

Recombinant Human CD155/PVR Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH031869

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

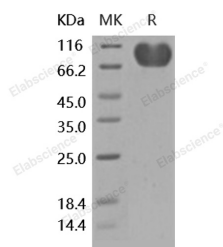
Description

Synonyms	CD155;HVED;Necl-5;NECL5;PVS;TAGE4
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Met 1-Asn 343
Accession	NP_006496.3
Calculated Molecular Weight	61.8 kDa
Observed molecular weight	95-105 kDa
Tag	C-hFc
Bioactivity	Immobilized human DNAM1 at 2 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind human CD155-Fc with a linear ranger of 0.032-0.8 µg/ml.

Properties

Purity	> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, 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 Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

CD155; commonly known as PVR (poliovirus receptor) and Necl-5 (nectin-like molecule-5); is a type I transmembrane

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single-span glycoprotein; and belongs to the nectins and nectin-like (Nect) 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 bound by DNAM-1 and CD96 which promote the adhesion; migration and NK-cell killing; and thus efficiently prime cell-mediated tumor-specific immunity.