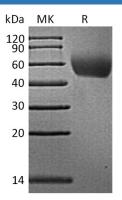
## Recombinant Rhesus macaque CD155/PVR/NECL5 Protein (His Tag)

## Catalog Number: PKSQ050071

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

Description	
Species	Rhesus macaque
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Rhesus macaque CD155/PVR/NECL5 protein Met 1-Asn 343,
	with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	35.4 kDa
Observed MW	45-70 kDa
Accession	Q0MSE6
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity
Properties	
Purity	> 95 % 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 $< -20^{\circ}C$ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
	Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 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



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

## Background

Poliovirus Receptor (PVR) is a 70 kDa type I transmembrane single-span glycoprotein that belongs to the nectin-like ( Necl) family and 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. PVR contains three Ig-like extracellular domains, a transmembrane segment, and a cytoplasmic tail. The normal cellular function of PVR maybe the involvement of intercellular adhension between epithelial cells. Alternate splicing of the PVR mRNA yields four different isoforms ( $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ , and  $\delta$ ) with identical extracellular domains.

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623 Web:<u>w w .elabscience.com</u>