

ARG62398
anti-CD155 / Poliovirus Receptor antibody [D171]Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Product Description | Mouse Monoclonal antibody [D171] recognizes CD155 / Poliovirus Receptor |
| Tested Reactivity | Hu, Mk |
| Tested Application | FACS, ICC/IF, WB |
| Specificity | Does not cross-react with Rabbit, Rat, Mouse, Dog, Pig or Hamster. |
| Host | Mouse |
| Clonality | Monoclonal |
| Clone | D171 |
| Isotype | IgG1 |
| Target Name | CD155 / Poliovirus Receptor |
| Species | Human |
| Immunogen | HeLa cells |
| Epitope | Amino acids 35 - 50 |
| Conjugation | Un-conjugated |
| Alternate Names | NECL5; CD antigen CD155; Nectin-like protein 5; PVS; Necl-5; HVED; Poliovirus receptor; TAGE4; NECL-5; CD155 |

Application Instructions

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Application Note | Flow Cyt: 1: 10-1: 1000; ICC/IF: 1: 10-1: 2000; WB: 1: 10-1: 100 * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist. |
| Positive Control | HeLa |

Properties

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Form | Liquid |
| Purification | Protein G purified |
| Buffer | 10mM PBS (pH 7.4), 0.2% BSA and 0.09% Sodium azide |
| Preservative | 0.09% Sodium azide |
| Stabilizer | 0.2% BSA |
| Concentration | 0.2 mg/ml |
| Storage instruction | For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed |

before use.

Note

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links

[GeneID: 5817 Human](#)

[Swiss-port # P15151 Human](#)

Gene Symbol

PVR

Gene Full Name

poliovirus receptor

Background

Polio Virus Receptor (PVR) is a member of Ig-superfamily with 3 Ig-domains in arrangement V-C-C. Plays a role in mediating tumor cell invasion and migration. Serves as a receptor for poliovirus attachment to target cells. Four mRNAs are produced from single gene for PVR, (mapped to human chromosome band 19q13.1-13.2). Two of the mRNAs (called H20A and H20B or alpha and delta) encode cell surface molecules of about 43kDa and 45kDa polypeptide backbone, respectively. Two other splice variants, beta and gamma encode secreted molecules of about 44kDa. The cytoplasmic tails are short (aa 35-50) and are rich in serine phosphorylated residues.

Function

Mediates NK cell adhesion and triggers NK cell effector functions. Binds two different NK cell receptors: CD96 and CD226. These interactions accumulates at the cell-cell contact site, leading to the formation of a mature immunological synapse between NK cell and target cell. This may trigger adhesion and secretion of lytic granules and IFN-gamma and activate cytotoxicity of activated NK cells. May also promote NK cell-target cell modular exchange, and PVR transfer to the NK cell. This transfer is more important in some tumor cells expressing a lot of PVR, and may trigger fratricide NK cell activation, providing tumors with a mechanism of immunoevasion. Plays a role in mediating tumor cell invasion and migration. Serves as a receptor for poliovirus attachment to target cells. May play a role in axonal transport of poliovirus, by targeting virion-PVR-containing endocytic vesicles to the microtubular network through interaction with DYNLT1. This interaction would drive the virus-containing vesicle to the axonal retrograde transport. [UniProt]

Research Area

Microbiology and Infectious Disease antibody; T Cell Intercellular Adhesion Molecule antibody

Calculated Mw

45 kDa

PTM

N-glycosylated. N-glycan at Asn-120: Hex5HexNAc4.
Phosphorylated by Src kinases on tyrosine residues in the ITIM motif upon ligation. Interaction with TIGIT is required for Phosphorylation.

Cellular Localization

Cell membrane