

Anti-CD155/PVR (Extracellular region) Antibody
Catalog # AN1706**Specification**

Anti-CD155/PVR (Extracellular region) Antibody - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | WB, IHC |
| Primary Accession | P15151 |
| Host | Mouse |
| Clonality | Mouse Monoclonal |
| Isotype | IgG1 |
| Calculated MW | 45303 |

Anti-CD155/PVR (Extracellular region) Antibody - Additional Information

| | |
|--|------|
| Gene ID | 5817 |
| Other Names | |
| NECL-5, Nectin-like protein 5, PVR, CD155, Poliovirus receptor | |

Target/Specificity

CD155/Poliovirus receptor (PVR)/nectin-like 5 (Nect-5) is a transmembrane glycoprotein with extracellular immunoglobulin like domains, and an intracellular immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitor motif (ITIM). CD155 was originally described as a mediator of poliovirus attachment to cells, but has also been implicated in adherens junction formation. CD155 binds nectin-3, and interacts with integrin $\alpha\beta 3$ and PDGFR to regulate integrin clustering and focal contact formation at the leading edge of migrating cells. CD155 is also a ligand for immunoreceptors that regulate tumor surveillance. CD155 binds DNAX-associated molecule 1 (DNAX-1), an activating receptor on natural killer cells and cytotoxic T-cells. Alternatively, CD155 may bind TIGIT immunoreceptor inducing an immunosuppressive and non-cytotoxic profile. In cancers, CD155 expression has been associated with unfavorable prognosis in colon cancer, breast cancer, lung adenocarcinoma, pancreatic cancer, melanoma, and glioblastoma. Cancer therapies have targeted CD155 interactions with TIGIT, and have used CD155 as a point of entry for recombinant oncolytic polioviruses.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
IHC~~1:100~500

Format

Protein G Purified

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Anti-CD155/PVR (Extracellular region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping

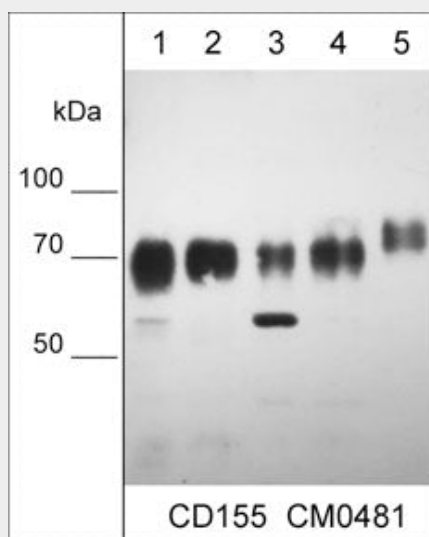
Blue Ice

Anti-CD155/PVR (Extracellular region) Antibody - Protocols

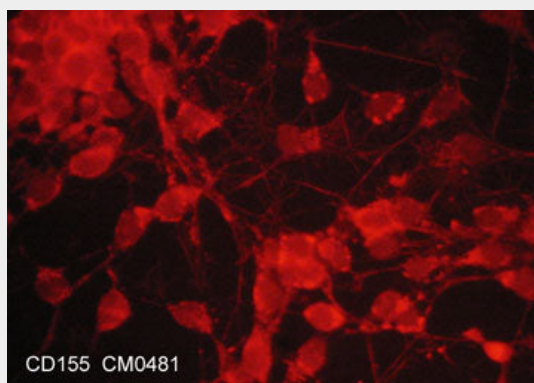
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

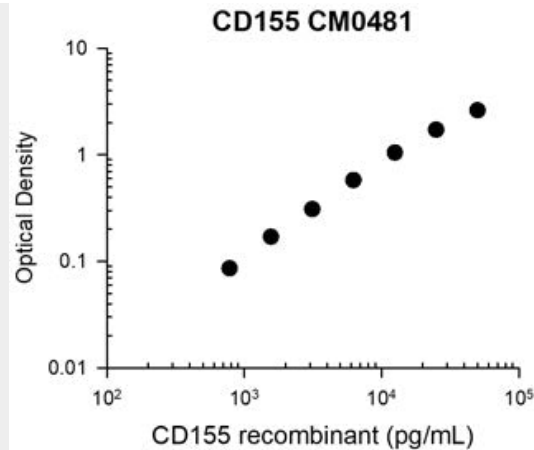
Anti-CD155/PVR (Extracellular region) Antibody - Images



Western blot of human A549 lung carcinoma (lane 1), NCI-H446 small cell lung carcinoma (lane 2), NCI-H1299 lung carcinoma (lane 3), MDA-MB-231 breast carcinoma (lane 4), and A431 epidermoid carcinoma (lane 5). The blot was probed with mouse monoclonal anti-CD155 (CM0481) at 1:500.



Immunocytochemical labeling of CD155 in aldehyde fixed and NP-40 permeabilized human NCI-H446 small cell lung carcinoma cells. The cells were labeled with mouse monoclonal anti-CD155 (CM0481). The antibody was detected using goat anti-mouse DyLight® 594.



Representative Standard Curve using mouse monoclonal anti-CD155 (CM0481) for ELISA capture of human recombinant CD155 extracellular region with a His-tag. Captured protein was detected by suitable anti-His-tag antibody followed by appropriate secondary antibody HRP conjugate.

Anti-CD155/PVR (Extracellular region) Antibody - Background

CD155/Poliovirus receptor (PVR)/nectin-like 5 (Nectin-5) is a transmembrane glycoprotein with extracellular immunoglobulin like domains, and an intracellular immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitor motif (ITIM). CD155 was originally described as a mediator of poliovirus attachment to cells, but has also been implicated in adherens junction formation. CD155 binds nectin-3, and interacts with integrin $\alpha\beta3$ and PDGFR to regulate integrin clustering and focal contact formation at the leading edge of migrating cells. CD155 is also a ligand for immunoreceptors that regulate tumor surveillance. CD155 binds DNAX-associated molecule 1 (DNAX-1), an activating receptor on natural killer cells and cytotoxic T-cells. Alternatively, CD155 may bind TIGIT immunoreceptor inducing an immunosuppressive and non-cytotoxic profile. In cancers, CD155 expression has been associated with unfavorable prognosis in colon cancer, breast cancer, lung adenocarcinoma, pancreatic cancer, melanoma, and glioblastoma. Cancer therapies have targeted CD155 interactions with TIGIT, and have used CD155 as a point of entry for recombinant oncolytic polioviruses.