



PD-L2 (XX19): sc-80285

BACKGROUND

Engagement of CD28 by B7-1 (CD80) or B7-2 (CD86) in the presence of antigen promotes T cell proliferation, cytokine production, differentiation of effector T cells, and the induction of Bcl-x, a promoter of T cell survival. Conversely, engagement of CTLA4 by B7-1 or B7-2 may inhibit proliferation and IL-2 production. PD-L1 (programmed cell death ligand-1), also known as B7-H1 or Pcd-1L1, is 290 amino acid type I transmembrane protein which is 20% and 15% identical to B7-1 and B7-2, respectively. Pcd-1L2 has immunoglobulin V-like and C-like domains and a 30 amino acid cytoplasmic tail. It does not bind CD28, cytotoxic T-lymphocyte A4 or ICOS (inducible co-stimulator). IL-2, although produced in small amounts, is required for the effect of PD-L1 co-stimulation. The gene which encodes PD-L1 maps to human chromosome 9p24.1. PD-L2 (programmed cell death ligand-2) is a 73 amino acid protein which contains a signal sequence, IgV- and IgC-like domains, a transmembrane region and a cytoplasmic region. The gene which encodes PD-L2 maps to human chromosome 9p24.2. The constitutive expression of PD-L1 and PD-L2 on parenchymal cells of heart, lung and kidney suggests that the Pcd-1-Pcd-L system could provide unique negative signaling to help prevent autoimmune disease.

REFERENCES

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- Freeman, G.J., Long, A.J., Iwai, Y., Bourque, K., Chernova, T., Nishimura, H., Fitz, L.J., Malenkovich, N., Okazaki, T., Byrne, M.C., Horton, H.F., Fouser, L., Carter, L., Ling, V., Bowman, M.R., Carreno, B.M., Collins, M., et al. 2000. Engagement of the PD-1 immunoinhibitory receptor by a novel B7 family member leads to negative regulation of lymphocyte activation. *J. Exp. Med.* 192: 1027-1034.
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- Nishimura, H. and Honjo, T. 2001. PD-1: an inhibitory immunoreceptor involved in peripheral tolerance. *Trends Immunol.* 22: 265-268.
- LocusLink Report (LocusID: 605402). <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/LocusLink/>

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: PDCD1LG2 (human) mapping to 9p24.2.

SOURCE

PD-L2 (XX19) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against the extracellular domain of PD-L2 of human origin.

STORAGE

For immediate and continuous use, store at 4° C for up to one month. For sporadic use, freeze in working aliquots in order to avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. If turbidity is evident upon prolonged storage, clarify solution by centrifugation.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG_{2b} in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and protein stabilizer.

APPLICATIONS

PD-L2 (XX19) is recommended for detection of PD-L2 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

Suitable for use as control antibody for PD-L2 siRNA (h): sc-39701, PD-L2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-39701-SH and PD-L2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-39701-V.

Molecular Weight of PD-L2: 32 kDa.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Ogiya, R., Niiikura, N., Kumaki, N., Bianchini, G., Kitano, S., Iwamoto, T., Hayashi, N., Yokoyama, K., Oshitani, R., Terao, M., Morioka, T., Tsuda, B., Okamura, T., Saito, Y., Suzuki, Y. and Tokuda, Y. 2016. Comparison of tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes between primary and metastatic tumors in breast cancer patients. *Cancer Sci.* 107: 1730-1735.
- Jeong, S., Lee, N., Park, M.J., Jeon, K. and Song, W. 2021. Currently used laboratory methodologies for assays detecting PD-1, PD-L1, PD-L2 and soluble PD-L1 in patients with metastatic breast cancer. *Cancers* 13: 5225.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.