

CD113/Nectin-3 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN200188P

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

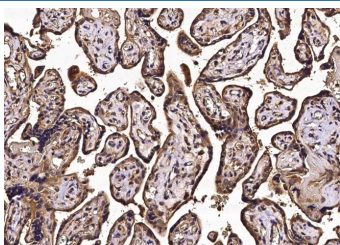
Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human CD113/Nectin-3 protein
Host	Mouse
Isotype	IgG1
Clone	10F10
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

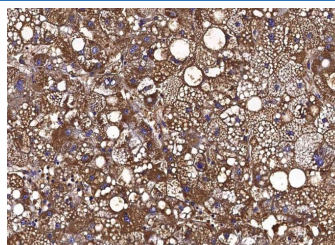
Applications Recommended Dilution

IHC-P	1:50-1:200
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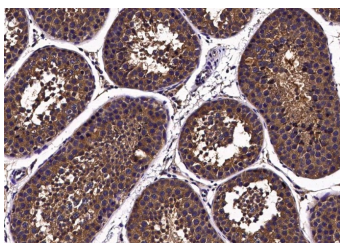
Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human placenta using CD113/Nectin-3 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human hepatoma using CD113/Nectin-3 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded cynomolgus testis using CD113/Nectin-3 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

For Research Use Only

Poliovirus receptor-related 3 (PVRL3), also known as Nectin-3 and CD113, is a member of the nectin family. PVRL3/Nectin-3 is an 83 kDa, type I transmembrane glycoprotein. Its precursor is 549 amino acids (aa) in length and contains an extended signal sequence of 57 aa, an extracellular domain (ECD) of 347 aa, a transmembrane segment of 21 aa, and a cytoplasmic region of 124 aa. Nectin-3 has three splicing variants, nectin-3alpha (biggest), -3beta (middle), and -3gamma (smallest). It is predominantly expressed in testis and placenta as well as in various cell lines, including epithelial cell lines. PVRL3/Nectin-3 plays a role in cell-cell adhesion through heterophilic trans-interactions with nectin-like proteins or nectins, such as trans-interaction with PVRL2/Nectin-2 at Sertoli-spermatid junctions. PVRL3/Nectin-3 is thus involved in the formation of cell-cell junctions, including adherens junctions and synapses. It has been shown to induce endocytosis-mediated down-regulation of PVR from the cell surface, resulting in the reduction of cell movement and proliferation.