

**DESCRIPTION**

**Source** Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived  
Glu34-Leu351, with a C-terminal 6-His tag  
Accession # NP\_058772

**N-terminal Sequence Analysis** Glu34

**Predicted Molecular Mass** 35 kDa

**SPECIFICATIONS**

**SDS-PAGE** 62-71 kDa, reducing conditions

**Activity** Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA.  
When Recombinant Rat CD155/PVR is coated at 1 µg/mL (100 µL/well), the concentration of Recombinant Mouse CD96 (Catalog # 5690-CD) that produces 50% optimal binding response is 1.5-7.5 ng/mL.

**Endotoxin Level** <0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.

**Purity** >95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.

**Formulation** Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

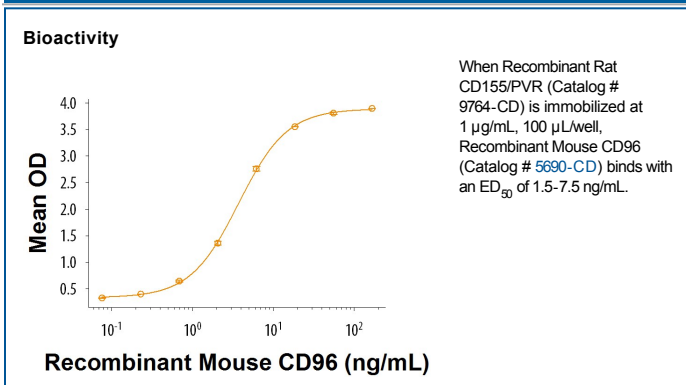
**Reconstitution** Reconstitute at 500 µg/mL in PBS.

**Shipping** The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

**Stability & Storage** Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

**DATA**



**BACKGROUND**

CD155, also known as PVR (poliovirus receptor), Nectin-5 (nectin-like molecule-5) and, in rodents, TAGE4 (tumor-associated glycoprotein E4), is a 70-kDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein in the nectin-related family of adhesion proteins within the immunoglobulin superfamily (1, 2). The protein may play a role in cancer cell invasion and migration, and binds other molecules including Vitronectin, Nectin-3, DNAM-1/CD226, CD96, and TIGIT but does not bind homotypically (3, 4). Mature rat CD155/PVR consists of three Ig-like domains and a 21-amino acid (aa) transmembrane segment. Within the ECD, rat CD155/PVR shares 44% and 73% aa sequence identity with human and mouse CD155/PVR, respectively. CD155/PVR is up-regulated on endothelial cells by IFN-gamma and is highly expressed on immature thymocytes, lymph node dendritic cells, and tumor cells of epithelial and neuronal origin (1, 2, 5-8). It is preferentially expressed on Th17 cells compared to Th2 cells (9), and its activation promotes the development of Th1 responses (10). On migrating cells, CD155/PVR is concentrated at the leading edge, where it binds basement membrane Vitronectin, recruits Nectin-3-expressing cells, and cooperates with PDGF and Integrin alpha v beta 3 to promote cell migration (1, 3, 11). Enhanced CD155/PVR expression in tumor cells contributes to loss of contact inhibition and increased migration but also allows tumor cell recognition and killing by DNAM-1 or CD96 expressing NK cells (1, 6, 12). Binding of monocyte DNAM-1 to endothelial cell PVR promotes transendothelial migration (7).

**References:**

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