

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human PVRIG in direct ELISAs.
Source	Recombinant Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 2334A
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived human PVRIG protein Thr 41 & Glu43-Leu172 Accession # Q6DK17
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells	HEK293 Human Cell Line Transfected with Human PVRIG and eGFP

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

Human PVRIG (poliovirus receptor related immunoglobulin domain-containing protein), also known as CD112 receptor (CD112R), is an approximately 34 kDa single transmembrane protein in the poliovirus receptor-like protein (PVR) family (1). It is composed of a single extracellular IgV domain, one transmembrane domain, and a long intracellular domain. The intracellular domain contains two tyrosine residues, one within an ITIM-like motif that is a potential docking site for phosphatases (1). The extracellular domain sequence of human and mouse PVRIG have approximately 65% similarity. The human PVRIG gene is preferentially expressed in lymphocytes, such as T cells and NK cells, but not in monocyte derived dendritic cells (1). PVRIG functions as a cell surface receptor for Nectin-2/CD112, a cell surface protein that is widely expressed on antigen-presenting cells and tumor cells. Disrupting the PVRIG/Nectin-2 interaction enhances human T cell response, suggesting PVRIG is a novel checkpoint for human T cells (1).

References:

1. Zhu, Y., *et.al.* (2016) J. Exp. Med. **213**:167.

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