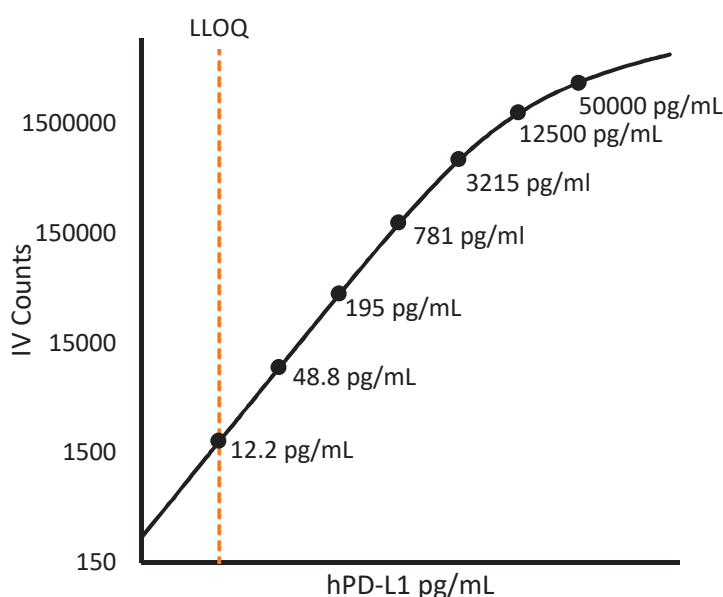


### Description – PD-L1

PD-L1, or “programmed-death ligand 1” (also known as CD274 or B7-H1) is a membrane bound glycoprotein in the B7 family of cell surface ligands involved in regulation of the immune system. PD-L1 is expressed on a variety of inflammatory-activated cells, some carcinomas, and in melanoma (ovary, colon, lung, breast, and renal cell carcinomas). PD-L1 expression on tumor cells is correlated with poor prognosis in patients with cancers such as NSCLC, esophageal cancer, and pancreatic carcinoma. Levels of PD-L1 are increased in the plasma of cancer patients as well as in cerebrospinal fluid of gliomas. sPD-L1 is a biomarker of poor survival in patients with B cell lymphoma, renal cell carcinoma, metastatic melanoma or lung cancer, and is associated with advanced tumor stage. PD-L1 contributes to immune evasion by binding to PD-1 and CD80 to suppress the activation and proliferation of T cells and induce apoptosis of activated T cells. Blocking the PD-1/PD-L1 pathway to prevent this immune evasion and restore anti-tumor immunity has emerged as a promising anti-cancer strategy.

**Calibration Curve:** Calibrator concentrations and Lower Limit of Quantification are depicted in the figure below. This standard curve is for demonstration purposes; end users should prepare a standard curve for each assay run.



**Assay Range:** The upper end of the dynamic range is equal to the top calibrator concentration multiplied by MRD.

<b>Analytical LLOQ</b>	<b>12.2 pg/mL</b>
<b>Functional LLOQ (x MRD)</b>	<b>24.4 pg/mL</b>
<b>LOD</b>	<b>3.11 pg/mL</b>
<b>Assay Range</b>	<b>0 – 100 ng/mL</b>

**Endogenous Serum and Plasma Readings:** Healthy serum (n=14) samples were measured.

<b>% Above LOD</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>% Above LLOQ</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Minimum Required Dilution (MRD)

<b>Diluted Sample volume (1:2 Dilution)*</b>	<b>50 µL per measurement</b>
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\*See Kit Instructions for details

Note: Data described were developed during assay development. Under different assay conditions, assay may perform differently than shown. For complex matrices such as serum or plasma, assay diluent optimization (for example by adding blocking agents) may improve performance of these matrices in this assay.