

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