

PD-L1 (E1L3N) (Biotinylated) Biotin (1D4-C5)- 149Sm

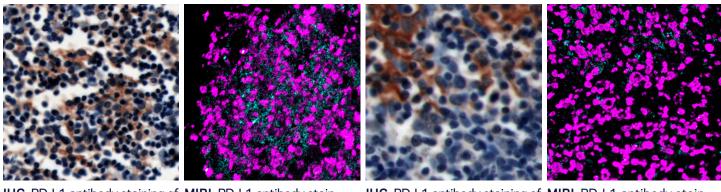
Catalog: 714902

Reactivity: Human* (PD-L1)

Clone: E1L3N (PD-L1)& 1D4-C5 (Biotin)

Isotype: Rabbit IgG (PD-L1) Mouse IgG2a (Biotin) **Application: MIBI-FFPE**

Storage: Supplied in antibody stabilizer with 0.05% sodium azide. Store at 4°C



FFPE human thymus

IHC: PD-L1 antibody staining of MIBI: PD-L1 antibody staining (amplified with anti-Biotin, cyan) of FFPE human thymus, counterstained with dsDNA (magenta)

IHC: PD-L1 antibody staining of MIBI: PD-L1 antibody stain-FFPE human lymphoma

ing (amplified with anti-Biotin, cyan) of FFPE human lymphoma, counterstained with dsDNA (magenta)

Background	Programmed cell death 1 ligand 1 (PD-L1, CD274) binds to PD-1 and inhibits T cell activation. APCs, activated T cells, and tissues including placenta, heart, and lung can express PD-L1. PD-L1 is expressed in cancer as a means for cancerous cells to inhibit immune responses. PD-L1 has been detected for several tumor types including melanoma, lung, ovary, colon, breast, and renal cell carcinomas. PD-L1 expression in cancer is associated with tumor infiltrating lymphocytes, which mediate PD-L1 expression through the release of interferon gamma. Inhibition of the PD-1-PD-L1 axis has been an active area of clinical research with several approved drugs for multiple indications.

Validation Each lot of conjugated antibody is guality control tested by staining tissue following the MIBI Staining Protocol optimized for the applicable tissue format with subsequent MIBIscope analysis using the appropriate positive and negative tissue field of views.

References

Wimberly, H. et al. PD-L1 Expression Correlates with Tumor-Infiltrating Lymphocytes and Response to Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy in Breast Cancer. Cancer Immunol Res. 2015; 3(4): 326-332.

Bindels, S. et al. Regulation of PD-L1 by SIP1 in human epithelial breast tumor cells. Oncogene. 2006; 25:4975-4985.

* Conjugate tested on human tissue.