml
Endotoxin Level	< 0.2 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Storage	Lyophilized recombinant PD-L2 Fc Chimera, Human remains stable up to 6 months at lower than -70°C from date of receipt. Upon reconstitution, Human PD-L2 Fc Chimera should be stable up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended that a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) be added. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Note	For research use only

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