



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

**Recombinant Mouse CD155/PVR Protein (aa 1-345,
His Tag)(Active)**
RPES3267

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES3267

Size: 50µg

Species: Mouse

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_081790.1

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 28 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 60-65 kDa

Tag: C-His

Bio-activity: Measured by its ability to bind recombinant mouse CD226/DNAM. Immobilized recombinant mouse CD155/PVR at 1 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind recombinant mouse CD226/DNAM with a linear range of 0.7800 ng/ml.

Purity: > 97 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

Storage: Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping: This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation: Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application: Functional ELISA

Synonyms: Poliovirus receptor; CD155 antigen; Nectin-like protein 5; Nectin-2; Tage4 receptor; Pvr; PVR; Necl5; CD155;3830421F03Rik;D7Ertd458e;HVED;mE4;necl-5;PVS;Taa1;Tage4

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Arg 345

Background:

CD155, commonly known as PVR (poliovirus receptor) and Necl-5 (nectin-like molecule-5), is a type I transmembrane single-span glycoprotein, and belongs to the nectins and nectin-like (Necl) subfamily. CD155 was originally identified based on its ability to mediate the cell attachment and entry of poliovirus (PV), an etiologic agent of the central nervous system disease poliomyelitis. The normal cellular function is in the establishment of intercellular adherens junctions between epithelial cells. CD155 may assist in an efficient humoral immune response generated within the intestinal immune system. It has been demonstrated that CD155 can be recognized and bond by DNAM and CD96 which promote the adhesion, migration and NK-cell killing, and thus efficiently prime cell-mediated tumor-specific immunity.