



# Human Anti-Human PD-1 (Sintilimab) Monoclonal antibody, clone Sintilimab (CABT-CS595)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Specificity</b>	PDCD1
<b>Target</b>	PDCD1
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG4
<b>Source/Host</b>	Human
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Clone</b>	Sintilimab
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A
<b>Conjugate</b>	unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	ELISA
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Size</b>	1 mg
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS, pH 7.4. Contains no stabilizers or preservatives
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	2 weeks, 2-8°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw. -80°C for a long-term storage.

# BACKGROUND

## Introduction

Cell-mediated immune responses are initiated by T lymphocytes that are themselves stimulated by cognate peptides bound to MHC molecules on antigen-presenting cells (APC). T-cell activation is generally self-limited as activated T cells express receptors such as PD-1 (also known as PDCD-1) that mediate inhibitory signals from the APC. PD-1 can bind two different but related ligands, PDL-1 and PDL-2. Upon binding to either of these ligands, signals generated by PD-1 inhibit the activation of the immune response in the absence of "danger signals" such as LPS or other molecules associated with bacteria or other pathogens. Evidence for this is seen in PD1-null mice who exhibit hyperactivated immune systems and autoimmune diseases. Despite its predicted molecular weight, PD-1 often migrates at higher molecular weight in SDS-PAGE.

## Keywords

PDCD1; PD-1; CD279; PD1