Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Mouse CD155/PVR Protein (aa 29-348, His Tag)(Active)

RPES0343

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES0343

Size: 10µg

Species: Mouse

Expression host: Human Cells

Uniprot: Q8K094

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass:	35.6 kDa
AP Molecular Mass:	55-65 kDa
Tag:	C-6His
Bio-activity:	Immobilized Human TIGIT-Fc(Cat: PKSH033510) at 5µg/ml(100 µl/well) can bind Mouse PVR-6His. The ED50 of Mouse PVR-6His is 35.3 ug/mL
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU per µg 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℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ 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, pH7.4.
Reconstitution:	Please refer to it 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: Asp29-Leu348

Background:

Mouse poliovirus receptor (PVR, CD155) is a type I transmembrane (TM) glycoprotein that is a member of the nectin-related family of adhesion proteins within the immunoglobulin superfamily. It binds other molecules including vitronectin, Nectin3, DNAM1, CD96, and TIGIT, but does not bind homotypically. CD155 includes a 28 aa signal sequence, a 318 aa extracellular domain (ECD) with one N-terminal V-type and two C2-type Ig-like domains, a 24 aa TM segment and a 38 aa cytoplasmic tail. Epithelial, endothelial, and many immune cells show low CD155 expression. It is up-regulated on endothelia by IFNγ, and is highly expressed on immature thymocytes, lymph node dendritic cells, and tumor cells of epithelial and neuronal origin. On migrating cells, it is concentrated at the leading edge, where it binds basement membrane vitronectin, recruits Nectin-3-expressing cells, and cooperates with PDGF and integrin αvβ3 to promote cell migration. Binding of monocyte DNAM to endothelial cell CD155 promotes transendothelial migration. Enhanced CD155 expression in tumor cells contributes to loss of contact inhibition and increased migration, but also allows tumor cell recognition and killing by DNAMor CD96 expressing NK cells.