

Recombinant Human CD155/PVR Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031868

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

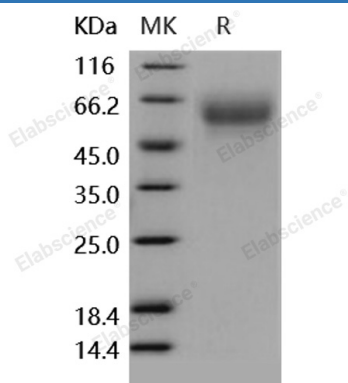
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human CD155/PVR protein Met 1-Asn 343, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	36.5 kDa
Observed MW	60-65 kDa
Accession	NP_006496.3
Bio-activity	Immobilized human CD155 at 2 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind human DNAM1 with a linear ranger of 1. 28-32 ng/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 7.5 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



> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

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Rev. V3.5

CD155; commonly known as PVR (poliovirus receptor) and Nect-5 (nectin-like molecule-5); is a type I transmembrane 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 bond by DNAM-1 and CD96 which promote the adhension; migration and NK-cell killing; and thus efficiently prime cell-mediated tumor-specific immunity.